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Last updated: 28 February 2006



New Clinical Advisory Issued

January 04, 2006 [posted]

January 06, 2006 [editor's note added]

January 09, 2006 [editor's note added]

[Editor's Note: The National Cancer Institute (NCI) classified this announcement as an advisory not an alert.]

The National Cancer Institute (NCI) has issued a new Clinical Advisory on January 4, 2006:

- NCI Issues Clinical Announcement for Preferred Method of Treatment for Advanced Ovarian Cancer

The National Cancer Institute (NCI), part of the National Institutes of Health, today issued an announcement encouraging treatment with anticancer drugs via two methods, after surgery, for women with advanced ovarian cancer. The combined methods, which deliver drugs into a vein and directly into the abdomen, extend overall survival for women with advanced ovarian cancer by about a year.

The clinical announcement to surgeons and other medical professionals who treat women with ovarian cancer was made with the support of six professional societies and advocacy groups. The announcement coincides with publication in the *New England Journal of Medicine** of the results of a large clinical trial by Deborah Armstrong, M.D., medical oncologist and an associate professor at Johns Hopkins Kimmel Cancer Center in Baltimore, Md., and her colleagues in an NCI-supported research network known as the Gynecologic Oncology Group (GOG). This is the eighth trial evaluating the use of chemotherapy delivered into the abdomen for ovarian cancer. Together, these trials show a significant improvement in survival for women with advanced ovarian cancer.

Links to Clinical Alerts/Advisories can also be found from these NLM Web sites:

- MedlinePlus features Clinical Alerts/Advisories as NIH Press Releases on the appropriate Health Topics page(s).

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[Editor's Note Added January 09, 2006]

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Search Tag [ab] Discontinued in PubMed®

New Animated Tutorials Available on the LinkOut for Libraries Web page

- As before, PubMed and the NLM Gateway have a link to the Clinical Alerts on their side bars. In addition, a featured link will now be available from their homepage for ten days after a new alert/advisory is issued.

*Armstrong DK, Bundy B, Wenzel L, Huang HQ, Baergen R, Lele S, Copeland LJ, Walker JL, Burger RA. Intraperitoneal cisplatin and paclitaxel in ovarian cancer. *N Engl J Med.* 2006 Jan 5;354(1):34-43. [Editor's Note: This citation is now available in PubMed (PMID: 16394300).]

PubMed®: Sweet 16

January 17, 2006 [posted]

On December 29, 2005, the number of citations in PubMed surpassed 16 million.

Environmental Health Concerns on the Farm: The Newest Neighborhood for Tox Town

January 17, 2006 [posted]

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

A Farm neighborhood is the newest addition to Tox Town, a Web-based introduction to environmental health risks and toxic chemicals. Tox Town, invites visitors to explore a farm to learn about environmental health issues related to agricultural waste, drinking water quality, air pollution, pests, and farm animals. Farms share many of the same environmental health concerns found anywhere in the US, but they also have unique concerns and issues, such as exposure to hazardous agricultural chemicals and toxic gases from animal waste.

New locations to explore on the Farm are farm buildings, feeding operations, landfills, agricultural runoff, farm animals, farm ponds, meat processing, tree farming and logging, off-road vehicles, and nearby urban sprawl. Farming is one of the most hazardous occupations in the US. Because farm families usually live where they work, all family members are at increased risk of farm-related injury and illness.

Tox Town uses neighborhood scenes, the Farm, City, Town, and US-Mexico Border, along with color, graphics, sounds and animation to add interest to learning about connections between chemicals, the environment and the public's health. Tox Town's target audience is high school, college, and graduate students, educators, and the interested public.

Tox Town is a project of the Specialized Information Services Division of the National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health. Please send your comments or questions about Tox Town to tehip@tehl.nlm.nih.gov.

New Clinical Alert Issued by National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID)

January 19, 2006 [posted]

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), issued a new Clinical Alert on January 18, 2006:

- International HIV/AIDS Trial Finds Continuous Antiretroviral Therapy Superior to Episodic Therapy

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), part of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), announced that enrollment into a large international HIV/AIDS trial comparing continuous antiretroviral therapy with episodic drug treatment guided by levels of CD4+ cells has been stopped. Enrollment was stopped because those patients receiving episodic therapy had twice the risk of disease progression (the development of clinical AIDS or death), the major outcome of the study.

NIAID made the decision to halt enrollment in collaboration with the study's Executive Committee and following a recommendation received from an independent Data and Safety Monitoring Board (DSMB). The DSMB, charged with regularly evaluating data and safety issues during the multi-year trial, conducted a review of the interim study data in early January.

Links to Clinical Alerts/Advisories can also be found from these NLM Web sites:

- MedlinePlus features Clinical Alerts/Advisories as NIH Press Releases on the appropriate Health Topics page(s).
- As before, PubMed and the NLM Gateway have a link to the Clinical Alerts on their side bars. In addition, a featured link will now be available from their homepage for ten days after a new alert/advisory is issued.

MeSH[®] Video Available on the Web

January 20, 2006 [posted]

Branching Out: The MeSH[®] Vocabulary is a 12-minute video introduction to the development, structure and use of the MeSH vocabulary. This video's target audience is searchers of MEDLINE[®]/PubMed[®], and it is used in the PubMed classes offered by NLM and the National Training Center and Clearinghouse. The video is available on the NLM Web site with other NLM Distance Education Program Resources, and is offered in Macromedia Flash[®], Apple QuickTime[®], and Windows Media[®] formats.

New Status Tag for PubMed® Citations

January 27, 2006 [posted]

February 10, 2006 [editor's note added]

[Editor's Note: This feature was implemented in PubMed on February 6, 2006.]

Author manuscripts for published articles were added to PubMed Central® (PMC), NIH digital archive of life sciences journal literature, beginning in July 2005 (see article: *PubMed® Links to Author Manuscripts in PMC®*. *NLM Tech Bull.* 2005 Jul-Aug;(345):e3.).

A new status tag, [PubMed - author manuscript in PMC], will appear on PubMed citations for articles that would not normally be cited in PubMed because they are from journals that are a) not indexed for MEDLINE or b) do not participate in PMC. This small number of citations can be retrieved using the search: pubstatusnihms. As these citations are processed, the status tag will change as appropriate, with a final designation of [PubMed]. To retrieve all citations in PubMed for which author manuscripts are available in PMC, use the search: author manuscript [sb].

Smallpox Added to PubMed® Special Queries

February 02, 2006 [posted]

The National Library of Medicine® (NLM) Special Queries resource page (available from PubMed's blue sidebar) now includes a subject page for smallpox. This page provides a comprehensive PubMed search and links to other sources of smallpox information. The search of PubMed/MEDLINE® retrieves citations to published literature on smallpox and related disorders and vaccines.

NLM staff consulted with National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) research staff and developed this pre-formulated search strategy to assist clinicians, public health specialists, information specialists, researchers, and the general public to find information on the diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of smallpox. To retrieve the search results of over 20,000 PubMed citations and view the search strategy used see PubMed/MEDLINE Search and Smallpox Information Resources.

Additional linked smallpox information resources include free full text access to *Chapter 6, Smallpox and Vaccinia*. Henderson, D.A; Moss, B. *From: Vaccines. 3rd ed. Plotkin, Stanley A; Orenstein, Walter A., editors. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company; c1999* through the NLM/NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information) Bookshelf. Other smallpox information resources links are: NLM MedlinePlus.gov, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID).

For more information on the Special Queries Resource in PubMed see *New Special Queries Resource in PubMed®*. *NLM TechBull.* 2005 Mar-Apr; (343):e1. For more information on the National Library of Medicine initiative on Smallpox Preparedness see *Smallpox Preparedness. NLM Tech Bull.* 2001 Nov-Dec; (323):e8.

NLM® and NASA Collaborative Arrangement for Space Life Sciences Data Ceases

February 03, 2006 [posted]

In October 2005 the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) notified NLM that it was ending the collaborative arrangement it has had with NLM since 1993 when the two groups worked together on the creation of the SPACELINE® database. This decision is the result of NASA budget cuts and reallocation of project priorities.

Once NASA completes in process work, it will no longer contribute records to MEDLINE® and LocatorPlus. However, NLM will continue its policy to add appropriate citations to the PubMed Space subset. These NLM created records will not have the added NASA fields for Investigator, Other ID, Other Terms, Space Flight Mission, and General Notes. Existing Space Life Sciences data will remain in MEDLINE and LocatorPlus. The ability to search PubMed and the NLM Gateway using the Space subset will also remain.

NLM Gateway Enhances Search and Display of Meeting Abstracts

February 06, 2006 [posted]

Over 98% of the Meeting Abstracts in the NLM Gateway now include the conference name in the record. All of the meeting abstracts from a particular conference can be retrieved by searching the conference name. Use the new field qualifier [CN] (which will also search the Corporate Author in Meeting Abstracts, PubMed, and NLM Catalog). For more information, see the Gateway FAQ: How do I search for abstracts from a particular professional conference?.

In addition, Meeting Abstracts search results are now retrieved from standardized XML data. This allows additional fields to be displayed, as well as the display of diacritics. In the conversion to standardized XML output, some fields were converted to other existing fields while some were dropped. For a list of current fields, see Display Formats Data Elements by Collection for Meeting Abstracts in the Gateway's Help.

Added Security During My NCBI Registration

February 10, 2006 [posted]

An additional step will be added to the My NCBI registration process in order to prevent automated programs from setting up accounts. On the registration screen, five characters will be displayed as an image and registrants will be asked to type the five characters into a text box.

PubMed® Subject Subset Strategies Updated

February 10, 2006 [posted]

All PubMed subject subset strategies are reviewed at least once a year to check for possible revisions due to MeSH vocabulary changes, to add or delete terms, or to modify parts of the strategies. The following subset strategies were recently revised: Bioethics, Cancer, Complementary Medicine, Space Life Sciences, Toxicology. The Systematic Reviews subset was revised in December 2005.

Search Tag [ab] Discontinued in PubMed®

February 17, 2006 [posted]

Although not documented, the [ab] search tag is an alias for a Text Word search. There is no "abstract only" search option in PubMed®. To prevent confusion, we will soon discontinue supporting the [ab] search tag in PubMed searches. To search titles and abstracts (plus additional fields), use [tw] or [text word]. To search only the Title and Abstract fields, use [tiab] or [title/abstract]. Please see the PubMed HelpSearch Field Descriptions and Tags for information about search tags. Users are reminded that terms entered without search tags will be searched in appropriate fields based on PubMed's Automatic Term Mapping feature.

New Animated Tutorials Available on the LinkOut for Libraries Web page

February 17, 2006 [posted]

Two new animated tutorials are now available on the LinkOut for Libraries Web page. These brief, narrated demonstrations in Flash® format are on the following topics:

- Displaying Icons Using a Special URL
- Implementing OpenURL-based Services in PubMed

All tutorials are available under the Tutorials menu on the LinkOut for Libraries Web page as well as the Distance Education Program Resources page. The tutorials require Macromedia Flash® Player to view and were created using Quarbon's ViewletBuilder®.

Please direct questions or comments to lib-linkout@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov.

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January 04, 2006 [1st Edition]

January 10, 2006 [2nd Edition]

January 24, 2006 [3rd Edition]

February 23, 2006 [4th edition]

PubMed Central®: New Journals Participating and New Content Added

New Journals Participating

RNA

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* Feb 23, 2006]

The journal *RNA* is now participating in PubMed Central, beginning with issue 1995 Mar;1(1) to 2005 Aug;11(8).

RNA

pISSN: 1355-8382

eISSN: 1469-9001

Title Abbreviation: RNA

Publisher: Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press

NLM ID: 9509184

PMC Full text coverage: from 1995 Mar;1(1) to 2005 Aug;11(8).

PMC URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=329>

Biophysical Journal

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* Jan 24, 2005]

The journal *Biophysical Journal* is now participating in PubMed Central, beginning with issue 1990 Jan;57(1) to 2005 Jan;88(1).

Biophysical Journal

pISSN: 0006-3495

eISSN: 1542-0086

Title Abbreviation: Biophys J

Publisher: Biophysical Society

NLM ID: 0370626

PMC Full text coverage: from 1990 Jan;57(1) to 2005 Jan;88(1).

PMC URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=231>

Transactions of the American Ophthalmological Society

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* Jan 24, 2006]

The journal *Transactions of the American Ophthalmological Society* is participating in PubMed Central (PMC), beginning with issue 2004;102.

Transactions of the American Ophthalmological Society

pISSN: 0065-9533

eISSN: 1545-6110

Title Abbreviation: Trans Am Ophthalmol Soc

Publisher: American Ophthalmological Society

NLM ID: 7506106

PMC Full text coverage: begins with 2004;102.

PMC URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=308>

Biochemical Journal

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* Jan 10, 2005]

The full archive for the journal *Biochemical Journal* is now available in PubMed Central. The contents for the journal is now on line, from 1906;1(1) to 2005 Jul;389(Pt 1).

Biochemical Journal

pISSN: 0264-6021

eISSN: 1470-8728

Title Abbreviation: Biochem J

Publisher: Published by Portland Press on behalf of the Biochemical Society

NLM ID: 2984726R

PMC Full text coverage: from 1906;1(1) to 2005 Jul;389(Pt 1).

PMC URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=74>

Proceedings (Baylor University. Medical Center)

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* January 3, 2006]

The full archive for the journal *Proceedings (Baylor University. Medical Center)* is now available in PubMed Central. The contents for the journal is now on line, from 2000 Jan;13(1) to 2005 Oct;18(4).

Proceedings (Baylor University. Medical Center)

pISSN: 0899-8280 Title Abbreviation: Proc (Bayl Univ Med Cent) Publication Start Year: 1988 Publisher: Baylor Research Institute NLM ID: 9302033

PMC Full text coverage: from 2000 Jan;13(1) to 2005 Oct;18(4).

PMC URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=302>

PubMed Central®: New Journals Participating and New Content Added. *NLM Tech Bull.* 2006 Jan-Feb;(348):e2.

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January 30, 2006 [posted]

New LinkOut Homepage and Help Manual

The new LinkOut homepage and the LinkOut Help manual are now available. Information about using and participating in LinkOut has been reorganized to improve access. New features have also been added.

The new homepage (see Figure 1) features a tabbed format that gathers information for each user group into a separate section, allowing users to locate appropriate information quickly.

NCBI **LinkOut**
LINKING TO A WORLD OF RESOURCES

HOME HELP FAQ Provider Lists Journal Lists File Validation Library Submission

Welcome Libraries Full-Text Providers Other Resource Providers

LinkOut is a service of Entrez that allows you to link directly from PubMed and other Entrez databases to a wide range of information and services beyond the Entrez system. LinkOut aims to facilitate access to relevant online resources in order to extend, clarify, and supplement information found in the Entrez databases. [Examples of LinkOut Resources](#) include full-text publications, biological databases, consumer health information, research tools, and more.

All links are specially assigned to specific database records. When accessing a link through LinkOut, no additional searching should be necessary to access the relevant resource that has been linked to the record. Please encourage online resources that may be valuable to Entrez users to participate in LinkOut.

Click on the applicable tab to access documentation on becoming a LinkOut provider and linking your resources from PubMed and other Entrez databases. Specific documentation is available for libraries, full-text providers and providers of other resources.

Send questions or comments to linkout@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov.

[Viewing LinkOut Resources in Entrez Records](#)

[Viewing Links as Icons in PubMed](#)

[Obtaining the Full Text of an Article](#)

[LinkOut Provider and Journal Lists](#)

Last updated: January 9, 2006

Write to LinkOut
NCBI | NLM | NIH
Department of Health & Human Services
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Figure 1: New LinkOut homepage.

The homepage provides links to frequently updated information, such as FAQs and provider and journal lists and serves as an easy-to-use access point for the new LinkOut Help manual.

In the new LinkOut homepage, all relevant information and functions for LinkOut Libraries are grouped under the tab "Libraries" (see Figure 2). Participating libraries can use the new homepage as an access point for the Library Submission Utility by clicking on the link in the LinkOut for Libraries menu. New information provided for LinkOut Libraries includes special sections for Updates & Information, tutorials, and detailed information on using LinkOut to localize PubMed for your library.

It also provides links to other resources, such as Tutorials and LinkOut updates, and task-specific links to the Library Submission Utility.

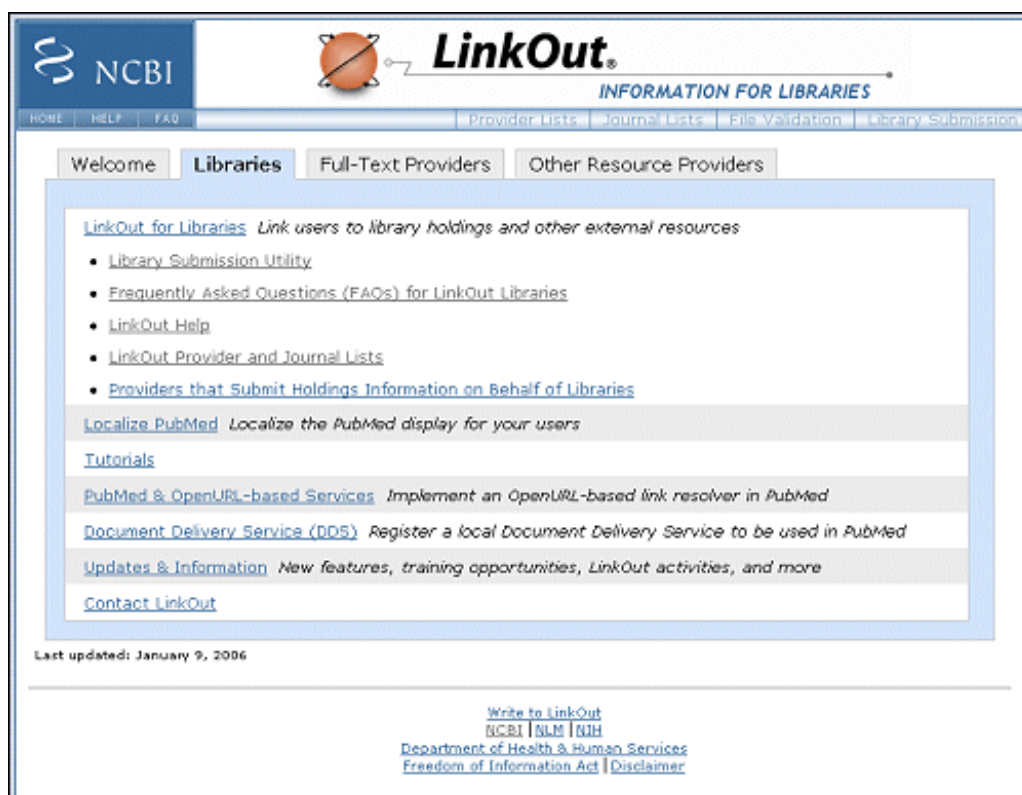


Figure 2: The new LinkOut for Libraries Web page.

Many of the links on the new LinkOut Web site direct the user to the new LinkOut Help manual. LinkOut Help compiles the information needed to use and participate in LinkOut in a single, searchable manual. Users can browse LinkOut Help via the table of contents or search LinkOut Help for a specific topic. The manual is also available in PDF for easy printing.

LinkOut Help contains examples, page images, and step-by-step instructions to assist all user groups in using and participating in LinkOut. A page from the "Using LinkOut" section of LinkOut Help is shown in Figure 3.

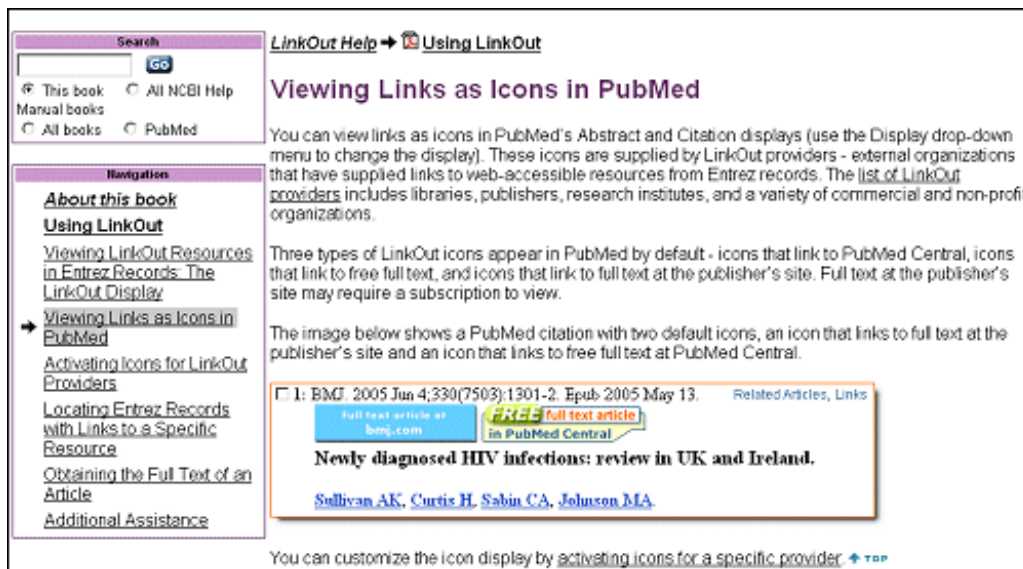


Figure 3: A page from the "Using LinkOut" section of LinkOut Help.

Please send questions or comments to linkout@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov.

By Tansy Szeliga and Kathy Kwan
National Center for Biotechnology Information

Szeliga T, Kwan K. New LinkOut Homepage and Help Manual. NLM Tech Bull. 2006 Jan-Feb;(348):e3.

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February 02, 2006 [posted]

February 10, 2006 [Sentence modified]

February 10, 2006 [Editor's note added]

Transliterated/Vernacular Title Search Added to PubMed®

[Editor's Note: This feature was implemented in PubMed on February 6, 2006.]

The Transliterated/Vernacular Title field in PubMed will soon be available to search. (This article refers to the Transliterated/Vernacular Title as Transliterated Title and the Limits pull-down menu in PubMed also uses Transliterated Title.) This field contains the title of each item originally published in a non-English language, in that language. [The following sentence was modified on February 10, 2006.] Non-Roman alphabet language titles were transliterated through 2004 publication date. These titles display on the MEDLINE format with the TT tag (see Figure 1).

```

PMID- 10230467
OWN - NLM
STAT- MEDLINE
DA - 19990519
DCOM- 19990519
LR - 20041117
PUBM- Print
IS - 0179-7158 (Print)
VI - 175
IP - 4
DP - 1999 Apr
TI - [The treatment of thyroid carcinomas: the results of a prospective
multicenter study]
PG - 193-4
FAU - Kuwert, T
AU - Kuwert T
LA - ger
PT - Journal Article
TT - Behandlung des Schilddrüsenkarzinoms: Ergebnisse einer prospektiven
multizentrischen Studie.
PL - GERMANY
TA - Strahlenther Onkol
JT - Strahlentherapie und Onkologie : Organ der Deutschen Röntgengesellschaft
... [et al].
JID - 8603469
SB - IM
MH - Carcinoma/mortality/*therapy
MH - Clinical Trials
MH - Humans
MH - Multicenter Studies
MH - Prognosis
MH - Prospective Studies
MH - Thyroid Neoplasms/mortality/*therapy
EDAT- 1999/05/07
MHDA- 1999/05/07 00:01
PST - ppublish
SO - Strahlenther Onkol. 1999 Apr;175(4):193-4.

```

Figure 1: PubMed MEDLINE Display Format with Transliterated/Vernacular Title (TT) Field.

Enter the search term in the PubMed search box followed by the Transliterated Title search tag, [tt] (see Figure 2).



Figure 2: Transliterated Title search for schilddrusenkarzinoms.

The Transliterated Title index is populated using transliterated and vernacular titles from non-English language PubMed citations, if available. You may browse this index on the Preview/Index screen. Please note that the Transliterated Title is not included in All Fields or Text Word retrieval so users must search terms with the [tt] search tag. Some OLDMEDLINE citations for articles originally published in a non-English language lack the TT field.

Canese K. Transliterated/Vernacular Title Search Added to PubMed®. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Nov-Dec;(348):e4.

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February 02, 2006 [posted]

February 10, 2006 [Editor's note added]

Last Author Added to PubMed's® "Sort by" Menu and Single Citation Matcher

[Editor's Note: This feature was implemented in PubMed on February 6, 2006.]

Last author will soon be available as two new features:

- Sort by Menu Selection
- Single Citation Matcher Option

Last Author Sort by Selection

Sorting by last author has been added to the PubMed Sort by pull-down menu. The "Sort by" order has also been changed and the Pub Date sort selection now displays first (see Figure 1).

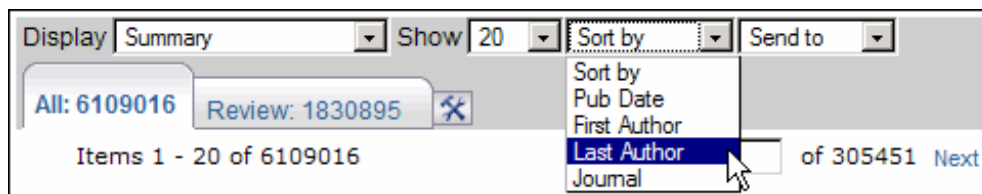


Figure 1: Sort by pull-down menu.

Citations in PubMed are displayed in reverse Entrez date order. The Publication Date option sorts the most recently published citations first; the secondary sort is journal abbreviation. The First Author and Last Author options sort A to Z with citations having no authors (anonymous) at the end; the secondary sort is publication date.

Single Citation Matcher

The capability to search for last author has been added to the Single Citation Matcher as the check box, "Only as last author." Last author searching uses data from the Author field, so use the lastname + initial(s) format to enter a name, then click in the "Only as last author" check box (see Figure 2).

PubMed Single Citation Matcher

[Nucleotide](#) [Protein](#) [Genome](#) [Structure](#) [OMIM](#) [PMC](#) [Journals](#) [Books](#)

- Use this tool to find PubMed citations. You may omit any field.
- Journal may be the full title or the title abbreviation.
- For first and last author searching, use smith jc format.

Journal:

Date: (month and day are optional)

Volume: Issue: First page:

Author name (see [help](#))

Only as first author Only as last author

Title words:

Figure 2: Last Author search using Single Citation Matcher.

You may also search by last author directly in the PubMed search box by entering an author name followed by the last author search tag, [lastau] (see Figure 3).

[PubMed](#) [Nucleotide](#) [Protein](#) [Genome](#) [Structure](#) [OMIM](#) [PMC](#) [Journals](#)

 [Save Search](#)

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)

Display Show Sort by Send to

All: 39 Review: 20

Items 1 - 20 of 39 Page of 2 [Next](#)

1: [Huang S, Li Y, Chen Y, Podsypanina K, Chamorro M, Olshen AB, Desai KV, Tann A, Petersen D, Green JE, Varmus HE.](#) [Links](#)
 Changes in gene expression during the development of mammary tumors in MMTV-Wnt-1 transgenic mice.
 Genome Biol. 2005;6(10):R84. Epub 2005 Sep 30.
 PMID: 16207355 [PubMed - in process]

2: [Pao W, Miller VA, Politi KA, Riely GJ, Somwar R, Zakowski MF, Kris MG, Varmus H.](#) [Links](#)
 Acquired resistance of lung adenocarcinomas to gefitinib or erlotinib is associated with a second mutation in the EGFR kinase domain.
 PLoS Med. 2005 Mar;2(3):e73. Epub 2005 Feb 22.
 PMID: 15737014 [PubMed - in process]

Figure 3: Last Author search for Varmus H.

The "Last Author" index is populated with the last author name from each PubMed citation. You may browse this index on the Preview/Index screen. Last author works with personal author names, not corporate author names.

Canese K. Last Author Added to PubMed's® "Sort by" Menu and Single Citation Matcher. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Nov-Dec;(348):e5.

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February 10, 2006 [posted]

My NCBI Collections: Save PubMed® Search Results

You can temporarily save PubMed search results using the Clipboard. You can also save search strategies using My NCBI. Soon you will be able to save search results indefinitely within PubMed - using a new My NCBI feature called Collections. The Collections feature is used in conjunction with Clipboard to save search results. Important: If your Web browser is set to block pop-ups, you will need to allow pop-ups from NCBI Web pages to use My NCBI to save searches and collections.

Use My NCBI Collections to:

- Create collections
- Append to collections
- Manage collections
- Delete from collections
- Merge collections

Other changes coming to My NCBI:

- Sorting saved searches
- Added security during registration

Create collections

Saving search results to a collection is a two-step process; search results are sent first to the Clipboard and then to My NCBI Collections.

Step 1: From the PubMed search results page, **select items you want to save** using the check box next to the item number. Select **Send to Clipboard** from the Send to pull-down menu. (If you do not select items, all search results will be sent to the Clipboard up - to 500 items, the maximum number of items the Clipboard holds.) Note the asterisk on the Clipboard tab indicating that there are items on the Clipboard and the message displaying the number of items added to the Clipboard. You may continue adding (up to 500) items to the Clipboard.

Step 2: **Go to the Clipboard** by clicking on the Clipboard tab. **Select the items you want to save to a collection** using the check box next to the item number. Choose **Send to My NCBI Collections** from the Clipboard Send to pull-down menu (see Figure 1). (If you do not select items, all items on the Clipboard will be saved to the collection

you are creating.) If you are not already signed into My NCBI, you will be prompted to do so.

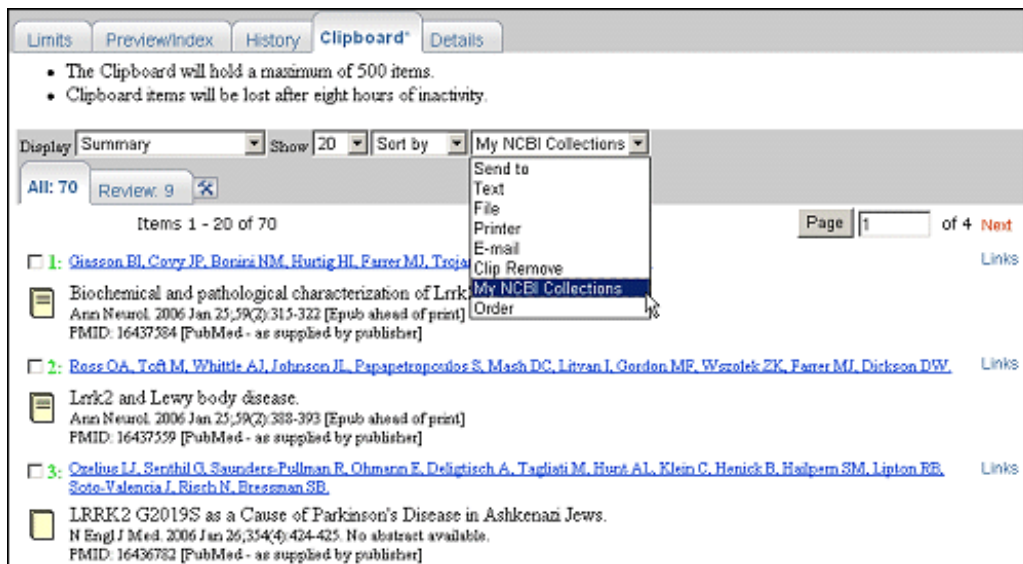


Figure 1: The Send to My NCBI Collections option on the Clipboard.

A Save Collection pop-up window will display (see Figure 2) where you can create a new collection or append to an existing collection. Choose **Create new collection**. Below we explain how to **Append to an existing collection**. A default collection name is created using the number of items you are saving in the collection. We recommend you rename your collection using a short, yet meaningful, title. Click OK to finish.

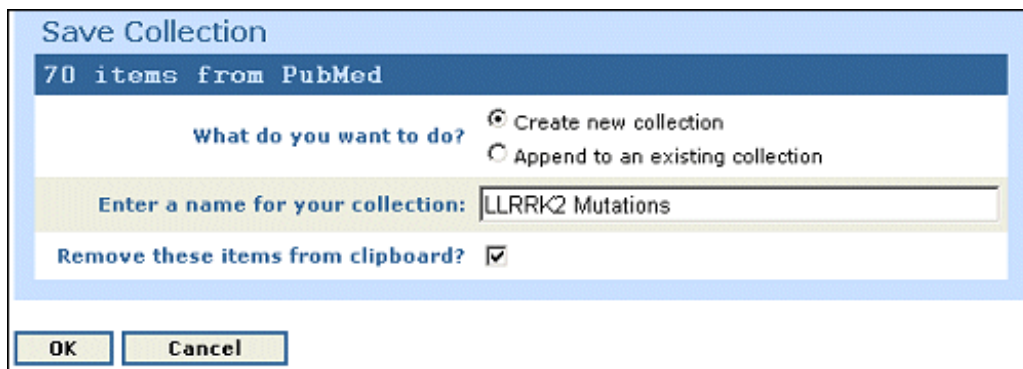


Figure 2: Newly-created Collection and the "Remove these items from clipboard?" option.

You may want to remove the items you saved to a collection from the Clipboard. There are two ways to do this:

1. While you are creating the new collection and, if you want to remove **all** the saved items, check the option, **Remove these items from clipboard?** on the Save Collection pop-up window (see Figure 2).
2. If you want to remove **some but not all the items**, do not use the **Remove** check box. Instead return to the Clipboard, select the items you want to remove and then select Clip Remove from the Clipboard Send to pull-down menu.

Append to collections

To append search results to an existing collection, follow the two-steps above under Create Collections. On the Save Collection pop-up window, select **Append to an existing collection**. The window will change to display a Collections pull-down menu with your collections (see Figure 3). Choose the collection to which you want to add items and click OK. You may want to remove these items from the Clipboard.

Note: You can add up to a maximum of 1500 items to a collection.

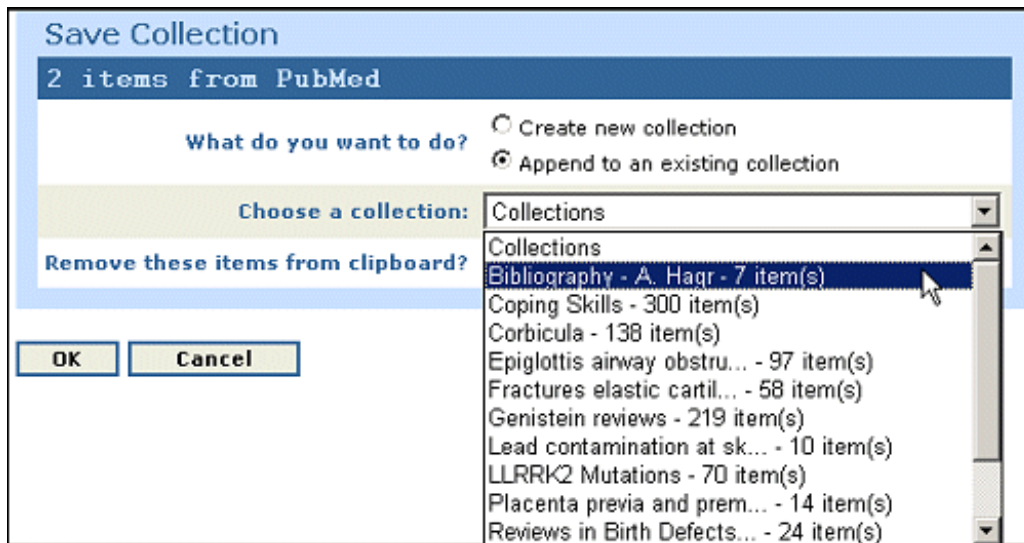


Figure 3: Append to an existing collection and list of your collections.

Manage Collections

- To view your collections, click on My NCBI on the PubMed sidebar and then select the Collections tab (see Figure 4). Like saved searches, saved collections will display in groupings by database if you save collections from multiple databases (e.g., Nucleotide, Protein, PubMed).
- The check boxes on the Searches and Collections tabs are a "Select All" feature.



Figure 4: The My Saved Searches and Collections screen with Collections tab selected.

- Collections can be sorted:
 - alphabetically by name (PubMed Collections column)
 - date last modified
 - number of items in your collections (Details column)
- Saved searches can be sorted:
 - alphabetically by name (PubMed Searches column)
 - date last updated
 - update schedule (Details column).
- To sort, click the descending or ascending arrow next to the column heading. A pink arrow indicates the currently selected sort option (see Figure 5).

Searches		☐ Collections
PubMed Collections ▼ ▲	Last Modified ▼ ▲	Details ▼ ▲
<input type="checkbox"/> Bibliography - A. Hagr	10 days ago	7 items
<input type="checkbox"/> Coping Skills	9 days ago	300 items
<input type="checkbox"/> Corbicula	10 days ago	138 items
<input type="checkbox"/> Epiglottis airway obstruction	9 days ago	97 items
<input type="checkbox"/> Fractures elastic cartilage	10 days ago	58 items
<input type="checkbox"/> Genistein reviews	9 days ago	219 items
<input type="checkbox"/> Lead contamination at skeet ranges	7 days ago	4 items
<input type="checkbox"/> LLRRK2 Mutations	7 days ago	70 items
<input type="checkbox"/> Placenta previa and premature birth	9 days ago	14 items

Figure 5: PubMed Collections sorted alphabetically by name in descending order.

- Click on the number of items to display the Details of a collection (see Figure 6). Use Collection Details to view collection contents, change the collection name or remove items from the collection. Collections with more than 11 items are displayed in Brief format. Collections with fewer than 11 items are displayed in Summary format. The author(s) link for an item goes to the Abstract display of that item in PubMed.
- Click on the name to display the collection in PubMed. A History search statement number will be created when a collection is displayed in PubMed.

Collection Details

4 items from PubMed

Enter a name for your collection:

- 1: [Johnson MS, Major MA, Casteel SW.](#)
Lead accumulation in woodchucks (*Marmota monax*) at small arms and skeet ranges.
Ecotoxicol Environ Saf. 2004 Oct;59(2):232-6.
PMID: 15327881 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- 2: [Booth L, Palasz E, Darling C, Lanno R, Wickstrom M.](#)
The effect of lead-contaminated soil from Canadian prairie skeet ranges on the neutral red retention assay and fecundity in the earthworm *Eisenia fetida*.
Environ Toxicol Chem. 2003 Oct;22(10):2446-53.
PMID: 14552010 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- 3: [Stanley W, Widjeskog L, Roscoe DE.](#)
Lead contamination and mobility in surface water at trap and skeet ranges.
Bull Environ Contam Toxicol. 1992 Nov;49(5):640-7. No abstract available.
PMID: 1392301 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- 4: [Vyas NB, Spann JW, Heinz GH, Beyler WN, Jaquette JA, Mengalkoch JM.](#)
Lead poisoning of passerines at a trap and skeet range.
Environ Pollut. 2000 Jan;107(1):159-66.
PMID: 15093020 [PubMed]

OK Delete Selected Cancel

Figure 6: Collection details.

- To delete items from a collection, display the Details (see Figure 6) by clicking on the number of items for that collection. Select the items you want to delete and click the **Delete Selected** button (see Figure 7). A pop-up window asks you to confirm that you want to delete the selected items.

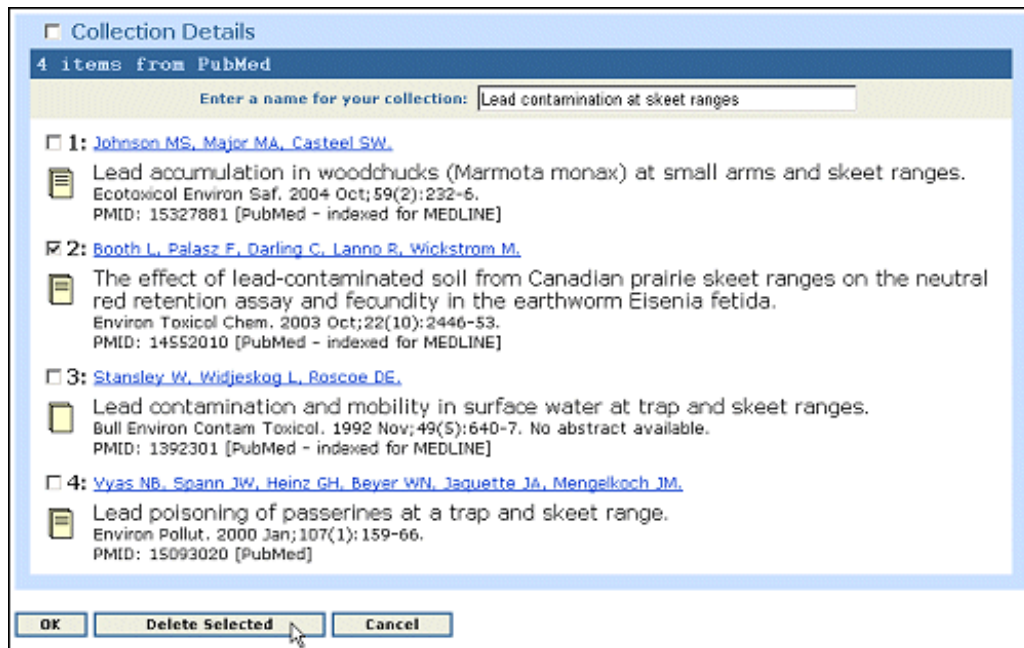


Figure 7: Deleting items from a Collection.

Merge Collections

On the Collections screen, select the collections you want to merge by clicking the check box next to the collections' names. Click the **Merge Selected Collections** button (see Figure 8).

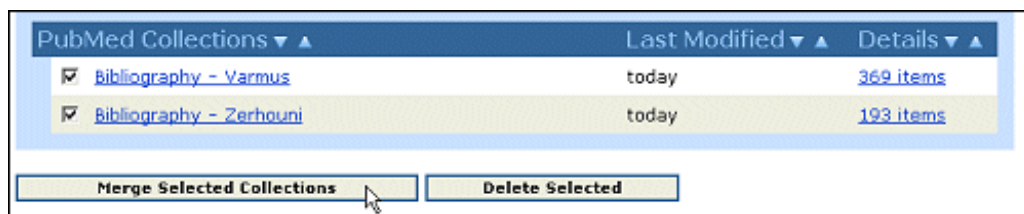


Figure 8: Select Collections and click Merge Selected Collections.

On the Merge Collections pop-up window, name the newly merged collection using a short, yet meaningful, title. If you want to remove the two, separate collections that are being merged, use the **Delete collections being merged?** option (see Figure 9). Click OK to finish.

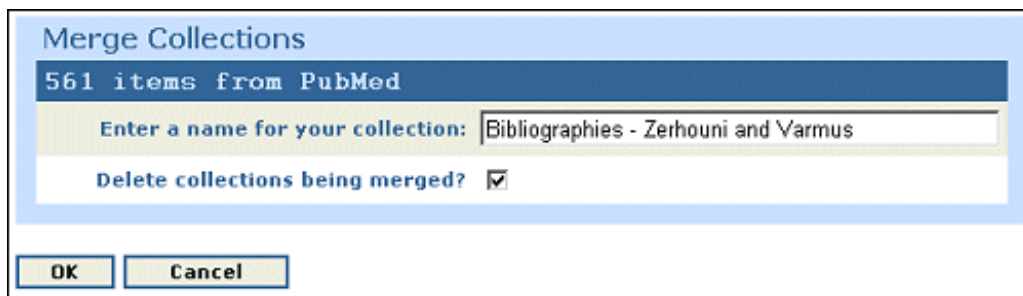


Figure 9: Merge Collections pop-up window with "Delete collections being merged?" option selected.

About collections

- The total number of saved searches and collections for a My NCBI account cannot exceed 100 each. Create a new My NCBI account if you need additional saved searches and/or collections.
- The maximum number of items in a collection is 1500.
- Be careful when naming your collections. Identical names for different collections are allowed and can cause confusion.

For a demonstration of some of the features in this article, see the new My NCBI Collections Quick Tour.

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McGhee M. My NCBI Collections: Save PubMed® Search Results. NLM Tech Bull. 2006 Jan-Feb;(348):e6.

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Skill Kit: Truncation in PubMed®

A truncation search feature provides the ability to search for variant words or spellings. Sometimes called a wildcard, this is a standard search feature found on many search engines; however, different search engines may use a different truncation or wild card symbol. New searchers may overlook this feature, while more experienced users may forget which truncation symbol is used on different search engines. But for those searchers trying to increase their searching knowledge and expertise, truncation can be a useful, though tricky feature.

In PubMed, the question may really be should you use truncation or not? The PubMed truncation feature provides only a right-hand truncation function. This means that PubMed will look for variations in phrasing/spelling to the right of the truncation symbol. And using the PubMed truncation feature also has some specific consequences:

- Automatic Term Mapping (ATM) is turned off;
- The truncation function looks for only the first 600 variations, so the search could be incomplete;
- Truncation can cause a search to time out if an excessive number of variants are generated.
- Truncation can cause lengthy and confusing error messages for My NCBI updates.

In PubMed, the truncation symbol is the asterisk (*), which can be used at the end of a word to search for all terms that begin with that basic word root. A search for variations of the term photosynthesis could be done with a truncation search for *photosynth**, and include the following variations:

photosynth	photosynthesised	photosynthetical
photosynthate	photosynthesising	photosynthetically
photosynthates	photosynthesize	photosyntheticus
photosynthetic	photosynthesized	photosynthetiques
photosynthesis	photosynthesizer	photosynthetis
photosynthese	photosynthesizers	photosynthetising
photosynthese'	photosynthesizing	photosynthetizing
photosyntheses	photosynthetic	photosynthic

photosynthesis photosynthetic' photosynthse

photosynthesis' photosynthetica

Clicking on the Details tab allows you to see what has been searched, based on the use of the truncation symbol. This search is a good example of not truncating a word or word-stem too soon. If the truncation symbol had been used after photo*, not only would the user have retrieved inappropriate matches (such as photography), but the search would have been limited to the first 600 variants. It is also possible that the search system could time out due to the large number of variant words that could start with photo. This function only works for a single word or word stem, not for multi-word phrases (e.g., heart* retrieves heart, hearts, heart/diagnosis, etc., but not heart attack). The word-stemming stops once the search system encounters a space. However, if the truncation symbol is used at the end of a multi-word phrase, it will initiate a phrase search (e.g., germ cell line* retrieves germ cell line, germ cell lines, and germ cell lineage).

Because ATM is turned off when using truncation, it is not a regularly recommended search feature. Truncation should be used carefully. It is probably best used when doing a specified tagged search, such as title or text word.

More details about using a truncation search can be found in PubMed Help.

Skill Kit: Truncation in PubMedSkill. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Nov-Dec;(348):e7.

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