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NLM Technical Bulletin

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No. 379

March 04, 2011 [posted]

DailyMed Mobile Version Launched

NLM[®] released DailyMed[®] Mobile on January 31, 2011. DailyMed provides access to over 20,000 structured product labels (SPL) from the Food and Drug Administration. DailyMed mobile features a simplified design enabling easy search, retrieval and display of SPLs from any Web-enabled mobile device (see Figure 1). Users can also e-mail SPLs to themselves or colleagues for later viewing on other platforms.

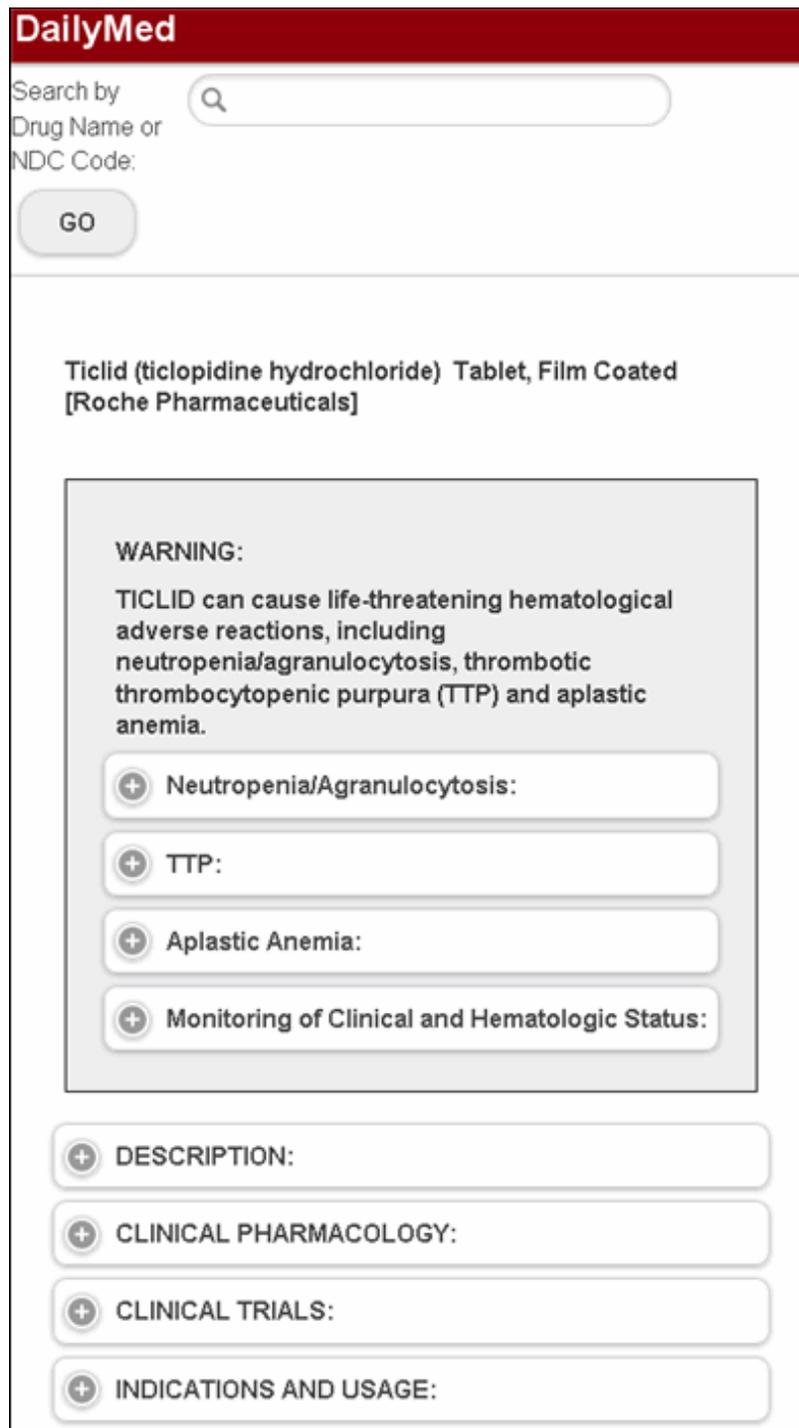


Figure 1: Structured product labels are organized by section, which can be expanded and collapsed within the same viewing pane for easy reference (partial display).

Find DailyMed mobile and a complete gallery of NLM mobile applications at NLM Mobile.

**By Stephen Kiyoi
NLM Associate Fellow**

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March 07, 2011 [posted]

The National Library of Medicine Video Contest: "NLM & You: The Video"

[Editor's Note: This is a reprint of an announcement published on the NLM Web site on February 28, 2011. To be notified of announcements like this subscribe to NLM-Announces e-mail list.]

The U.S. National Library of Medicine® (NLM®), the world's largest library of the health sciences and a part of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Department of Health and Human Services, is conducting a video contest. The contest supports the NLM mission of publicizing the availability of its information products and services, including but not limited to MEDLINE®/PubMed®, MedlinePlus®, GenBank®, PubMed Central®, ClinicalTrials.gov, Bookshelf, AIDSinfo®, and Profiles in Science®. NLM invites the public to create original short videos which promote awareness of these products and services.

About the NLM

The National Library of Medicine marks its 175th anniversary this year! Started in 1836 as a few books in the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army, NLM today is part of NIH and the world's largest health science library. Its collection has grown to comprise over 17 million books, journals, manuscripts, audiovisuals, biomedical data, and other forms of medical information. NLM makes its resources available on the Internet (<http://www.nlm.nih.gov>), with information products and services that deliver trillions of bytes of data daily to millions of people around the world. These information products and services have become a primary means for scientists, health professionals, historians, and the general public to access the wide array of resources at NLM, advancing biomedical research, improving clinical care, and enhancing public health. For more information about NLM and its databases and services, visit our site at:<http://www.nlm.nih.gov>. (You can read more about the contest and keep up with developments at: <http://challenge.gov/NIH/127-nlm-you-the-video-contest>.)

What to enter

Video entries should promote an NLM information product or service, such as one of the examples listed above, by telling a story of how the product or service has made a difference. For example, how has an NLM product or service helped you:

- Solve a health problem or enabled you to help a loved one?
- Carry out research or make a new discovery?
- Make a difference in clinical treatment or help a client or patient?
- Write a report?

Videos must:

- Be 30-60 seconds in length.
- Not contain violence, profanity, sex, attacks on individuals or organizations, or other inappropriate messages.
- Comply with all laws where the video was filmed.
- Not infringe on any third party rights.
- Be your original creation. Copyrighted music, video, or images may be used in your video if the owner of the copyright has granted permission for this use.
- Not have been previously produced for compensation. Videos already posted on the NLM Web pages are not eligible.
- End with this text: "Visit www.nlm.nih.gov"
- Be posted to YouTube (www.youtube.com). If you don't have a YouTube account, it's easy and only takes a few minutes to set one up. The use of YouTube.com to accept contest entries does not imply an endorsement of the site or its parent company by the US Government. For further assistance, see uploading instructions at: <http://www.google.com/support/youtube/bin/topic.py?topic=16547>

Contestants must also submit the online entry form URL: <http://www.challenge.gov> in order for their videos to be considered. (Note that if there is more than one creator of a video, each creator must complete and submit his/her own online entry form.)

Captioning

Captioning is encouraged. Please see instructions on YouTube site:

<http://www.google.com/support/youtube/bin/answer.py?hl=en&answer=100077>

Format

NLM encourages video submission in high definition (HD) format, but will accept a video in any format.

License

By submitting a video in this contest, you hereby grant NLM a non-exclusive, royalty free, irrevocable license to reproduce, distribute, modify, create derivative works from, display, and perform publicly and otherwise use, and authorize others to use, your video or derivatives thereof for any Federal purpose throughout the world and in any media.

Releases

You must have each person who appears or speaks in your video sign a written release giving you permission to use his/her likeness in the video. If any person seen or heard in your video is under 18 years old at the time you submit your video, his or her parent or guardian must also sign this release form. NLM reserves the right to collect these release forms.

Winners

There will be one grand prize winner. There may also be one or more runners up. The grand prize winner will receive \$1,000.00. The videos of the grand prize winner and the runners up will be featured on the NLM Web site.

The grand prize winner and runners up must provide a digital copy of the original video files and transcript to NLM in order to receive the award and be featured on the NLM Web site.

Judging criteria

Entries must publicize NLM and use of NLM health information products and services and can employ comedy, animation, drama, music, or first person story to do so. Videos will be judged on the basis of how effective the videos are in promoting awareness of NLM products and services. Creativity, originality, quality, accuracy, and content of message will be considered.

Videos will be judged by a panel of public health and communications experts. Judges are Federal government employees of the NLM or NIH. NLM reserves the right not to select a grand prize winner or any runners up.

Who can enter

The contest is open to US citizens or permanent residents at least 13 years of age. NIH and NLM employees, contractors and their immediate family members may not enter.

Entry deadline

Post videos to YouTube and submit entry form online by 5:00 PM Eastern Standard Time on March 31, 2011. NLM will notify grand prize winner and runners up via e-mail by May 15, 2011, with a public announcement on the NLM Web site following notification.

Privacy policy

Personal information collected from video submissions will never be sold. The information collected for this contest will be used to contact contest entrants regarding this contest and to identify and announce the names of the winners to the public.

All personal information collected through the contest Web site will be destroyed within 12 months of the conclusion of the NLM Video Contest in accordance with the agency's records retention policy. Videos posted to YouTube will be subject to the privacy policies of YouTube and Challenge.gov.

Questions

Write to us at: videocontest@nlm.nih.gov

The National Library of Medicine Video Contest: "NLM & You: The Video." NLM Tech Bull. 2011 Mar-Apr;(379):e2.

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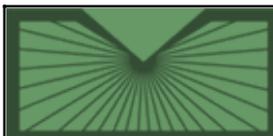
Funding Support Web Page Revised

The National Library of Medicine® updated the Web page that explains how research funding support can be searched in PubMed®.

Funding Support Web Page Revised. NLM Tech Bull. 2011 Mar-Apr;(379):e3.

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March 10, 2011 [posted]

Updated Policy for MEDLINE Indexing Requirements for Electronic Journals

The revised NLM® MEDLINE® Policy on Indexing Electronic Journals is available at www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/policy/ejournals.html. This policy concerns electronic journals that are indexed in the MEDLINE/PubMed® database.

The revised policy applies only to *the MEDLINE indexing* of electronic journals. As journal publishing evolves, the journal of record for many publications is the online version of the journal, with much material only appearing online and not in a print equivalent of the journal. The NLM policy for indexing articles from electronic journals is also evolving and the following requirements will initially apply to electronic-only journals. This policy will be expanded in the future to include publications that are not exclusively electronic-only journals but where substantial content is found only in the online version of the publication.

The updated policy will initially be applied to electronic-only journals which have applied for and been recently approved for inclusion in MEDLINE, and journals currently indexed in MEDLINE that have switched or will switch to being electronic-only.

There are three required conditions that electronic-only journals must meet in order for the journal to be indexed in MEDLINE:

1. Provide NLM with XML-tagged data of its bibliographic citations.
2. Provide robust current access to all its content under a license allowing efficient support of NLM operations, onsite services, and interlibrary loan.
3. Have an acceptable arrangement for permanent preservation of, and access to, the published content.

For conditions 2 and 3, NLM must be satisfied that all articles published in an electronic-only journal are available in a digital archive. We seek to ensure that our users will always have access to the full text of every article cited in MEDLINE. The permanent archive must be **either** by:

- Participation in PubMed Central® (PMC)

Or

- Participation in another certified archive site, plus submission of a PDF/A copy of each article to NLM for use by NLM for internal operations such as journal indexing (see www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/policy/ejournals.html and www.nlm.nih.gov/services/ejournals.html for details). The PDF/A copies should be supplied at the same time as the XML-tagged citation data are provided.

Participation in PubMed Central is the preferred method for an electronic-only journal to meet this NLM policy; the new version identifies that acceptable alternatives are third-party archives that meet certification standards, as outlined by the Trustworthy Repositories Audit and Certification Checklist (TRAC) and other metrics developed by the Center for Research Libraries.

The original policy stated that electronic-only journals must submit all articles published to a digital archive; that permanent archive was either PubMed Central or another site that is acceptable to NLM. The new policy identifies the standards appropriate for an archive, as well as the requirement for depositing PDF/A copies of published articles, if a journal does not deposit to PMC.

NLM will begin the implementation of this policy beginning May 1, 2011. There are cases where journals currently indexed in MEDLINE have switched or may switch over to being electronic-only publications. NLM will notify these journals about the new electronic-only journal indexing policy, and will provide a generous timeframe to allow these journals to comply with the policy so their inclusion in MEDLINE will continue.

Additional information on the policy is available from the FAQ: MEDLINE Indexing Requirements for Electronic-Only Journals.

By David Gillikin
Bibliographic Services Division

Gillikin D. Updated Policy for MEDLINE Indexing Requirements for Electronic Journals. NLM Tech Bull. 2011 Mar-Apr;(379):e4.

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March 14, 2011 [posted]

Drug Naming Standard for Electronic Health Records Enhanced

[Editor's Note: This is a reprint of an announcement published on the NLM Web site on March 8, 2011. To be notified of announcements like this subscribe to NLM-Announces e-mail list.]

Data contributed by First DataBank improves utility of drug vocabulary produced by NIH.

The RxNorm standard clinical drug vocabulary produced by the National Library of Medicine® (NLM®) now contains more accurate and complete connections between National Drug Codes (NDCs) and standard nonproprietary names of medications recommended for use in electronic health records (EHRs).

It also includes, for the first time, First DataBank's set of NDCs. First DataBank is a provider of drug databases that are widely used in the health care industry.

NDCs are product identifiers assigned by manufacturers and packagers of drugs in the United States. They are published on medication labels and packages and are often used in pharmacy inventory control and in dispensing and billing for drugs. If a single manufacturer issues the same medication in packages of different sizes (25 tablets, 50 tablets, etc.), each size has a different NDC. If more than one manufacturer produces the same medication, each assigns different NDCs.

In contrast, the RxNorm vocabulary creates standard names and identifiers for the combinations of ingredients, strengths, and dose forms (such as Aspirin 325 MG Oral Tablet) that exist in drugs marketed in the United States. This is the information doctors typically include when they write a prescription because they often can't know the specific product that will be used to fill it. All medication products that contain the same active ingredients, the same strengths, and the same dose forms have the same RxNorm standard name. This standard name is connected to other information in RxNorm that can be used within EHR systems to improve patient safety.

Accurate and complete connections between NDC product codes and RxNorm standard names and identifiers have many potential uses within an individual patient's EHR. These include the use of an NDC on a medicine bottle to speed standard data entry or to trigger an alert written in the RxNorm standard that could prevent a medication error.

At present, there is no single source that contains the NDCs for all medications currently marketed in the United States. RxNorm has included NDCs provided by the Food and Drug Administration, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Multum and Gold Standard drug information sources for a number of years. Starting with the February 7, 2011 release, RxNorm now includes a revised, filtered version of the NDC data that segregates obsolete NDCs from those currently in the marketplace. It also includes, for the first time, First DataBank's set of NDCs, which are widely used in the health care industry.

"The RxNorm standard clinical drug vocabulary is the result of great collaboration between NLM, the FDA, the VA, and commercial drug information providers, as illustrated by this latest submission from First DataBank," said NLM Director Donald A.B. Lindberg.

Stuart Nelson, M.D., creator of RxNorm, also welcomed the new content. "We believe that this represents an important addition which improves RxNorm's quality and its usefulness in medication data entry, clinical decision support, and many activities, such as outcome and comparative effectiveness studies that rely on the ability to identify groups of patients who have taken the same medications," he said.

"First DataBank is pleased to help make the RxNorm standard vocabulary more useful to health care providers and patients," said Thomas R. Bizzaro, R.Ph., vice president for health policy and industry relations. "We are committed to enabling safe, high quality patient care and believe that comprehensive and up-to-date health data standards contribute to that goal."

Douglas Fridsma, M.D., Ph.D., head of Standards and Interoperability within the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology applauded First DataBank's expanded contribution to RxNorm. "This is a great example of the private sector taking action to ensure that health data standards have the coverage they need to support meaningful use of electronic health records, including robust clinical decision support and efficient health information exchange."

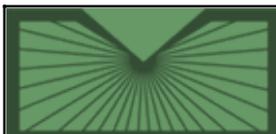
In a recently published study sponsored by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services and performed by the RAND Corporation and others, RxNorm was found to have entries for essentially all of the drugs in a sample of 19,743 ambulatory e-prescriptions (electronic prescriptions for patients seen in clinics or physician offices). Some e-prescriptions in the study sample failed to match automatically to an NDC in RxNorm, however. The inclusion of the First DataBank NDCs is likely to eliminate this gap.

For more information about RxNorm, visit <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/research/umls/rxnorm/index.html>.

Drug Naming Standard for Electronic Health Records Enhanced. NLM Tech Bull. 2011 Mar-Apr;(379):e5.

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March 14, 2011 [posted]

New Enviro-Health Link Pages Released

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

The National Library of Medicine® (NLM®) Division of Specialized Information Services (SIS) has released two new Web guides.

"Epigenomics" provides links to resources related to epigenetics and epigenomics, scientific areas focused on changes in the regulation of gene activity and expression, which are not dependent on gene sequence.

"Water Pollution" directs users to resources on drinking water, water pollution, bottled water, water regulations and standards, disinfection byproducts, and Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products as Pollutants (PPCPs).

These resources provide pre-formulated PubMed® and TOXNET® searches as well as links to related databases and data repositories.

New Enviro-Health Link Pages Released. NLM Tech Bull. 2011 Mar-Apr;(379):e6.

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March 17, 2011 [posted]

PubMed Mobile Beta

PubMed® Mobile Beta provides a simplified mobile friendly Web interface to access PubMed. PubMed Mobile includes the same basic search functionality and content as Standard PubMed; that is, all search terms and fields work similarly (see Figure 1).

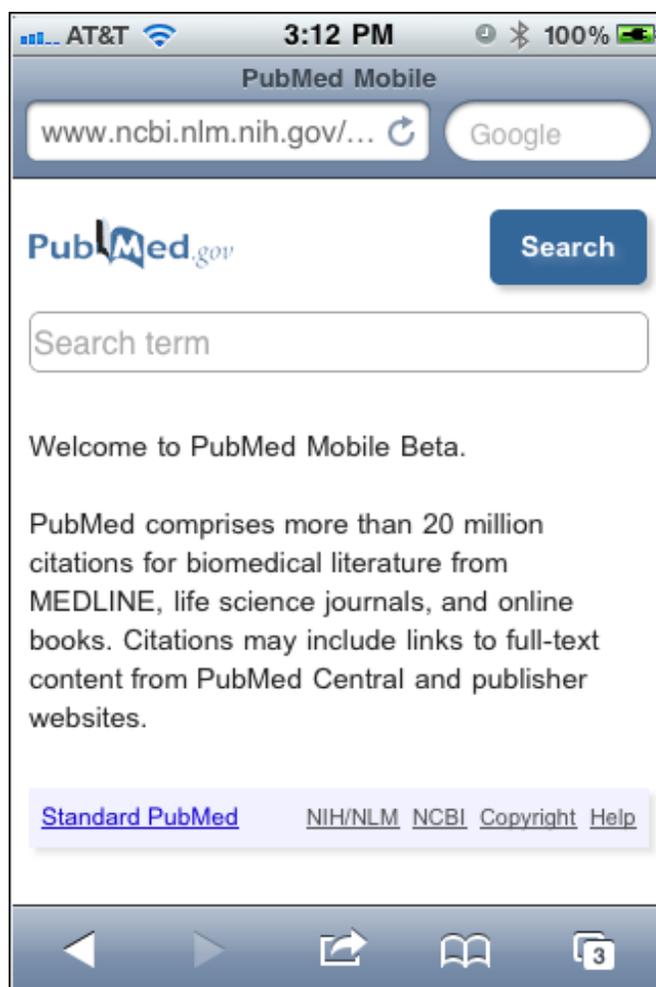


Figure 1: PubMed Mobile homepage.

Simply enter your search in the search box and click "Search" (see Figure 2).

The initial (Summary) display includes the article title, first author's name, journal title abbreviation, and year of publication.

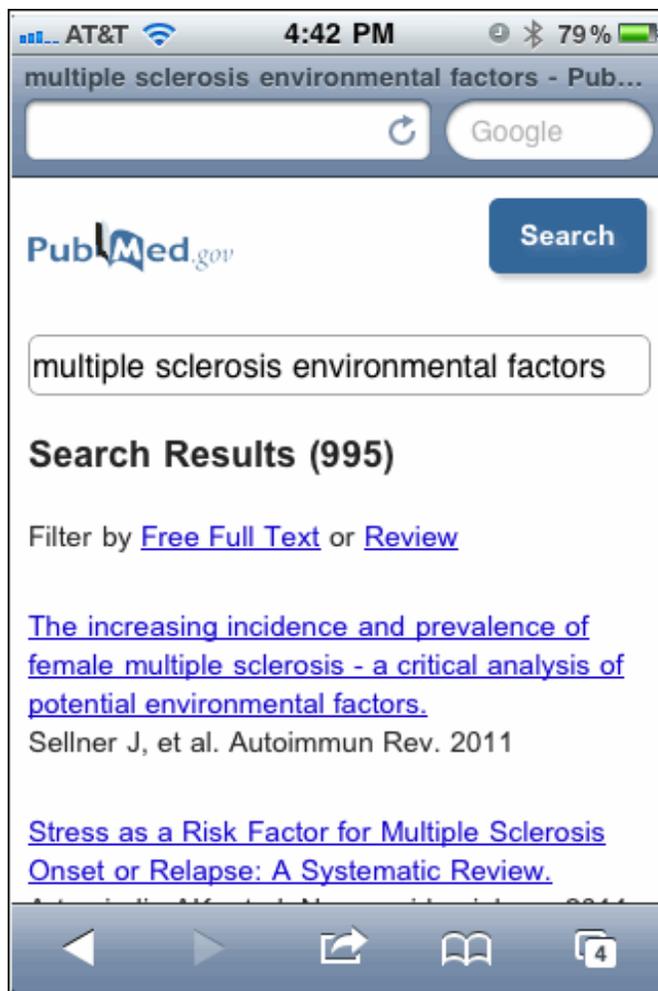


Figure 2: PubMed Mobile Summary search results.

Click "Free Full Text" or "Review" on the Summary search results page to filter your results. Click "Next" to go to subsequent search result pages.

Click the article title to display the Abstract format (see Figure 3).

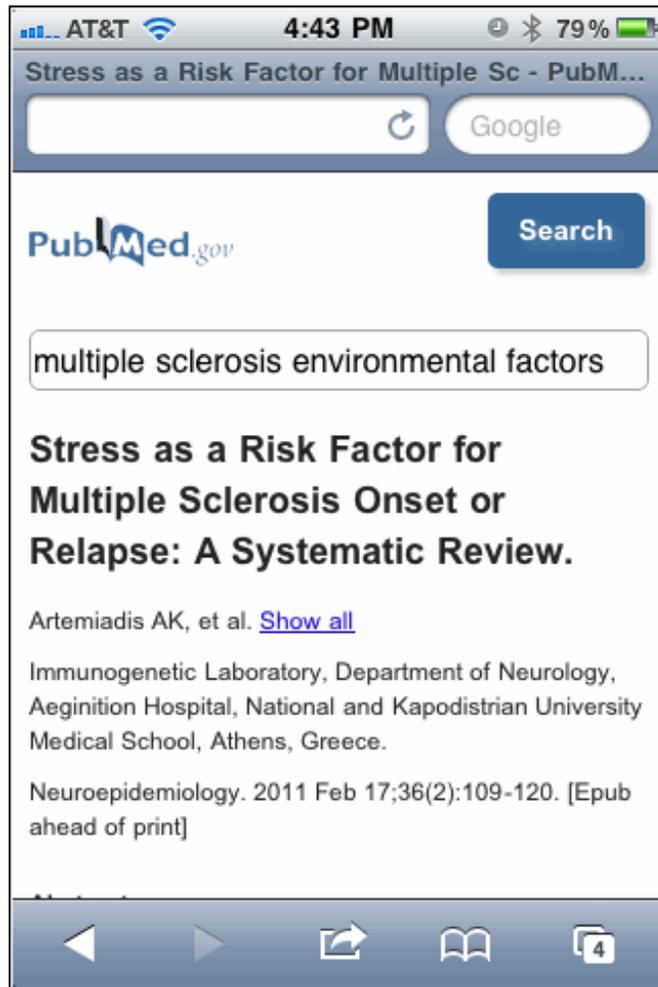


Figure 3: PubMed Mobile -- beginning of the Abstract format.

Not all data provided on the Standard PubMed Abstract format are included (for example, MeSH[®] vocabulary); to see complete data use the link to Standard PubMed.

Related Citations display below the abstract. On the abstract page, click "Previous" or "Next" to navigate to other citation abstracts. Click the "Back to results" link to redisplay the Summary search results (see Figure 4).

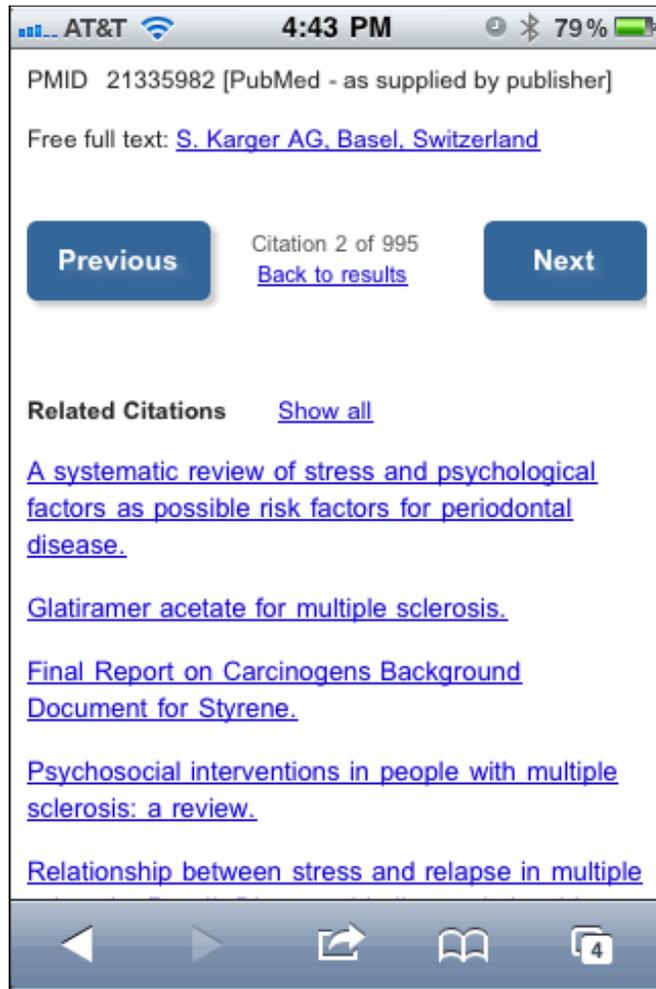


Figure 4: PubMed Mobile -- tail end of the Abstract format.

A link to Standard PubMed is available at the bottom of all PubMed Mobile pages.

PubMed Mobile does not include specialized search pages, such as Limits and Advanced search, or added features, such as My NCBI, Clipboard, or LinkOut/Outside Tool. To use these and other PubMed features, display your retrieval in Standard PubMed via the link at the bottom of the screen.

**By Kathi Canese and Edward Welker
National Center for Biotechnology Information**

Canese K, Welker E. PubMed Mobile Beta. NLM Tech Bull. 2011 Mar-Apr;(379):e7.

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March 22, 2011 [posted]

National Library of Medicine Celebrates 175 Years of Information Innovation

[Editor's Note: This is a reprint of an announcement published on the NLM Web site on March 14, 2011. To be notified of announcements like this, subscribe to NLM-Announces e-mail list.]

2011 marks the 175th anniversary of the National Library of Medicine® (NLM®), part of the National Institutes of Health. The world's largest medical library and the producer of electronic information resources used by millions of people every day, NLM has changed the way scientific and medical information is organized, stored, accessed, and disseminated. From its founding in 1836 as the library of the U.S. Army Surgeon General to its present position at NIH, the NLM hallmark has been information innovation, leading to exciting scientific discoveries that ultimately improve the public health.

"When you look at the Library's history, you see a fantastic voyage," said Donald A.B. Lindberg, M.D., NLM director since 1984. "Each leg of the journey has brought us closer to our goal of providing access to biomedical information — anytime, anywhere — for scientists, health professionals, and the public. In the time, I've been here, we've embraced the Internet as the primary mode of delivering our services," he continued. "We have also expanded our portfolio to include genetic sequence data, high-resolution anatomic images, clinical trials information, and a wide array of high-quality information for consumers. We look forward to whatever astonishing developments the next 175 years might bring."

The Library has planned a number of special programs in support of its mission. These include:

- A Disaster Information Outreach Symposium, March 29-30, 2011;
- A workshop on long-term preservation and management of electronic health records, April 6-7, 2011;
- A symposium on the future of clinical trials, June 6-7, 2011;
- Training for journalists in the use of NLM resources and research, October 2011 (details to be announced);
- An NLM Extramural Programs "Greatest Hits" symposium, with presentations about the various grant mechanisms, November 9, 2011;
- Contests to recognize original short videos that promote awareness of NLM information products and services, and creative applications that demonstrate the greatest potential to deliver information to the public using NLM data resources; and
- Special speakers, seminars and other activities throughout the year.

Key advances in the Library's history include:

- NLM has made it easy to find and search the biomedical literature.
- *Index Medicus*[®], a groundbreaking index of medical journal articles first published in 1879, evolved into MEDLINE[®], the first marriage of online search technology and nationwide telecommunications in 1971.
- In its current form, PubMed[®]/MEDLINE connects indexed references to many kinds of related information, including gene sequences, chemical information, and the full text of articles stored on publishers' Web sites, or at NLM itself. Freely available via the Internet since 1997. PubMed/MEDLINE is the most frequently consulted scientific/medical database in the world.
- NLM established librarian training programs and the National Network of Libraries of Medicine in the late 1960s to equalize access to the biomedical literature across the country. Now with nearly 6,000 members, NLM and this network of academic, hospital, and public libraries partner with community-based organizations to bring high-quality information services to health professionals and the public — regardless of geographic location, socioeconomic status, or level of access to computers and telecommunications.
- NLM has conducted and supported training programs and groundbreaking informatics research and development for more than 40 years. The Library, its grantees, and its former trainees continue to play essential roles in the development of electronic health records, health data standards, and the exchange of health information.
- NLM is home to the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI), established in 1988 as a national resource for molecular biology information. Today, NCBI is an indispensable international repository and software tool developer for genetic sequences and other scientific data, and a pioneer and leader in linking data and published research results to promote new scientific discoveries.
- NLM began intensive development of Web health information services for the general public in 1998 with the release of MedlinePlus.gov. Now available in English and Spanish, MedlinePlus[®] is one of many NLM consumer health information products also available on mobile devices such as smartphones
- NLM released ClinicalTrials.gov in 2000. It is now the world's largest source of information about clinical trials recruiting for patients and healthy volunteers, and also provides summary results of some trials long before they appear in the published literature.
- NLM began providing toxicology and environmental health data for use in emergency response and disaster management in the mid-1960s. Today, it produces information services to help health professionals, disaster information specialists, and the general public cope with emergencies and disasters. Topics addressed range from children swallowing household cleaners to overturned trucks carrying hazardous materials to the widespread effects of hurricanes, earthquakes, wildfires, and oil spills.
- NLM has a state-of-the-art data center, to ensure uninterrupted access to essential information services that are accessed billions of times each year. This center has maximized the utilization of available computing resources by introducing centralized shared data storage, energy efficiency initiatives, and the establishment of an offsite redundant data center for disaster recovery.

For details on NLM history, its programs and services, and its anniversary year calendar, visit the 175th anniversary Web site.

To read about NLM staff members' special numerical salute to the 175th anniversary, go to: <http://infocus.nlm.nih.gov/2011/01/photo-opportunity-nlm-marks-17.html>. That photo, which is in the public domain,

is also available at <http://bit.ly/eMXqUq>.

National Library of Medicine Celebrates 175 Years of Information Innovation. NLM Tech Bull. 2011 Mar-Apr;(379):e8.

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March 25, 2011 [posted]

April 20, 2011 [Editor's note added]

My NCBI Redesign

[Editor's note: These changes were implemented in PubMed on April 20, 2011.]

The National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) is pleased to announce that an improved user interface will be released for My NCBI. The new interface will eliminate complexities and provide a streamlined interface, robust performance, and intuitive navigation. The most visually significant enhancement is that all functions are viewed directly from the My NCBI homepage, where they are made readily accessible for set up and customization.

The following are highlights of the new My NCBI interface.

My NCBI Homepage

The My NCBI homepage has been streamlined. It is easier to use and all stored data can be viewed at a glance. Additionally, you can now access your stored data quickly and, in most cases, set up and edits are only one click away (see Figure 1).

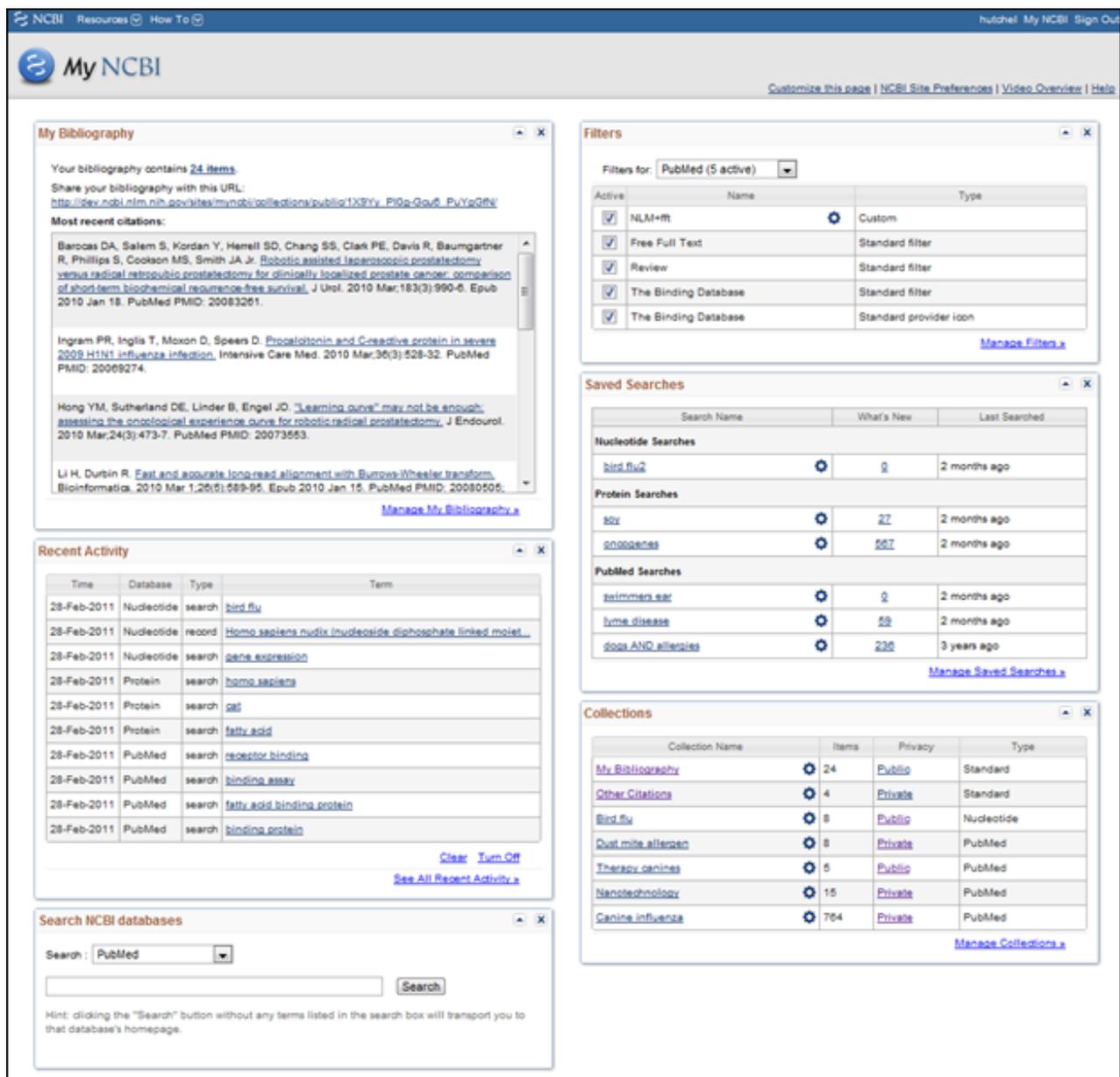


Figure 1: New My NCBI homepage.

The homepage display can be customized by dragging and dropping each function window to the top, middle, or bottom of the page. Each function window can also be minimized or removed from the homepage display (click the link "Customize this Page" at the top of the page). To see the display customizer in action, click NCBI YouTube.

Set up display preferences for NCBI databases, such as display format, number of records per page, filters and highlighting color, among other choices, by clicking the link "NCBI Site Preferences" (top right corner of the My NCBI homepage). This is also where you can change your password and e-mail address.

NCBI databases can now be searched directly from the My NCBI homepage. In the "Search NCBI databases" window, select a database from the drop-down menu, enter your search terms and click Search. Alternatively, to go directly to a database homepage, simply select the database from the drop-down menu and click "Search."

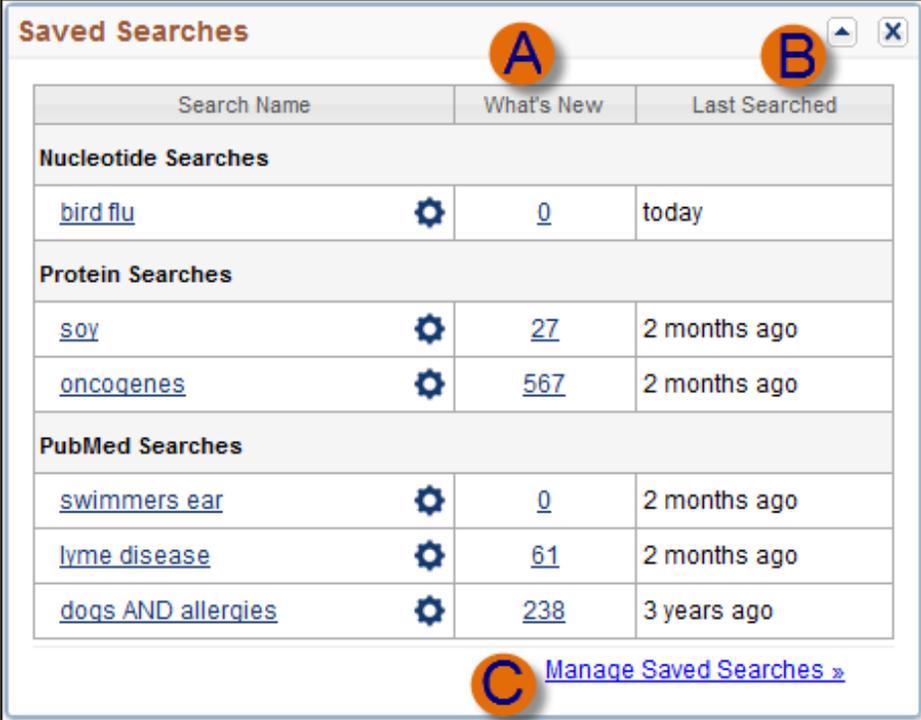
The new homepage includes the blue NCBI header that includes a drop-down menu of resources organized by topic as

well as the NCBI Footer, with links to popular NCBI resources.

Saved Searches

The Saved Searches feature facilitates saving search queries for NCBI databases, and provides automatic e-mail updates for saved searches, which can be set up on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis. In the Saved Searches window (see Figure 2) you can now easily:

- View a list of all saved searches grouped by database.
- Click on the search name to see the results directly in the source database.
- Create, change, or delete scheduled e-mail alerts by clicking the gear icon  next to a search name.
- Check for new search results by clicking on the number in the "What's New" column (A in Figure 2)
- View when a saved search was last searched (B in Figure 2).



Search Name		What's New	Last Searched
Nucleotide Searches			
bird flu		0	today
Protein Searches			
soy		27	2 months ago
oncogenes		567	2 months ago
PubMed Searches			
swimmers ear		0	2 months ago
lyme disease		61	2 months ago
dogs AND allergies		238	3 years ago
 Manage Saved Searches »			

Figure 2: Saved Searches window.

Use the "Manage Saved Searches" link (C in Figure 2) to sort or delete multiple saved searches at once.

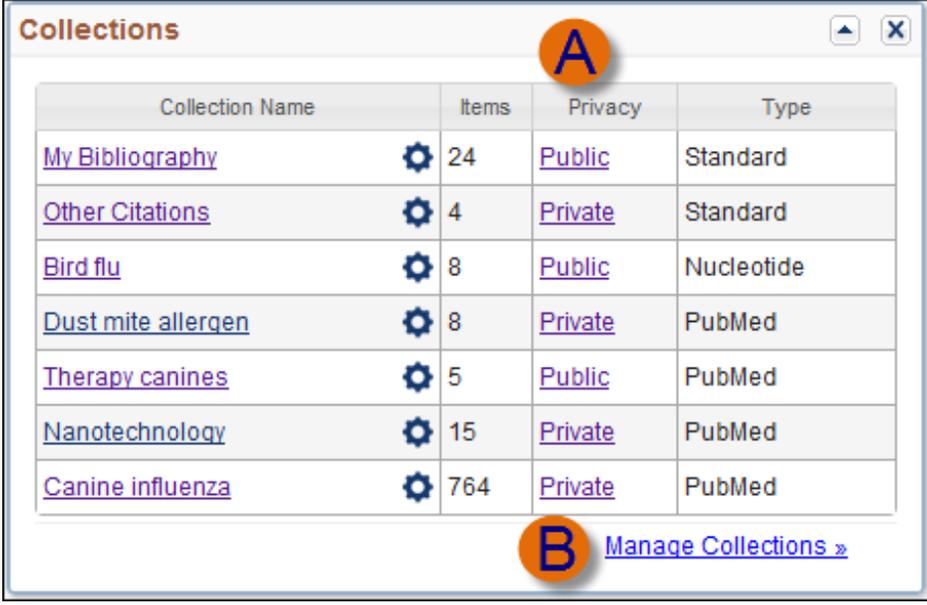
Collections

The Collections feature allows search results and records from any NCBI database to be saved in My NCBI. From the Collections window (see Figure 3) you can:

- View a list of all collections, the collection type, and the number of items stored for each collection.
- View all the items available for a collection directly in the source database by clicking on a Collection Name link.
- Save collections to a CSV or text file, or delete items in a collection by clicking the gear icon  next to a

collection name.

- Change a collection privacy status — from private to public (to share with others) or vice versa (A in Figure 3).



Collection Name	Items	Privacy	Type
My Bibliography 	24	Public	Standard
Other Citations 	4	Private	Standard
Bird flu 	8	Public	Nucleotide
Dust mite allergen 	8	Private	PubMed
Therapy canines 	5	Public	PubMed
Nanotechnology 	15	Private	PubMed
Canine influenza 	764	Private	PubMed

 [Manage Collections »](#)

Figure 3: Collections window.

Use the link "Manage Collections" to sort, merge, or delete collections (B in Figure 3).

My Bibliography

My Bibliography provides a centralized place where citations are easily stored, accessed, exported as a file, and made public to share with others. In the My Bibliography window (see Figure 4) you can:

- View most recently added citations. Click on a citation title link to see the complete record in PubMed®.
- View the total number of citations available in My Bibliography, which is a link to the complete list.
- Click "settings" to change a My Bibliography privacy status from private to public (to share it with others) or vice versa. On the settings page you can also grant access to other persons (delegates) to view and manage your My Bibliography collection (A in Figure 4).

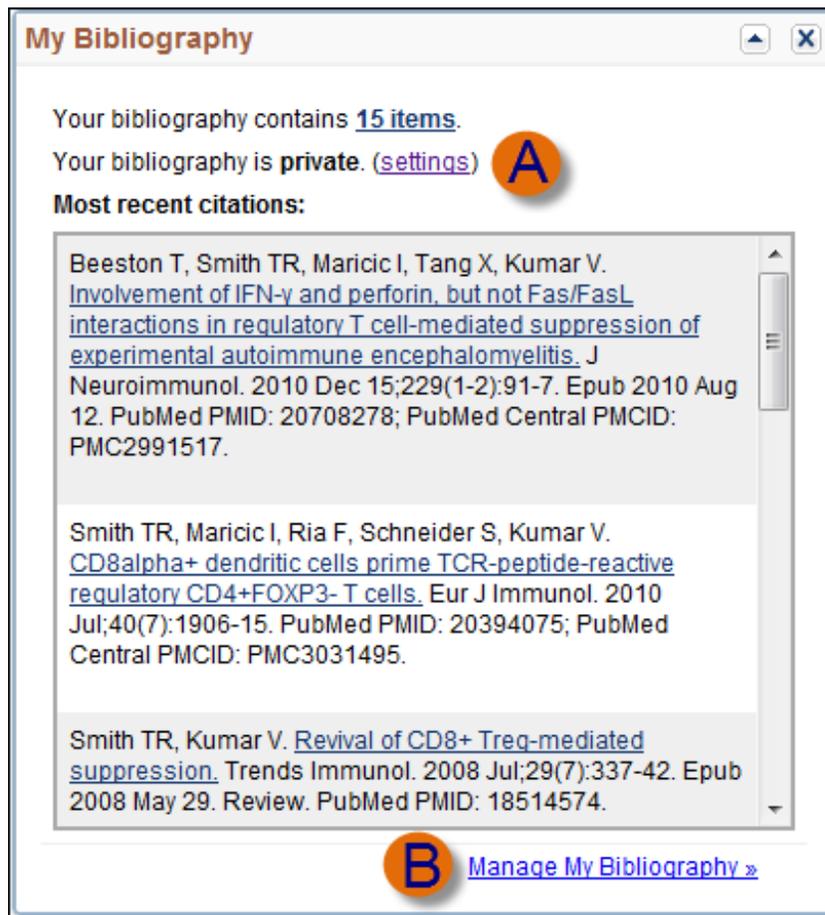


Figure 4: My Bibliography window.

Click the link "Manage My Bibliography" (B in Figure 4) to go to the My Bibliography page (see Figure 5). From the My Bibliography page you can:

- Add citations manually for publications not found in PubMed. My Bibliography has multiple templates with fields pertinent to journal articles, books/chapters, meeting abstracts, presentations, patents, and non-standard citations. Click the Add citation button: [Add citation](#).
- Sort citations by date, author, or title by clicking "Display Settings."
- View all information related to a citation in PubMed by clicking on each article title link, or select multiple citations and then click "View."
- View your citations without links and item numbers by clicking "Display Settings" and selecting Print.
- Move a citation from My Bibliography to Other Citations (a separate bibliography located in Collections); select the citations and click "Move."
- Delete citations by selecting the citations and click "Delete."
- Download citations from My Bibliography. Select the citations and click the Download button: [Download](#). All citations will be downloaded in the MEDLINE format.
- Suggest individual citations to others. Select the citations, click "Suggest" and then enter the recipient's name and e-mail address. Multiple recipients can be added to receive citations using the "Suggest" feature.

- Recipients of suggested citations can add these directly to their My Bibliography.

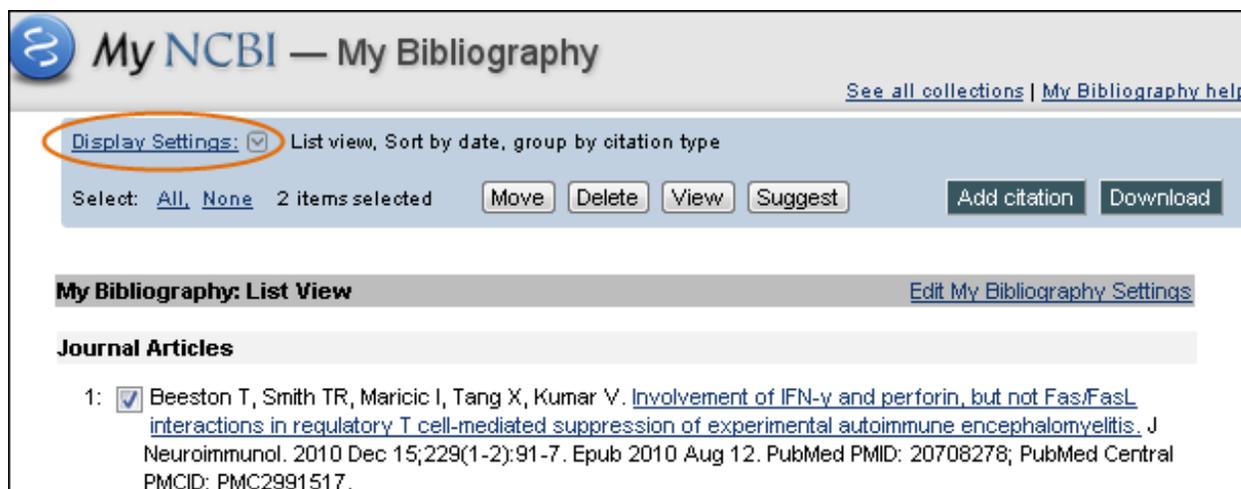


Figure 5: My Bibliography page.

"Display Settings" offers more options for My NCBI accounts associated with eRA Commons accounts. The association is indicated by the eRA icon (see Figure 6). The additional settings available are:

- Award view
- Sort by Public Access Compliance
- Group by Award

Award view allows eRA Commons users to see whether their publications comply with the NIH Public Access Policy, to start the compliance process for journal articles, and to associate their publications to NIH extramural awards.

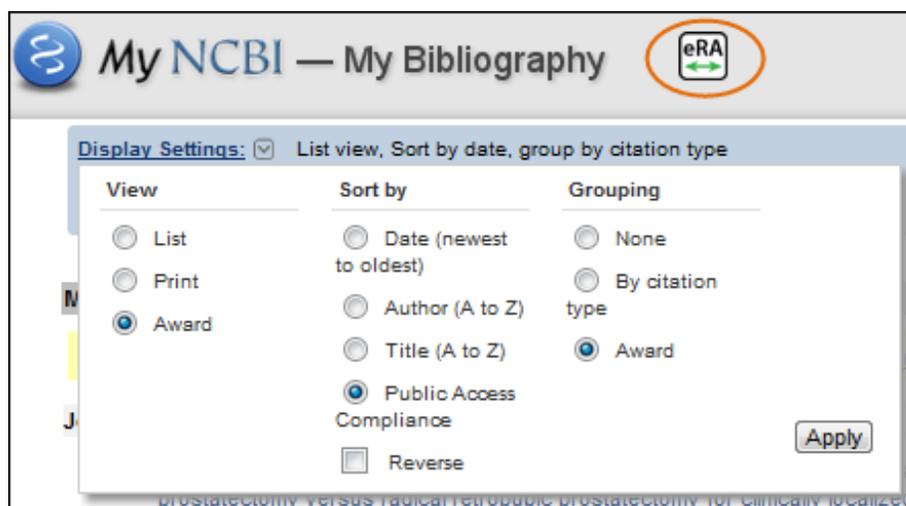


Figure 6: Award view with eRA icon.

Select Award view and click on the Apply button; on the resulting screen each citation is marked indicating its compliance status:

- A red dot indicates that an article is non-compliant.
- A yellow dot means that the citation has been submitted to the NIH Manuscript Submission system and is considered in process.
- A green dot indicates that the citation is compliant with the NIH Public Access Policy. The PubMed Central ID (PMCID) number displays in this status.
- A question mark indicates that compliance with the NIH Public Access Policy cannot be determined without additional information. Click on the question mark icon or the "Edit Status" link to enter supporting information for the citation.
- Articles that were accepted for publication prior to April 7, 2008 are not covered by the NIH Public Access Policy. These citations will be marked as N/A for Not Applicable (this status is also automatically applied to citation types that are not journal articles, e.g., book chapters, patents, presentations).

To address Public Access Compliance, activate the pop-up wizard (see Figure 7) by clicking either a red dot or a question mark icon. The wizard helps you begin a manuscript submission, link to a previously-submitted manuscript, or determine if a citation is exempt from the policy. In addition, you can associate awards to your publications through the wizard. See *My NCBI: Managing Compliance with the NIH Public Access Policy Using My Bibliography* for additional information.

● Public Access Compliance: Non-compliant. [Citation not in NIHMS or PMC](#)
[NIH Funding:](#)

1. NIH Funding: Yes ([edit](#))

2. Choose Your Awards That Funded This Citation ([edit](#))

R01 GM054397-42 - Structure and Synthesis of DNA
R01 GM054397-43 - Structure and Synthesis of DNA

3. Public Access Compliance

The NIH Public Access Policy requires scientists to submit final, peer-reviewed journal manuscripts that arise from NIH funds to the digital archive PubMed Central upon acceptance for publication. (See [Determine Applicability](#) for full details.) Please submit the final manuscript sent to your publisher or indicate that this publication is exempt from the policy.

We do not have a record of this citation in NIH Manuscript Submission system (NIHMS). Please choose from the following:

Begin submission in the NIHMS.

This citation has been submitted. NIHMS ID:

Arrangements have been made for a [publisher on this list](#) to send the final article directly to PubMed Central.

This citation does not need to be submitted under NIH Public Access because:

Publication was not peer reviewed.

Publication was accepted for publication before April 7, 2008.

Publication was written in a script other than Latin (e.g., Russian, Japanese).

Publication was not [directly supported by](#) NIH.

Figure 7: NIH Public Access compliance pop-up wizard.

To associate multiple citations with NIH awards, select the citations to associate to NIH awards and click the Assign Awards to Citations button: . Choose the pertinent award ID from the list presented (see Figure 8).

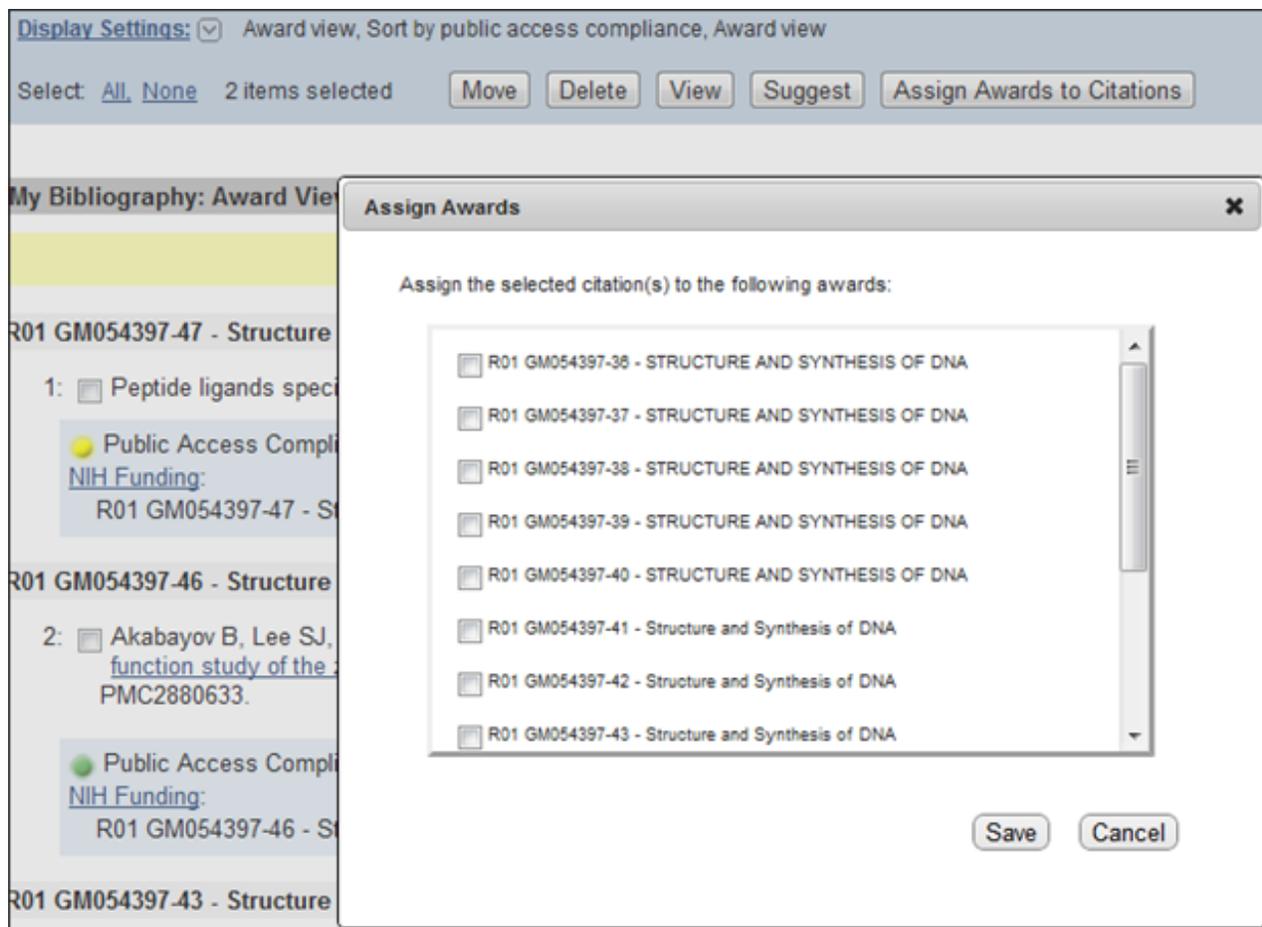


Figure 8: Assign Awards window.

Filters

NCBI databases search results can be limited to smaller groups of data using filters. In the Filters window (see Figure 9) you can quickly:

- View a list of all active filters according to each database by using the drop-down menu "Filters for."
- Deactivate filter selections by unchecking the box next to a filter name.
- Change or delete custom filters by clicking the gear icon .

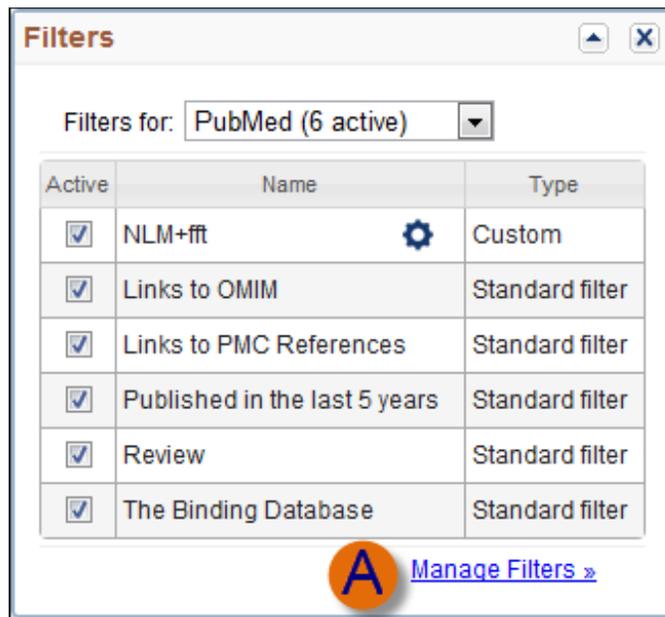


Figure 9: Filters window.

Click the link "Manage Filters" (A in Figure 9) to set up filters for any NCBI database. In the Filters window (see Figure 10), browse a list of filters divided into four categories:

- "Popular" lists commonly requested filters for each NCBI database.
- "LinkOut" filters group records that have links to resources provided by outside organizations.
- "Properties" filters group records according to specific criteria for each database, such as languages, gender, age groups, publication type for PubMed; biosource, molecule type, RefSeq for Nucleotide among many others.
- "Links" filters group records that have links to other NCBI databases.

To select and activate a filter, select the checkbox next to a filter name. In addition, you can search for filter names and descriptions using the "Search with Terms" search box, and can create custom filters by clicking the "Create custom filter" button: .

My NCBI — Filters Filters he

You are managing filters for: PubMed Choose another database: PubMed (6 active) ▼

Your PubMed filter list

[Create custom filter](#)

Active	Name	Type	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NLM+fft	Custom	delete
<input type="checkbox"/>	Glossaries	Custom	delete
<input type="checkbox"/>	Canines+Lyme disease	Custom	delete
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Links to OMIM	Standard filter	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Links to PMC References	Standard filter	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Published in the last 5 years	Standard filter	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Review	Standard filter	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The Binding Database	Standard filter	

Browse/Search for PubMed Filters

Select category:

Popular
 LinkOut
 Properties
 Links

Search with terms (optional):

Active	Name	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	Clinical Trial	
<input type="checkbox"/>	English	
<input type="checkbox"/>	English & Humans	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Free Full Text	links to Web accessible full text articles (all available free of charge)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Full Text	links to Web accessible full text articles (some may require subscription)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Humans	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Items with Abstracts	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Published in the last 5 years	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Review	articles that review the literature on a subject

Figure 10: Filters page.

For details regarding setting up filters in My NCBI please see My NCBI Help.

Recent Activity

Recent Activity provides a history of queries searched and records retrieved in NCBI databases for the last six months. In the Recent Activity window (see Figure 11):

- View a list of recent queries searched and records retrieved in NCBI databases. Click on the search or record link to see the results directly in the source database.
- Click the link "Turn Off" to stop recording searches and records in Recent Activity.
- Click the link "Clear" to delete Recent Activity history.

Recent Activity

Time	Database	Type	Term
28-Feb-2011	Nucleotide	search	bird flu
28-Feb-2011	Nucleotide	record	Homo sapiens nudix (nucleoside diphosphate linked moiety...)
28-Feb-2011	Nucleotide	search	gene expression
28-Feb-2011	Protein	search	homo sapiens
28-Feb-2011	PubMed	search	receptor binding
28-Feb-2011	PubMed	search	binding assay
28-Feb-2011	PubMed	search	binding protein
28-Feb-2011	PubMed	search	allergies
28-Feb-2011	PubMed	search	asthma
28-Feb-2011	PubMed	search	ticks

[Clear](#) [Turn Off](#)
A [See All Recent Activity »](#)

Figure 11: Recent Activity window.

Click the link "See All Recent Activity" (A in Figure 11) to sort data by date or database, to save recent activity searches to Saved Searches, to copy records to Collections, or to delete individual searches or records (see Figure 12).

My NCBI — Recent Activity [See all collections](#) | [Recent Activity help](#)

Recent Activity is tracking your searches and records viewed for the last 6 months. You can [Turn off tracking](#) or [Clear your Recent Activity](#).

Search Recent Activity [Additional Criteria](#)

Display Settings: View all items [Sort by date](#)

Select: [All](#), [None](#) 1 item selected Page 1 of 4 >>

Date	Resource	Type	Title
<input type="checkbox"/> Last Month			
<input type="checkbox"/> 28-Feb-2011	Nucleotide	search	bird flu
<input type="checkbox"/> 28-Feb-2011	Nucleotide	record	Homo sapiens nudix (nucleoside diphosphate li...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 28-Feb-2011	Nucleotide	search	gene expression
<input type="checkbox"/> 28-Feb-2011	Protein	search	homo sapiens
<input type="checkbox"/> 28-Feb-2011	PubMed	search	receptor binding

Figure 12: Recent Activity page.

For detailed information about My NCBI, please see My NCBI Help.

By Lidia Hutcherson
National Center for Biotechnology Information

Hutcherson L. My NCBI Redesign. NLM Tech Bull. 2011 Mar-Apr;(379):e9.

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March 25, 2011 [posted]

April 21, 2011 [Editor's note added]

2011 MLA Meeting Reminder and NLM Invitation

[Editor's note: Additional informal meeting information added on April 21, 2011.]

The Annual Meeting of the Medical Library Association (MLA) will be held May 13-18, 2011 in Minneapolis, MN at the Minneapolis Convention Center. Attendees are invited to visit the NLM[®] exhibit booth #510 (May 14-17) to meet NLM staff and see NLM Web products and services. The NLM Theater at the booth will feature demonstrations and tutorials on a wide variety of topics. Please see the NLM Theater schedule.

Article Highlights:

- Mark Your MLA Calendars
- Continuing Education Classes
- NLM Theater Schedule

Mark Your MLA Calendars

Monday, May 16 (7:00 am – 8:15 am)

NLM Online Users' Meeting "Sunrise Seminar"

Location: Minneapolis Convention Center, Room 101J, Level One

NLM staff will highlight recent accomplishments and indicate new developments in a variety of online systems including MEDLINE[®]/PubMed[®], MedlinePlus[®], and other NLM products.

Tuesday, May 17 (10:30 am – 11:30 am)

NLM Update

Location: Minneapolis Convention Center, Ballroom A/B

Speakers:

Dr. Donald A.B. Lindberg, Director

Betsy Humphreys, Deputy Director

Sheldon Kotzin, Associate Director for Library Operations

Tuesday, May 17 (7:00 pm – 10:00 pm)

National Library of Medicine 175th Anniversary Celebration

Location: Minneapolis Convention Center, Ballroom A/B

MLA attendees and Friends of the National Library of Medicine (FNLM) members join together to celebrate the NLM 175th anniversary at the biggest party of the year! Join us for this fun celebration to connect with your old and new friends at the MLA meeting. Come early to chat with your colleagues over food and drinks. Stay to enjoy a taste of the unique birthday cake.

Wednesday, May 18 (9:00 am – 10:00 am)

Leiter Lecture

Speaker: Peter Hotez

Peter J. Hotez is a distinguished research professor, Walter G. Ross Professor, and chair of the Department of Microbiology, Immunology, and Tropical Medicine, The George Washington University. He is also president

of the Sabin Vaccine Institute, an affiliated non-profit research and advocacy organization, and director and principal investigator of Sabin Vaccine Development, a product development partnership supported by the Sabin Vaccine Institute. Dr. Hotez received a bachelor's degree in molecular biophysics and biochemistry magna cum laude (Phi Beta Kappa) from Yale University, a doctorate from Rockefeller University, and a doctorate in medicine from Weill Cornell Medical College. He obtained pediatric residency training at Massachusetts General Hospital and postdoctoral training at the Yale University School of Medicine.

Dr. Hotez's research focuses on vaccine development for parasitic diseases, with an emphasis on recombinant vaccines for hookworm and schistosomiasis. Dr. Hotez also has a strong policy interest to promote the control of neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). In 2006 at the Clinton Global Initiative, Dr. Hotez cofounded the Global Network for Neglected Tropical Diseases (GNNTD) with the mission to facilitate access to essential NTD medicines. In 2007, Dr. Hotez became the founding editor-in-chief of *Public Library of Science (PLOS) Neglected Tropical Diseases*, and he is currently the president of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. Dr. Hotez has published over 200 peer-reviewed journal articles as well as several books, including *Forgotten People, Forgotten Diseases: The Neglected Tropical Diseases and Their Impact on Global Health and Development*.

Informal Meetings

National Cooperative Print Retention planning meeting

Sunday, May 15 (2:00 pm – 3:00 pm)

Location: Minneapolis Convention Center, Room 101B, Level One

Please join NLM, RML and resource library staff at an informal meeting to learn about and discuss plans for a national cooperative print retention program. The meeting will be chaired by Martha Fishel from NLM, and you will hear reports from NN/LM Southeastern/Atlantic Region (Region 2) and NN/LM Greater Midwest Region (Region 3) where regional planning efforts have started. The purpose of this meeting is to learn about what we have investigated so far, and hear some of the recommendations that are under consideration. We encourage participation from every NN/LM region. If you have questions now that you would like addressed at the meeting, please send them by April 29th to Martha Fishel fishel@nlm.nih.gov.

DOCLINE® Users Group Meeting

Tuesday, May 17 (2:00 pm - 3:00 pm)

Location: Minneapolis Convention Center, Room L100F, Lower Level

Continuing Education Classes

While at the meeting in Minneapolis, consider taking an MLA continuing education class taught by NIH, NLM or National Network of Libraries of Medicine® (NN/LM) staff:

Friday, May 13 (8:00 am – Noon)

Diagnostic Error and Patient Safety: Team Up and Tackle It

CE301

Instructors: Elaine Alligood, VA PCS Field Program, Boston, MA; Lorri Zipperer, Zipperer Project Management, Albuquerque, NM; Linda C. Williams, VA National Center for Patient Safety, Ann Arbor, MI; and Barbara Bowers Jones, NN/LM, MidContinental Region, J. Otto Lottes Health Sciences Library, University of Missouri-Columbia

Saturday, May 14 (8:00 am – Noon)

Behind Closed Doors: Politics in the Library

CE201

Instructors: Marty Magee, NN/LM, MidContinental Region, McGoogan Library of Medicine, Nebraska Medical Center-Omaha, and Barbara Bowers Jones, NN/LM, MidContinental Region, J. Otto Lottes Health Sciences Library, University of Missouri-Columbia

Saturday, May 14 (8:00 am – Noon)

PubMed Rediscovered: Hidden Treasures in Searching

CE302

Instructor: Kay Deeneey, NN/LM, Pacific Southwest Region, Louise M. Darling Biomedical Library, Center for the Health Sciences, University of California-Los Angeles

Saturday, May 14 (8:00 am – Noon)

The Canny Consumer: Resources for Consumer Health Decision Making

CE700

Instructor: Terri Ottosen, NN/LM, Southeastern/Atlantic Region, Health Sciences and Human Services Library, University of Maryland-Baltimore

Saturday, May 14 (8:00 am – Noon)

Finding Info in Numbers and Words: Data Analysis for Health Information Outreach

CE700

Instructors: Susan J. Barnes, NN/LM, Outreach Evaluation Resource Center, Health Sciences Library, University of Washington-Seattle, and Cynthia Olney, NN/LM, Outreach Evaluation Resource Center, Atlanta, GA

Saturday, May 14 (1:00 pm – 5:00 pm)

Valuing Your Library: Needs Assessment, Program Development, Program Evaluation

CE202 (on site at MLA)

CE 203 (eLearning Web-based course)

Instructors: Cynthia Olney, NN/LM, Outreach Evaluation Resource Center, Atlanta, GA and Susan J. Barnes, NN/LM, Outreach Evaluation Resource Center, Health Sciences Library, University of Washington-Seattle

Wednesday, May 18 (1:00 – 5:00 pm)

Beyond an Apple a Day: Providing Consumer Health Information at Your Library

CE303

Instructor: Gail Kouame, NN/LM, Pacific Northwest Region, Health Sciences Library, University of Washington-Seattle

Wednesday, May 18 (1:00- 5:00 pm)

Entry to the Genome World: Genome Browsers

CE602

Instructor: Medha Bhagwat, NIH Library, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD

Further course details are available at <http://mlanet.org/am/am2011/ce/index.html>.

NLM Theater Schedule

NLM Theater Schedule — Booth 510

A PDF version of the NLM Theater schedule is available.

Sunday, May 15

Noon Health Services Research & Public Health Update

12:30

pm Disaster Health Information Update

1:00 pm MyMedicationList & DailyMed® Update

1:30 pm Digital Collections & More from the History of Medicine Division

2:00 pm NLM K-12 Educational Resources

2:30 pm PubMed Review

3:00 pm Redesign of My NCBI & Managing NIH Public Access Compliance

Comparative Effectiveness Research: Everything You Wanted to Know But Were Afraid to
3:30 pm Ask
4:00 pm UMLS® & RxNorm Update
4:30 pm Drug, Toxicology, and Environmental Health Resources Update

Monday, May 16

10:00 am MedlinePlus & MedlinePlus Connect
10:30 am MyMedicationList & DailyMed Update
11:00 am UMLS & RxNorm Update
11:30 am Drug, Toxicology, and Environmental Health Resources Update
1:30 pm NLM K-12 Educational Resources
2:00 pm Redesign of My NCBI & Managing NIH Public Access Compliance
2:30 pm PubMed Review
3:00 pm LinkOut® Review
3:30 pm Searching for Journal Information in the NLM Catalog
4:00 pm Disaster Health Information Update

Comparative Effectiveness Research: Everything You Wanted to Know But Were Afraid to
4:30 pm Ask

Tuesday, May 17

10:00 am PubMed Review
11:30 am MedlinePlus & MedlinePlus Connect
Noon Digital Collections & More from the History of Medicine Division
12:30 pm Searching for Journal Information in the NLM Catalog
1:00 pm NLM K-12 Educational Resources
1:30 pm LinkOut Review
2:00 pm Disaster Health Information Update
2:30 pm Drug, Toxicology, and Environmental Health Resources Update

Join Us

Please join us at these events! Additional information or changes to this information will be added to this article when they become available.

By Janet Zipser

MEDLARS Management Section

Zipser J. 2011 MLA Meeting Reminder and NLM Invitation. NLM Tech Bull. 2011 Mar-Apr;(379):e10.

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March 28, 2011 [posted]

National Library of Medicine Resources for Japan Disaster

[Editor's Note: This is a reprint of an announcement published on the NLM Web site on March 24, 2011. To be notified of announcements like this subscribe to NLM-Announces e-mail list.]

Three exceptional resources at the National Library of Medicine® (NLM®) are available to those who need urgent access to health information related to tsunamis, earthquakes, and radiation events affecting Japan. The NLM is part of the National Institutes of Health and is the world's largest medical library. These resources are also available to the general public interested in learning more about disaster response information.

Radiation Emergency Medical Management (REMM)

Clinicians who need to learn about assessing and managing radiation emergencies are urged to use the REMM Web site at <http://remm.nlm.gov/>. Selected key files from REMM are also available for downloading on mobile devices from <http://remm.nlm.gov/downloadmremm.htm>. The entire REMM Web site can be downloaded to a laptop or desktop computer for use where there is no Internet connection. REMM is produced by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, the National Cancer Institute, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the NLM.

Emergency Access Initiative

The NLM Emergency Access Initiative (EAI) (<http://eai.nlm.nih.gov>) has been activated in support of medical efforts in Japan. The EAI is a collaborative partnership between NLM and participating publishers, to provide free access to full-text articles from over 230 biomedical journals and over sixty-five reference books and online databases to healthcare professionals and libraries affected by disasters. It serves as a temporary collection replacement and/or supplement for libraries affected by disasters that need to continue to serve medical staff and affiliated users. It is also intended for medical personnel responding to the specified disaster. EAI is not an open access collection. It is only intended for those affected by the disaster or assisting the affected population. If you know of a library or organization involved in relief efforts in Japan, please let them know of this service. NLM thanks the numerous participating publishers for their generous support of this initiative. EAI was activated three times last year following the earthquake and subsequent cholera epidemic in Haiti, and during devastating flooding in Pakistan.

Japan Disasters Topic Page

A new page of links to information on the Japan earthquake, tsunami, and radiation event of March 2011 is now available at <http://disasterinfo.nlm.nih.gov/dimrc/japan2011.html>. The resources on this page may help with understanding the health issues related to the devastating Japan earthquake, tsunami, and possible nuclear power plant disruptions. Resources from the NLM, other federal agencies, and other key resources are listed for responders, health professionals and the general public.

NLM has a long history of providing health information in preparation for and response to all types of disasters, and has developed a number of tools and advanced information services. The library has a dedicated Disaster Information Management Research Center (<http://disasterinfo.nlm.nih.gov/>) responsible for health information and informatics research related to disasters and public health emergencies.

For questions regarding these resources, please contact NLM customer service. You can also email custserv@nlm.nih.gov or call 1-888-346-3656 in the United States, or 301-594-5983 internationally.

National Library of Medicine Resources for Japan Disaster. NLM Tech Bull. 2011 Mar-Apr;(379):e11.

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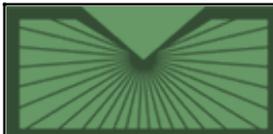


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March 28, 2011 [posted]

Invitation to Join the Interest Group for the National Information Standards Organization (NISO) Presentation and Identification of E-Journals (PIE-J) Working Group

The National Library of Medicine® (NLM®) has a deep interest in the publishing models used by scientific journals from the viewpoints of practical and efficient use of titles that are indexed for MEDLINE® and the clear and accurate preservation of the scientific literature for use by future generations. Please see further information on an opportunity for others with a similar interest to participate in the development of a Recommended Practice that will provide guidance on the presentation and identification of electronic journals.

Invitation to Join the Interest Group for the National Information Standards Organization (NISO) Presentation and Identification of E-Journals (PIE-J) Working Group. NLM Tech Bull. 2011 Mar-Apr;(379):e12.

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March 28, 2011 [posted]

NLM Resource: WISER 4.4 Now Available

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

The National Library of Medicine® (NLM®) Wireless Information System for Emergency Responders (WISER®) 4.4 is now available. It can be downloaded to the WISER Windows, Pocket PC, and SmartPhone platforms from the WISER Web site.

The updated online version, WebWISER, is available at <http://webwiser.nlm.nih.gov/getHomeData.do>

Highlights of this version include:

1. A new, interactive Chemical Reactivity capability (WISER for Windows); users can
 - a. Create their own mix of chemicals
 - b. See an overview of the resulting potential hazards
 - c. Delve into the detailed reaction behind each hazard or gas produced
2. 19 new substances and mixtures of substances, including Crude Oil and the Corexit 9500 and Corexit 9527 dispersants.

Find more information at http://wiser.nlm.nih.gov/whats_new_4_4.html

WISER for iPhone/iPod touch 1.1 is now available from Apple's App Store.

All WISER platforms now include:

1. The 19 new substances and mixtures of substances.
2. Data updates based on the latest information from the NLM Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB®), the Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy (CIDRAP), and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

(EPA) Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGs).

3. Many usability improvements and fixes.

You can follow the activity of the National Library of Medicine Specialized Information Services Division via Twitter (NLM_SIS) .

NLM Resource: WISER 4.4 Now Available. NLM Tech Bull. 2011 Mar-Apr;(379):e13.

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April 04, 2011 [posted]

Unified Medical Language System (UMLS) News

UMLS® Terminology Services (UTS)

New SNOMED CT® Menu

All SNOMED CT-related items are now also available from the new *SNOMED CT* menu of the UTS. This menu includes links for the SNOMED CT homepage, related downloads, browser, and subsets. The other menus still include SNOMED CT options, as appropriate; e.g., the *Downloads* menu retains links to the SNOMED CT files.

Downloads

SNOMED CT Downloads

The January 2011 International Release of SNOMED CT and the updated CORE Problem List Subset are available from both the *SNOMED CT* and *Downloads* menus of the UTS.

US Extension to SNOMED CT

The first version of the US Extension to SNOMED CT is now available from both the *SNOMED CT* and *Downloads* menus of the UTS. The US Extension is a listing of the concepts, descriptions, relationships, and their history for terminology content accepted by the National Library of Medicine® (NLM®) as a formal extension to the SNOMED CT International Release.

The purpose of the US Extension is to define terminology content that is supported by a clinical use case but does not currently conform to the editorial policies or content model of SNOMED CT; or for content that is needed in advance of the next International Release of SNOMED CT.

The aim of the US Extension is to facilitate the use of SNOMED CT as the primary coding terminology for clinical information in electronic health records, research databases and clinical trials databases, except in the domains of medications and tests, which are covered by RxNorm and LOINC®.

The US Extension to SNOMED CT is distributed as a set of five data files corresponding to the RF1 release format of SNOMED CT. The five files included in the release are:

- Concepts
- Descriptions
- Relationships
- ComponentHistory
- References

Convergent Medical Terminology (CMT)

The CMT developed by Kaiser Permanente is now available from both the *SNOMED CT* and *Download* menus of the UTS. CMT is now available through the IHTSDO as a donation of the terminology content, tooling, and maintenance processes from Kaiser Permanente. It is available through NLM to UMLS Metathesaurus® licensees.

CMT is a set of clinician and patient friendly terminology, linked to US and international interoperability standards, and related vocabulary development tools and utilities. It has grown to over 75,000 concepts. For more information, see [Kaiser Permanente Opens Access to CMT to Support HHS Health IT Goals Frequently Asked Questions](#).

Lexical Tools, 2011 Release

The 2011 version of the Lexical Tools is available on the SPECIALIST NLP Tools Web site. See the Release Notes and What Is New Web pages information about the release.

Training and Outreach

New UMLS Quick Start Guide

The UMLS team has created a UMLS Quick Start Guide. This Web page provides a brief overview of the UMLS and includes links to more information.

New MetamorphoSys and RRF Browser Quick Tours

Ten new Quick Tours for users of MetamorphoSys and the RRF Browser are available from the Quick Tours homepage. UMLS Quick tours are brief animated tutorials with audio and provide instructions on using UMLS-related products and services.

The MetamorphoSys Quick Tours cover:

- Creating a database load script
- Creating a default subset
- Creating a SNOMED CT only subset
- Creating an English only subset

The RRF Browser Quick Tours cover:

- Viewing clusters
- Finding a code from a CUI
- Highlighting search results
- Searching by code
- Limiting a search by source
- Using the "Refine Search By" feature

The UMLS team welcomes suggestions for new Quick Tours. E-mail suggestions to NLM Customer Service with the subject "UMLS Quick Tour Suggestions."

New UTS Fact Sheet

The new UMLS Terminology Services Fact Sheet (UTS) is available on the NLM Web site. The new Fact Sheet replaces the older UMLSKS Fact Sheet. The UMLS team is also updating other Fact Sheets in the UMLS series.

UMLS Community: New Microsoft SQL Server Load Scripts

The UMLS Community Web page now has two Microsoft SQL Server load scripts for Metathesaurus RRF files and for Semantic Network files.

Webcasts: Call for Topic Suggestions

The UMLS team welcomes suggestions for topics and expert speakers for the 2011 Webcast schedule. E-mail suggestions to NLM Customer Service with the subject "UMLS Webcast Suggestions."

2011AA Release

The 2011AA UMLS will be released in May 2011. It will include new ICD-10-PCS and ICD-9-CM bidirectional mappings.

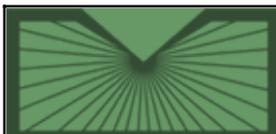
By Victoria Wilder

MEDLARS Management Section

Wilder V. Unified Medical Language System (UMLS) News. NLM Tech Bull. 2011 Mar-Apr;(379):e14.

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NLM Technical Bulletin

National Library of Medicine | National Institutes of Health

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April 04, 2011 [posted]

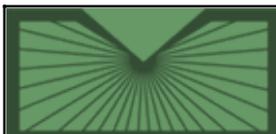
LinkOut for Libraries Frequently Asked Questions

On March 31, 2011, the new LinkOut for Libraries Frequently Asked Questions Web page was launched. Seventy-one Frequently Asked Questions were moved from the NCBI Frequently Asked Questions for LinkOut Libraries site to the new Web page. There is a link to the new Web page from the LinkOut for Libraries Training and Educational Resources site.

LinkOut for Libraries Frequently Asked Questions. NLM Tech Bull. 2011 Mar-Apr;(379):e15.

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National Library of Medicine | National Institutes of Health

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April 06, 2011 [posted]

PubMed Text Version Retired

The PubMed® Text Version will be retired soon. Users accessing the Text Version Web site will be automatically redirected to PubMed Mobile, for a brief period of time. The PubMed Text Version was created specifically for users who require assistive technology to access and use PubMed.

PubMed Mobile addresses the needs of assistive technology and features an improved interface over the Text Version; therefore, the National Center for Biotechnology Information will no longer support the Text Version.

By Kathi Canese
National Center for Biotechnology Information

Canese K. PubMed Text Version Retired. NLM Tech Bull. 2011 Mar-Apr;(379):e16.

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April 07, 2011 [posted]

Save PubMed Data in CSV Format

You can now save PubMed® data in Comma-Separated Values (CSV) formatted files. CSV files are used to easily import data into databases and spreadsheets.

To save PubMed data in CSV format, use Send to File (see Figure 1). Under Format, select CSV and click Create File. Save the file on your computer. You can import the saved file into other software programs.

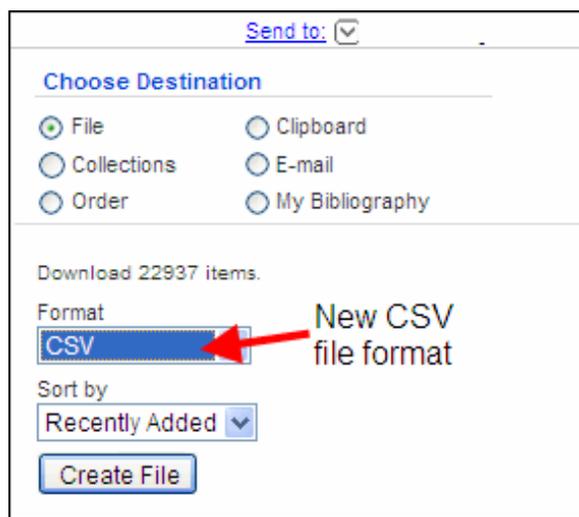


Figure 1: Save PubMed Data in CSV Format.

See PubMed Help for more information about saving citations as a text file.

By Margaret McGhee
MEDLARS Management Section

McGhee M. Save PubMed Data in CSV Format. NLM Tech Bull. 2011 Mar-Apr;(379):e17.

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NLM Technical Bulletin

National Library of Medicine | National Institutes of Health

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April 08, 2011 [posted]

European Granting Organization Agency Changes Name

Effective early April 2011, the name for an European granting organization recorded in MEDLINE®/PubMed® has been changed.

"Austrian Science Research Fund" has been changed to "Austrian Science Fund FWF."

All PubMed citations affected were updated to reflect the new name.

Please refer to the article, *New European Granting Organizations for MEDLINE®/PubMed®*, for details about the use of grant information from European Granting Organizations in PubMed.

By Y. Kathy Kwan
National Center for Biotechnology Information

Kwan YK. European Granting Organization Agency Changes Name. NLM Tech Bull. 2011 Mar-Apr;(379):e18.

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April 11, 2011 [posted]

NLM Resource: Chemical Structure Images Now Available

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

The National Library of Medicine® (NLM®) Division of Specialized Information Services (SIS) has added chemical structure images from the NLM ChemIDplus® database to Hazardous Substances Databank (HSDB®) records.

The chemical structures can be viewed in the HSDB record header with the chemical name and registry number. Users can save the chemical structure as a ".png" file (right mouse click). It is not available via the HSDB document download feature.

These structures are also available in:

- Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System (CCRIS): Carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, tumor promotion, and tumor inhibition data from the National Cancer Institute (NCI)
- Comparative Toxicogenomics Database (CTD)TM: Molecular mechanisms by which environmental chemicals affect human disease
- Genetic Toxicology Data Bank (GENE-TOX): Peer-reviewed mutagenicity test data from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS): Data from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) supporting human health risk assessment and focusing on hazard identification and dose-response assessment
- International Toxicity Estimates for Risk (ITER): Chemical risk information from authoritative groups worldwide

NLM Resource: Chemical Structure Images Now Available. NLM Tech Bull. 2011 Mar-Apr;(379):e19.

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April 12, 2011 [posted]

New Clinical Alert Issued by National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS)

The National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS) issued a new Clinical Alert on April 11, 2011:

Angioplasty Combined with Stenting Plus Aggressive Medical Therapy vs. Aggressive Medical Therapy Alone for Intracranial Arterial Stenosis: NINDS Stops Trial Enrollment Due to a Higher Risk of Stroke and Death in the Stented Group

NINDS has stopped enrollment in a clinical trial that is evaluating whether intracranial angioplasty combined with stenting adds benefit to aggressive medical therapy alone for preventing stroke in patients with symptomatic intracranial arterial stenosis.

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

- A complete list of all Clinical Alerts is available from the NIH Clinical Alerts and Advisories page on the NLM Web site.
- MedlinePlus® features Clinical Alerts/Advisories as NIH Press Releases on the appropriate Health Topics page(s).
- PubMed®, the NLM Gateway and ClinicalTrials.gov each have access points to the Clinical Alerts.

New Clinical Alert Issued by National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS). NLM Tech Bull. 2011 Mar-Apr;(379):e20.



April 18, 2011 [posted]

NLM Resource: New Online and Mobile Versions of REMM (Radiation Emergency Medical Management)

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

The National Library of Medicine® (NLM®) REMM (Radiation Emergency Medical Management) has released new online and mobile versions.

Key updates include:

1. Mobile REMM: updated content for Android™ (*new*), iPhone®, Blackberry®, and Windows Mobile®
2. Nuclear Reactor Accidents: new content and references
3. Potassium Iodide: new content and references
4. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): 14 new pages with photos
5. Seven new video screencast tutorials explaining key REMM interactive clinical tools
6. Nuclear detonation clinical triage tool for use if medical response resources are scarce
7. Simplified clinical algorithm for managing radiation exposure: new format and content

REMM seeks to:

- Provide guidance for health care providers, *primarily physicians*, about clinical diagnosis and treatment of radiation injury during radiological and nuclear emergencies
- Provide just-in-time, evidence-based, usable information with sufficient background and context to make complex issues understandable to those *without* formal radiation medicine expertise
- Provide Web-based information that is also downloadable in advance, so that it would be available during an emergency if the internet is not accessible

Contact the REMM team with questions or comments at <http://www.remm.nlm.gov/Aboutthissite.htm#feedback>

NLM Resource: New Online and Mobile Versions of REMM (Radiation Emergency Medical Management). NLM Tech Bull. 2011 Mar-Apr;(379):e21.

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April 18, 2011 [posted]

National Library of Medicine Launches Software Development Challenge

[Editor's Note: This is a reprint of an announcement published on the NLM Web site on April 13, 2011. To be notified of announcements like this subscribe to NLM-Announces e-mail list.]

"Show Off Your Apps: Innovative Uses of NLM Information"

The National Library of Medicine® (NLM®), part of the National Institutes of Health, invites people to show off their apps. NLM is challenging people to create innovative software applications that use the Library's vast collection of biomedical data, including downloadable data sets, application programming interfaces (APIs), or software tools – all of which are free and available for public use.

NLM is the world's largest medical library and the producer of electronic information resources used by millions of people around the world every day – including scientists, health professionals, and the general public. Since its founding in 1836, NLM has changed the way scientific and medical information is organized, stored, accessed, and disseminated. The challenge, "Show Off Your Apps: Innovative Uses of NLM Information," furthers the Library's mission of supporting the dissemination and exchange of biomedical information to foster scientific discovery, enhance clinical care, and improve public health.

The contest is open to individuals over the age of 18, teams of individuals over the age of 18, and organizations in the United States. Submissions may be any kind of software application – be it for the Web, a personal computer, a mobile handheld device, console, or any platform broadly accessible on the open Internet. Winners will be recognized at an awards ceremony at the National Library of Medicine on November 2, 2011 and links to their application will be publicized on NLM Web sites.

Entries must be submitted to the challenge.gov Web site by August 31, 2011. For more on the rules, and to submit an entry, go to the challenge.gov Web site and search for NLM Show Off Your Apps: Innovative Uses of NLM Information Challenge.

To explore the NLM data required for the contest, please browse the list of NLM databases and electronic resources, and the list of NLM APIs.

For more information, contact NLMDataChallenge@nlm.nih.gov

National Library of Medicine Launches Software Development Challenge. NLM Tech Bull. 2011 Mar-Apr;(379):e22.



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April 19, 2011 [posted]

Health Literacy Search Updated with Self Care and Food Labeling Comprehension

NLM® updated the Health Literacy Special Query, one of the Special Queries, to retrieve more health literacy relevant records in PubMed. The pre-formulated search now includes retrieval of citations to articles about self-care perception and articles about comprehension of food labels. This modification adds approximately 131 citations to the retrieval.

The MEDLINE®/PubMed® and Health Literacy Information Resources page displays the PubMed search strategy and provides links to other selected sources of health literacy information, also recently updated. The search retrieves citations to at least 3,724 items in the English language journal literature. This Health Literacy Special Query may be useful for reviewing published research on this topic, which includes citations to at least 762 free full-text articles and at least 326 review articles. Users are encouraged to use additional features of PubMed to focus the search or to expand it. For example, to focus the search, consider using PubMed Limits or adding search terms, such as decision making. To retrieve a pre-calculated set of citations that are closely related to a selected citation, use the Related Citations feature.

The NLM and several other NIH Institutes and Centers participate in grants for understanding and promoting health literacy. A statement of health literacy research interests for all participating NIH Institutes and Centers, including NLM, was last updated on July 8, 2010. For more information about NLM health literacy grants, see the Grants and Funding: Extramural Programs links for "Understanding and Promoting Health Literacy." Grant applications must be submitted electronically through Grants.gov.

By Dan Wendling and Marcia Zorn
Reference and Web Services

Wendling D, Zorn M. Health Literacy Search Updated with Self Care and Food Labeling Comprehension. NLM Tech Bull. 2011 Mar-Apr;(379):e23.

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April 20, 2011 [posted]

Alterations to PubMed Abstract Display Format

NLM® recently made minor cosmetic alterations to the PubMed® Abstract Display format to clean up the look and ensure accessibility. We point out a few of the more important changes in the figure below (see Figure 1).

- We updated the symbol for the open/close widget for Collaborators (**A** in Figure 1).
 - Some Comment/Correction data now appear below the abstract. However, five important comments and/or corrections stay in their original location above the abstract (i.e., Retraction in, Partial Retraction in, Corrected and republished in, Erratum in and Update in) (**B** in Figure 1).
 - We updated the text style and indentation of the supplemental information (e.g., MeSH®) (**C** in Figure 1).
-

N Engl J Med. 2009 Oct 29;361(18):1736-47. Epub 2009 Oct 22.

Three-year efficacy of complex insulin regimens in type 2 diabetes.

Holman RR, Farmer AJ, Davies MJ, Levv JC, Darbyshire JL, Keenan JF, Paul SK; 4-T Study Group.

+ Collaborators (163) A

Diabetes Trials Unit, Oxford Centre for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Metabolism, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom.
 nury.holman@dtu.ox.ac.uk

Erratum in
 N Engl J Med. 2010 Nov 18;363(21):2078.

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Evidence supporting the addition of specific insulin regimens to oral therapy in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus is limited.

METHODS: In this 3-year open-label, multicenter trial, we evaluated 708 patients who had suboptimal glycosylated hemoglobin levels while taking metformin and sulfonylurea therapy. Patients were randomly assigned to receive biphasic insulin aspart twice daily, prandial insulin aspart three times daily, or basal insulin detemir once daily (twice if required). Sulfonylurea therapy was replaced by a second type of insulin if hyperglycemia became unacceptable during the first year of the study or subsequently if glycosylated hemoglobin levels were more than 6.5%. Outcome measures were glycosylated hemoglobin levels, the proportion of patients with a glycosylated hemoglobin level of 6.5% or less, the rate of hypoglycemia, and weight gain.

RESULTS: Median glycosylated hemoglobin levels were similar for patients receiving biphasic (7.1%), prandial (6.8%), and basal (6.9%) insulin-based regimens (P=0.28). However, fewer patients had a level of 6.5% or less in the biphasic group (31.9%) than in the prandial group (44.7%, P=0.006) or in the basal group (43.2%, P=0.03), with 67.7%, 73.6%, and 81.6%, respectively, taking a second type of insulin (P=0.002). [corrected] Median rates of hypoglycemia per patient per year were lowest in the basal group (1.7), higher in the biphasic group (3.0), and highest in the prandial group (5.7) (P<0.001 for the overall comparison). The mean weight gain was higher in the prandial group than in either the biphasic group or the basal group. Other adverse event rates were similar in the three groups.

CONCLUSIONS: Patients who added a basal or prandial insulin-based regimen to oral therapy had better glycosylated hemoglobin control than patients who added a biphasic insulin-based regimen. Fewer hypoglycemic episodes and less weight gain occurred in patients adding basal insulin. (Current Controlled Trials number, ISRCTN51125379.)

2009 Massachusetts Medical Society

Comment in
 N Engl J Med. 2010 Mar 11;362(10):959; author reply 960.
 N Engl J Med. 2010 Mar 11;362(10):960; author reply 960.
 N Engl J Med. 2010 Mar 11;362(10):959-60; author reply 960.
 N Engl J Med. 2009 Oct 29;361(18):1801-3.

PMID: 19850703 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] [Free Article](#)

- Publication Types, MeSH Terms, Substances, Secondary Source ID

Publication Types

- [Multicenter Study](#)
- [Randomized Controlled Trial](#)
- [Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't](#)

MeSH Terms

- [Administration, Oral](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2/blood](#)

Figure 1: Highlights of Alterations to PubMed Abstract Display Format (partial display).

By Margaret McGhee
 MEDLARS Management Section

McGhee M. Alterations to PubMed Abstract Display Format. NLM Tech Bull. 2011 Mar-Apr;(379):e24.

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April 27, 2011 [posted]

UMLS News: RESTful API to Validate UMLS Licenses, Nursing Problem List Subset of SNOMED CT

RESTful API to Validate UMLS Licenses

NLM® now supports a RESTful interface, through the Unified Medical Language System® (UMLS®) Terminology Services (UTS), that allows developers to verify that users have an active UMLS license. Application developers must be authorized distributors of UMLS data to use this service. More information is available under *Technical* in the *Documentation* menu of the UTS; choose the option called *Validating UMLS Licenses*.

Nursing Problem List Subset of SNOMED CT

The first version of the Nursing Problem List Subset of SNOMED CT® is now available from both the *SNOMED CT* and *Downloads* menus of the UTS. The subset, intended for use in patients' problem lists, is an output of the Metathesaurus that is based on nursing diagnosis concepts found within the Metathesaurus. The main purpose of the subset is to facilitate the use of SNOMED CT as the primary coding terminology for nursing problems used in care planning, problem lists or other summary level clinical documentation.

By Victoria Wilder

MEDLARS Management Section

Wilder V. UMLS News: RESTful API to Validate UMLS Licenses, Nursing Problem List Subset of SNOMED CT. NLM Tech Bull. 2011 Mar-Apr;(379):e25.

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April 28, 2011 [posted]

NLM Classification 2011 Edition Now Available

2011 marks the 60th anniversary of the *NLM Classification*. See the Historical Development <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/class/nlmclassintro.html#History>.

The *NLM Classification* incorporates all additions and changes to the schedules and index from April 2010 through March 2011. The PDF version will be updated with 2011 classification data by the end of May 2011.

A new link was added to the *NLM Classification* homepage for a cumulative list of new class numbers added from 2002 (year the *NLM Classification* was first published in electronic form) through the current year.

The WL (Nervous System) and WM (Psychiatry) schedules were the major areas of focus for the 2011 edition.

Some WL and WM class number captions and notes were revised to better reflect the scope of the number. For example:

- At WL 108, the caption *Physiology of sleep* was augmented with *Sleep disorders*.
- At WL 359, the caption *Degenerative* was changed to *Parkinsonian disorders*.
- At WM 30, the caption *Administrative psychiatry* was changed to *Mental health services*.
- *Ethics* was moved from the caption at WM 62 and affixed to the caption at WM 21.
- At WM 175, the caption was changed from *Anorexia nervosa. Bulimia* to *Eating Disorders*.
- At WM 188, the note was changed from: Classify here material on all disorders of sleep regardless of severity to Classify here material on the psychological aspects of sleep disorders.
- A note was added to WM 203.5: *Classify here works on the adult alone. Classify works dealing with autistic disorder in both children and adults or in children alone at WS 350.8.P4.*
- At WM 611, the caption was changed from *Psychosexual dysfunctions* to *Psychiatric aspects of sexuality*.

Table G (geographic breakdown) is now permitted with WM 30.

Class Numbers Added and Canceled

Forty-six (46) new class numbers were added and three (3) class numbers were canceled.

Class Numbers Added — 2011

New Number	Class Name	Former Number in the Index
------------	------------	----------------------------

WL 102.3	Neural stem cells	None
WL 103.3	Biofeedback	WL 103
WL 141.5	[Neurologic examination. Diagnosis. Diagnostic methods] Specific diagnostic methods, A-Z	WL 141
WL 141.5.C4	Cerebral angiography	WL 141
WL 141.5.C48	Cerebral ventriculography	WL 141
WL 141.5.M2	Magnetic resonance imaging	WL 141
WL 141.5.M24	Magnetoencephalography	WL 141
WL 141.5.N4	Neuroendoscopy	WL 141
WL 141.5.N46	Neuropsychological tests	WL 141
WL 141.5.N47	Neuroradiography	WL 141
WL 141.5.P8	Pneumoencephalography	WL 141
WL 141.5.T7	Transcranial magnetic stimulation	WL 141
WL 301	Central nervous system diseases	WL 300
WL 337	Physiology of mental processes	Various numbers
WL 340.3	Speech therapy. Language therapy	WL 340.2
WL 356	Brain ischemia. Stroke	WL 355
WL 357	Carotid artery diseases	WL 355
WL 358.5	Neurodegenerative diseases (General or not elsewhere classified)	WL 359
WL 359.5	Huntington disease	WL 390
WL 402	Spinal cord diseases	WL 400
WL 403	Spinal cord injuries	WL 400
WM 30.1	[Mental health services] General coverage (Not Table G)	WM 30
WM 30.2	Administration of services and health personnel	WM 30
WM 101	Mental health (General)	WM 105
WM 143	Psychological interview	WM 141
WM 171.5	Depression. Depressive disorder	WM 171
WM 172.4	Psychological stress	WM 172
WM 172.5	Stress disorders	WM 172
WM 190.5	[Personality disorders] Special topics, A-Z	WM 190
WM 190.5.A2	Antisocial personality disorder	WM 190
WM 190.5.B5	Borderline personality disorder	WM 190

WM 190.5.C5	Compulsive personality disorder	WM 190
WM 190.5.D3	Dependent personality disorder. Codependency	WM 190
WM 190.5.I6	Impulse control disorders. Gambling. Fire setting behavior	WM 190
WM 420.5.N3	Narrative therapy	None
WM 420.5.N4	Neurolinguistic therapy	None
WM 420.5.P3	Personal construct therapy	None
WM 427	Spiritual and religious therapy	WM 61
WM 460.2	Psychoanalytic theory (General or not elsewhere classified)	WM 460
WM 460.5.S8	Superego. Morals	WM 460.5.R3
WM 460.5.T7	Transactional analysis	WM 460.6
WM 475.3	Speech therapy. Language therapy	WM 475
WM 475.7	Stuttering	WM 475
WM 607	Incest	WM 610
WN 250.5.R15	Radiosurgery	WL 368
WS 350.8.P4	Pervasive development disorders	WS 350

Class Numbers Canceled— 2011

Canceled Number	Class Name	Now Classed in
WL 30	Administration of services	Various numbers
WM 145.5.C3	Cattell personality factor questionnaire	WM 145.5.M6
WM 202	Functional	Not applicable

Table G (Geographic Notations)

One (1) geographic cutter was added to the Historical Geographic Locations section of Table G (Geographic Notations)
AC7-- Confederate States of America

One (1) geographic cutter was revised:
Byelarus changed to *Belarus*

Other Changes to the Schedule

Changes were made to other class schedules. For example:

- The schedule outline WA 695-722 Food was augmented with Food Safety.
- At form number 1 throughout the schedules, Organizations was added to the caption; Academies was added to the caption for form numbers 23-24.
- At WJ 712, the caption was changed from Sex differentiation disorders to Disorders of sex development to

reflect more current terminology.

- Instructional notes were added or modified to clarify classification practices as needed. For example:
 - A note was added to WN 240: Classify specific imaging techniques with the technique. Classify works on imaging of a system or organs of the system in WS 260-342.
 - The note preceding WS 260-342 was revised to provide guidance on classification of pediatric surgical procedures.

All index entries pertaining to the aforementioned schedule additions and changes were modified.

Changes to the Index

Sixty-nine (69) new index entries were created of which forty-one (41) are from the 2011 MeSH; the remainder are MeSH terms from previous years. All main index headings are linked to the 2011 vocabulary in the MeSH Browser.

New Index Entries:

Acute Kidney Injury
Airway Management
Anxiety, Separation
Blood Safety
Body Dysmorphic Disorders
Brain Waves
Bullying
Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy
Clinical Coding
Cognitive Science
Dental Anxiety
Enzyme Replacement Therapy
Enzyme Therapy
Epidemics
Feedback, Physiological
Feedback, Psychological
Food Safety
General Practice
General Practitioners
Gynecological Examination
Hand-Assisted Laparoscopy
Head Injuries, Closed
Health Communication
Holocaust
Horticultural Therapy
Hydrophobic and Hydrophilic Interactions
Infant Behavior
Inhalant Abuse
International Classification of Diseases
Livestock
Memory, Long-Term
Meningitis, Bacterial
Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory
Molecular Targeted Therapy
Myotonic Dystrophy
Narration
Neglected Diseases
Neural Stem Cells
Neurofeedback

Neurolinguistic Programming
Neuropsychiatry
Optic Disk
Orthognathic Surgery
Osteoporotic Fractures
Otoacoustic Emissions, Spontaneous
Parkinsonian Disorders
Pandemics
Performance-Enhancing Substances
Perioperative Period
Peripheral Arterial Disease
Personal Construct Theory
Pets
Pleuropneumonia, Contagious
Physicians, Primary Care
Polyneuropathies
Primary Care Nursing
Professional Misconduct
Psychomotor Agitation
Pupil Disorders
Rett Syndrome
Sexology
Standard of Care
Stem Cell Research
Synthetic Biology
Taste Disorders
Tumor Microenvironment
Ultrasonography, Doppler, Transcranial
Veterans Health
Visual Field Tests

Numerous main index entries and cross references were modified to reflect changes in the MeSH vocabulary. For example:

- *Algae* was deleted from the index as a main heading; it is now a sub-index entry under *Eukaryota*.
- *Sex Differentiation Disorders* was deleted as a main heading and made a cross reference to *Disorders of Sexual Development*.
- *Glue Sniffing* was moved as a cross reference from *Substance-Related Disorders* and made a cross reference to *Inhalant Abuse*.
- *Autobiography* was changed to *Autobiography as Topic*. The publication type, *Personal Narratives* was changed to the Publication Type *Autobiography*. The classification practice remains the same. *Personal Narratives* is now a cross reference to *Autobiography*.

NLM Classification index entries with Library of Congress Classification S (Agriculture) schedule class numbers were reviewed for accuracy and relevance.

To learn more about the *NLM Classification* see the Fact Sheet.

By Sharon Willis
Cataloging Section

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