



## Articles:

### Consumer Health Journal Subset Clarification - e2

In January 2008, the subset, "consumerj," will be eliminated. PubMed users should replace consumerj[sb] with jsubsetk in any search strategies in use.

*[Article updated on November 15, 2007]*

*[Article updated on January 29, 2008]*

[Go to article](#)

### Changes to HTML Code Used for PubMed® - e3

Changes to PubMed's display.

[Go to article](#)

### Diacritics in PubMed® Displays and Searching - e4

Diacritics were added to PubMed's Summary display.

[Go to article](#)

### PubMed® and the Expansion of Pharmacological Action Terms - e5

Earlier this year, the PA lists used by PubMed were revised.

[Go to article](#)

### MEDLINE® Data Changes — 2008 - e6

Changes made to MEDLINE during annual maintenance.

*[Article updated on November 28, 2007]*

*[Article updated on December 13, 2007]*

[Go to article](#)

### New Web Site and Digital Project at NLM® - Cholera Online: A Modern Pandemic in Texts and Images - e7

A new Web site featuring digitized historical literature on cholera.

[Go to article](#)

### Enhanced MeSH® Browser - e8

Changes to the Descriptor display in the MeSH Browser.

[Go to article](#)

### More Changes to Grant Number Information - e9

Additions and maintenance to Grant Number (GR) field in MEDLINE/PubMed.

[Go to article](#)

### Health Literacy Search Updated - e10

## Technical Notes

MeSH® 2008 Introductory Pages and Tree Structures Now Available

Updated NLM Gateway and ClinicalTrials.gov Training Manual and UMLS® Basics Slides Available

Papers of Arthur Kornberg Added to Profiles in Science®

Newly Maintained MEDLINE® for 2008 MeSH® Now Available in PubMed®

OLDMEDLINE MeSH® Mapping Project - Update

New Quick Tour: Changing My NCBI Saved Searches

Papers of Maxine Singer Added to Profiles in Science

Updated to include citations to articles about drug labeling.  
Go to article

### **What's New for 2008 MeSH® - e11**

Overview of vocabulary development and changes for 2008 MeSH.  
Go to article

### **The Last Technical Note – Format Change to the *NLM Technical Bulletin* for 2008 - e12**

Changes will facilitate citing and searching articles.  
Go to article

### **PubMed Central: New Journals Participating and New Content Added - e13**

New journals participating and content from already participating journals has been added.  
Go to article



### **Skill Kit: The Effects of Year End Processing (YEP) on Saved Searches or RSS Feeds - e14**

Update your saved searches or RSS feeds.  
Go to article

Issue Completed December 28, 2007

<a href="#">E-Mail Sign Up</a>	<a href="#">2007 NOVEMBER–DECEMBER</a>	<a href="#">No. 359</a>	<a href="#">NEXT</a>
	<a href="#">Home</a>	<a href="#">Back Issues</a>	<a href="#">Indexes</a>

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## MeSH® 2008 Introductory Pages and Tree Structures Now Available

November 26, 2007 [posted]

The Introduction to the 2008 Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) is now available from the MeSH homepage. In Section 2, Structure of MeSH, the link 2008 Trees now includes the 2008 Tree Structures in their entirety in both HTML and PDF. This is a convenient way to view an entire tree subcategory on one screen. Section 4 has links to the vocabulary changes for 2008 including: New Descriptors; Changed Descriptors; Deleted Descriptors; and New Descriptors by Tree Subcategory.

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## Updated NLM Gateway and ClinicalTrials.gov Training Manual and UMLS® Basics Slides Available

November 26, 2007 [posted]

The recently updated edition of the NLM Gateway and ClinicalTrials.gov training workbook and updated Unified Medical Language System® (UMLS®) Basics slides are now available on the National Library of Medicine® Web site. The NLM Gateway portion of the workbook reflects changes through August 2007. The ClinicalTrials.gov section is completely revised to reflect the newly redesigned user interface (see *New Look for ClinicalTrials.gov*. NLM Tech Bull. 2007 Sep-Oct; (358):e2). The UMLS Basics slides reflect changes since April 2007, including new information related to SNOMED CT and its effect on the UMLS license process.

The workbook is available for downloading in Portable Document Format (PDF) and Microsoft Word formats. The slides are available in PDF format. These materials correspond to the NLM National Training Center and Clearinghouse training courses.

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

PubMed®, Toxicology and Environmental Health Web resources, and Molecular Biology Information Resources training materials are also available from this Web site.

### Technical Notes

[MeSH® 2008 Introductory Pages and Tree Structures Now Available](#)

[Updated NLM Gateway and ClinicalTrials.gov Training Manual and UMLS® Basics Slides Available](#)

[Papers of Arthur Kornberg Added to Profiles in Science®](#)

[Newly Maintained MEDLINE® for 2008 MeSH® Now Available in PubMed®](#)

[OLDMEDLINE MeSH® Mapping Project - Update](#)

[New Quick Tour: Changing My NCBI Saved Searches](#)

[Papers of Maxine Singer Added to Profiles in Science](#)

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## **Papers of Arthur Kornberg Added to Profiles in Science®**

**November 28, 2007** [posted]

The National Library of Medicine®, in collaboration with the Stanford University Archives, announces the release of an extensive selection from the papers of biochemist Arthur Kornberg (1918 - 2007), who received the 1959 Nobel Prize for his synthesis of DNA, on the Library's Profiles in Science Web site.

"Starting in 1950, Arthur Kornberg elucidated the biochemistry of the gene, enzyme by enzyme. He was the first to synthesize DNA in vitro, the first to synthesize an infective virus DNA, and he discovered many related enzymes that were essential for the development of recombinant DNA technology," said Donald A. B. Lindberg, M.D., director of the National Library of Medicine.

With this addition, the number of prominent researchers, public health officials, and promoters of medical research whose personal and professional records are presented on Profiles has grown to twenty-four.

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## **Newly Maintained MEDLINE® for 2008 MeSH® Now Available in PubMed®**

**December 04, 2007** [posted]

As of December 3, PubMed's MEDLINE citations, translation tables, and the MeSH database have been updated to reflect 2008 MeSH. Now that end-of-year activities are complete, MEDLINE via PubMed may be searched using 2008 MeSH vocabulary. See *MEDLINE® Data Changes - 2008. NLM Tech Bull. 2007 Nov-Dec;(359):e6.* for details on data changes. This article includes links to other relevant MEDLINE and MeSH-related articles. On December 4, NLM® resumed daily (Tuesday-Saturday) MEDLINE updates to PubMed (including the backlog of citations indexed since November 14 with 2008 MeSH).

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## **OLDMEDLINE MeSH® Mapping Project - Update**

**December 12, 2007** [posted]

As announced in *New Feature for OLDMEDLINE. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Sep-Oct;(346):e1.*, NLM® began the OLDMEDLINE Other Term-to-MeSH mapping project in 2005. OLDMEDLINE Other Terms are the original subject headings assigned to citations when they appeared in the print indexes. This project maps those terms to current MeSH vocabulary which is then maintained each year during year-end processing. For this project, all MeSH headings are added as major MeSH headings.

Since our last report, another 9,644 occurrences of about 550 Other Terms were mapped to MeSH in October 2007; approximately 89% of all Other Term occurrences are now mapped.

There are 1.7 million citations that have the journal subset value of OM which is searched in PubMed using jsubsetom which means that the citations originated from the OLDMEDLINE data project. Of these, over 1.3 million have *all* of their Other Terms mapped to MeSH; this is about 77% of the citations, an increase of about another 8,000 citations or 1% since our last report. These citations are now MEDLINE records. See *Changes to OLDMEDLINE Records – Status Tag Change*, *NLM Tech Bull*, 2006 Sep-Oct; (352):e3. for more information on the OLDMEDLINE status tag change.

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## New Quick Tour: Changing My NCBI Saved Searches

December 19, 2007 [posted]

Following the update to 2008 MeSH, now is the perfect time to check and update your saved PubMed searches in My NCBI. A new three-minute Quick Tour, Changing Saved Searches, is now available on the PubMed Online Training page (from the Tutorials link on the PubMed sidebar) and on the Distance Education Program Resources page.

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## Papers of Maxine Singer Added to Profiles in Science

December 21, 2007 [posted]

The National Library of Medicine® announces the release of an extensive selection from the papers of biochemist and science advocate Maxine Frank Singer on its Profiles in Science Web site. The project is a collaboration with the Library of Congress, the repository of her papers.

"For many years, Maxine Singer has been an inspiring leader in research and in public discourse over the ethical and political responsibilities of scientists," says Donald A. B. Lindberg, MD, director of the National Library of Medicine. Neither academia nor industry were welcoming to women scientists at the time Singer enrolled at Swarthmore as a chemistry major in 1948. But she had the fortune of finding supportive mentors there, at Yale while earning her Ph.D., and at the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases, which she joined as a postdoctoral fellow in 1956 and where she would remain until 1975.

With this addition, the number of prominent researchers, public health officials, and promoters of medical research whose personal and professional records are presented on Profiles has grown to twenty-five.

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<a href="#">PREVIOUS</a>	<a href="#">2007 NOVEMBER–DECEMBER</a>	<a href="#">No. 359</a>	<a href="#">NEXT</a>
<a href="#">E-Mail Sign Up</a>	<a href="#">Home</a>	<a href="#">Back Issues</a>	<a href="#">Indexes</a>

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November 09, 2007 [posted]

November 15, 2007 [sentence corrected]

January 29, 2008 [Editor's note added]

## Consumer Health Journal Subset Clarification

*[Editor's note: The subset, "consumerj," was eliminated on January 29, 2008.]*

MedlinePlus® health topic pages usually have links to PubMed® searches. In the past, these search strategies were often limited to citations from a group of consumer health journals by adding **consumerj [sb]** to the search. This subset was originally created for temporary use by NLM® for MedlinePlus searches. It was not intended for use by PubMed searchers although some searchers came across it. The subset, **jsubsetk**, is available for PubMed searching. This subset includes complete retrieval for citations in PubMed for a group of consumer health journals indexed for MEDLINE®. To limit to those citations in a search, include the string **jsubsetk** with no search tag. This past spring, all PubMed search strategies for MedlinePlus health topics that included **consumerj[sb]** were changed from **consumerj [sb]** to **jsubsetk**.

In January 2008, the subset, "consumerj," will be eliminated. PubMed users should replace **consumerj[sb]** with **jsubsetk** in any search strategies in use.

As of November 2007, the following consumer health journals are part of **jsubsetk**:

### Currently Indexed Titles:

Full Journal Title	Journal Title Abbreviation
Alternative medicine review: a journal of clinical therapeutic	Altern Med Rev
Breastfeeding review: professional publication of the Nursing Mothers' Association of Australia	Breastfeed Rev
Child health alert	Child Health Alert
Diabetes forecast	Diabetes Forecast
Diabetes self-management	Diabetes Self Manag
FDA consumer	FDA Consum
Harvard health letter / from Harvard Medical School	Harv Health Lett
Harvard heart letter : from Harvard Medical School	Harv Heart Lett
Harvard men's health watch	Harv Mens Health Watch

The Harvard mental health letter / from Harvard Medical School	Harv Ment Health Lett
Harvard women's health watch	Harv Womens Health Watch
Health news (Waltham, Mass.)	Health News
Heart advisor / the Cleveland Clinic	Heart Advis
The Johns Hopkins medical letter health after 50	Johns Hopkins Med Lett Health After 50
Mayo Clinic health letter (English ed.)	Mayo Clin Health Lett
Mayo Clinic women's healthsource	Mayo Clin Womens Healthsource
Newsweek	Newsweek (selectively indexed)
Time	Time (selectively indexed)
US news & world rep	US News World Rep (selectively indexed)

### Ceased/Absorbed Titles:

Full Journal Title	Journal Title Abbreviation
InTouch (Melville, N.Y.)	InTouch (indexed January-September 2002 for jsubsetk; ceased 2002)
Medscape women's health	Medscape Womens Health (indexed January 1998-September/October 2002 for jsubsetk; absorbed by MedGenMed which is not part of jsubsetk)

The journals chosen for jsubsetk are journals written for consumers, among other audiences. Because many healthcare journals publish individual articles meant for the consumer or patient, for a more comprehensive search we suggest you search for your subject with, jsubsetk OR patient education handout [pt]. This Publication Type (PT) value was introduced in 2002.

Example: diabetes AND (jsubsetk OR patient education handout [pt])

Please note that the subset value K is assigned automatically to all citations from the journals listed above. Indexers do not assign this value to individual articles. *[Correction: This sentence was corrected on November 15, 2007.]*

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**and**  
**Lori Klein**  
**Reference & Web Services Section**  
**and**  
**Andrew Plumer**  
**Reference & Web Services Section**

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*Zipser JR, Klein L, Plumer A. Consumer Health Journal Subset Clarification. NLM Tech Bull. 2007 Nov-Dec;*



(359):e2.

<a href="#">PREVIOUS</a>	<a href="#">2007 NOVEMBER–DECEMBER</a>	<a href="#">No. 359</a>	<a href="#">NEXT</a>
<a href="#">E-Mail Sign Up</a>	<a href="#">Home</a>	<a href="#">Back Issues</a>	<a href="#">Indexes</a>

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# NLM Technical Bulletin

National Library of Medicine | National Institutes of Health

2007 NOVEMBER–DECEMBER; 359

[Table of Contents](#)

[Home](#)

[Back Issues](#)

[Indexes](#)

November 09, 2007 [posted]

## Changes to HTML Code Used for PubMed®

The National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) recently made changes to PubMed®'s HTML code. As a result, PubMed now displays pages faster and is more accessible for users who require assistive technology. Also, PubMed is more search engine-friendly, and it is easier for NCBI to maintain. These changes do not alter PubMed's basic appearance, although there are some slight visual improvements that we hope will enhance your ability to find what you're looking for. These changes are cosmetic only; PubMed still functions in the same way.

This enhancement has resulted in a few alterations to the display of PubMed (and some other Entrez databases). For example, author names extend all the way to the right on the Summary display (leaving room for the Links display), and the tabs for History, Details, etc., will no longer increase in height when selected.

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*Changes to HTML Code Used for PubMed®. NLM Tech Bull. 2007 Nov-Dec; (359):e3.*

[PREVIOUS](#)

2007 NOVEMBER–DECEMBER

No. 359

[NEXT](#)

[E-Mail Sign Up](#)

[Home](#)

[Back Issues](#)

[Indexes](#)

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November 09, 2007 [posted]

## Diacritics in PubMed® Displays and Searching

### background

**B**A diacritic is a mark that modifies a letter and indicates a different phonetic value or pronunciation from the unmarked letter, such as the acute accent over the letter e, é, in the French language. The National Library of Medicine® (NLM®) has always used a certain set of diacritical marks in its journal citation data (see [http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/dtd/medline\\_characters.html](http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/dtd/medline_characters.html)) and displayed them in print publications such as *Index Medicus*. Note that the list of marks is limited and that NLM does not use them in combination with capital letters (with the exception of the Swedish capital letter O, Ø, and the Polish capital letter L, Ł). NLM converted to using Unicode (UTF-8) encoding for our character set when we transitioned off our mainframe computer to relational database technology around the year 2000; previously we had used an EBCDIC (Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code) character set.

With the debut of PubMed on the World Wide Web, NLM continued to use diacritics but did not display them as a default setting because of potentially confusing users over how to search when those characters did not appear on most keyboards in use in the United States. Now the growth of the Web and growth in international PubMed use along with widespread availability of UTF-8 character set printing capabilities has led NLM to display diacritics in PubMed.

### Display

Since late April, when we changed to the new Entrez System (see *NCBI to Introduce Changes to the Entrez System — Beta Version Available for Preview. NLM Tech Bull. 2007 Mar-Apr;(355):e7*), diacritical marks have been displayed in author names and affiliation (first author's address) on the AbstractPlus, Abstract, and Citation displays (see Figure 1).

1: [Arch Cardiol Mex.](#) 2007 Apr-Jun;77 Suppl 2:S2-S9-S2-63.

**[New antiarrhythmic agents in atrial fibrillation]**

[Article in Spanish]

[Hernández GP](#), [Ortiz PL](#), [López FA](#), [Mondragón Ldel V](#).

Departamento de Farmacología, Instituto Nacional de Cardiología Ignacio Chávez, Tlalpan 14080, México DF.

The convenience to count with a safe and effective pharmacological wealth for atrial fibrillation treatment had conducted, in a way, to a deep depuration of the vast array of antiarrhythmic drugs, keeping only a very restricted number of compounds with a widely proved anti-atrial activity. On the other hand, it had lead to the discovery of the pathophysiological concepts that point to novel therapeutic targets. Within these objectives is that new antiarrhythmic drugs with preferential, even selective, activity on myocardial atrium ion channels had been developed. Among these new antiarrhythmics, dofetilide, and AVE0118, are taken into account. In addition, new possibilities are opened based on the knowledge of the cardioprotective-antiarrhythmic qualities of the opioidergic system.

**Related Links**


- ▶ "Early" class III drugs for the treatment of atrial fib [Circulation. 2004]
- ▶ Old and new antiarrhythmic drugs for converting and mai [Am J Cardiol. 2003]
- ▶ Atrial effects of the novel K(+)-channel-blc [Cardiovasc Res. 2003]
- ▶ Antiarrhythmic drugs in patients with implantabl [Am J Cardiovasc Drugs. 2005]
- ▶ Hybrid therapy of atrial fibrillation. [Ital Heart J. 2002]

[See all Related Articles...](#)


**Figure 1: Diacritical marks in the Author and author Affiliation fields in the PubMed AbstractPlus Display .**

Today, diacritics were added to the Summary display (see Figure 2) for new citations and next week should be displayed in all citations for which diacritics are available. The XML display option has always shown the diacritical marks. The MEDLINE display will not show diacritics, as this has historically been a straight ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) presentation of only 128 characters.


1: [Gratsianskii NA](#) [Related Articles, Links](#)

 [Implementation of a public smoking ban resulted in rapid reduction of myocardial infarction. Main event of the 2003 ACC scientific session]  
Kardiologia. 2003;43(6):69-70. Russian. No abstract available.  
PMID: 12974258 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

2: [Larsen Ø](#) [Related Articles, Links](#)

 [Does health care have its own history?]  
Tidsskr Nor Laegeforen. 2003 Jun 12;123(12):1718-20. Norwegian. No abstract available.  
PMID: 12968589 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

3: [Syväanne M](#) [Related Articles, Links](#)

 [Lung inflammation in a patient with diabetes]  
Duodecim. 2003;119(14):1357, 1359-60. Finnish. No abstract available.  
PMID: 12916188 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

**Figure 2: Diacritics displayed in the PubMed Summary Display.**

PubMed pages generate the default character setting of Unicode (UTF-8) for optimal viewing of diacritical marks.

In general, most diacritical marks appear in author names and affiliation and Transliterated/Vernacular Title fields with some marks occurring in the Article Title, Abstract, Personal Name as Subject or Full Journal Title fields. (Note: The Full Journal Title field may contain characters not in the MEDLINE Character set because this element is derived from Voyager, the NLM Integrated Library System, which has a larger character set.)

Please note that diacritic marks that did not successfully convert to Unicode display as an inverted question mark. As time and resources permit, these will be corrected.

## Searching

All PubMed searching for terms containing diacritical marks ignores those marks, even if users enter them in a search query box (by cutting and pasting or by direct entry). Therefore, searches that include diacritics will retrieve results for terms that include the diacritic as well as terms that do not. If you search with plain letters, your retrieval will include results for terms with the diacritic as well as those without. In other words, search results are "diacritics-neutral" (see Figure 3).

<a href="#">#2</a> Search <b>larsen o</b>	16:12:16	<a href="#">215</a>
<a href="#">#1</a> Search <b>larsen ø</b>	16:12:03	<a href="#">215</a>

Figure 3: Diacritics neutral search results

Searching uses the plain letter equivalent whether the query is user-entered, or system generated such as the author name search links that are launched by clicking on an author name from most displays (see Figure 4).

The screenshot shows a PubMed search interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'All Databases', 'PubMed', 'Nucleotide', 'Protein', 'Genome', 'Structure', 'OMIM', 'PMC', 'Journals', and 'Books'. The search bar contains 'PubMed' and the query 'Larsen Ø[Author]'. Below the search bar are buttons for 'Limits', 'Preview/Index', 'History', 'Clipboard', and 'Details'. The display settings are set to 'AbstractPlus', 'Show 20', and 'Sort By'. The search results show 'All: 111' items, with 'Review: 4' and a 'Print' icon. The first result is '1: Tidsskr Nor Laegeforen. 2006 Jun 22;126(13):1730.' with a link to 'www.tidsskriftet.no'. Below the title is a 'Comment in:' section with a link to 'Tidsskr Nor Laegeforen. 2006 Aug 24;126(16):2143.'. The main text of the article is '[Profession as a risk factor of disease]' and '[Article in Norwegian]'. There is a link to 'Larsen Ø' with a mouse cursor over it, and below it is the PMID: 16794663 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]. On the right side, there is a 'Related Links' section with several links to related articles, such as 'Occupational medicine and [Schriften Zentralbl Arbeitsmed Arbeitsschutz]', '[Topical problems of industrial ecolog: [Vestn Ross Akad Med Nauk. 1998]]', 'Occupational medicine and rheumatic diseases. [Br J Rheumatol. 1997]', 'Occupational risk factors for gastric cancer: an overview [Epidemiol Rev. 1996]', and 'Heart disease and work. [Heart. 2004]'. A link to 'See all Related Articles...' is also present.

**Figure 4: PubMed Author Search Link with a Diacritic**

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*Knecht LWS, Canese K. Diacritics in PubMed® Displays and Searching. NLM Tech Bull. 2007 Nov-Dec; (359):e4.*

<a href="#">PREVIOUS</a>	<a href="#">2007 NOVEMBER–DECEMBER</a>	<a href="#">No. 359</a>	<a href="#">NEXT</a>
<a href="#">E-Mail Sign Up</a>	<a href="#">Home</a>	<a href="#">Back Issues</a>	<a href="#">Indexes</a>

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November 13, 2007 [posted]

## PubMed® and the Expansion of Pharmacological Action Terms

The ability to search for Pharmacological Action (PA) terms was introduced in PubMed in 2003. See the article *Nahin AM. Pharmacologic Action Headings: PubMed®. NLM Tech Bull. 2003 Jul-Aug;(333):e6.* for background information and to learn how this feature facilitates searching for drugs and chemical substances with particular actions (see also [How to Search Using PA Terms](#) below.)

Up until this year, the lists of drug and substance terms used for PA searches included only terms identified in MeSH as having that action (see Figure 1).

**adinazolam [Substance Name]**  
structure in first source  
Date introduced: March 1, 1984

Registry Number: 37115-32-5

Heading Mapped to:

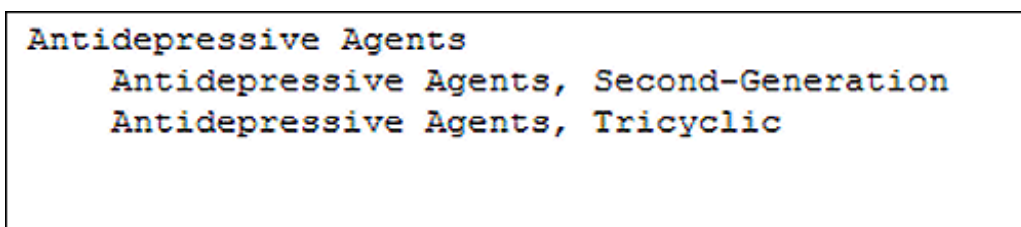
- [Benzodiazepines](#)

Pharmacologic Action:

- [Antidepressive Agents](#) ←

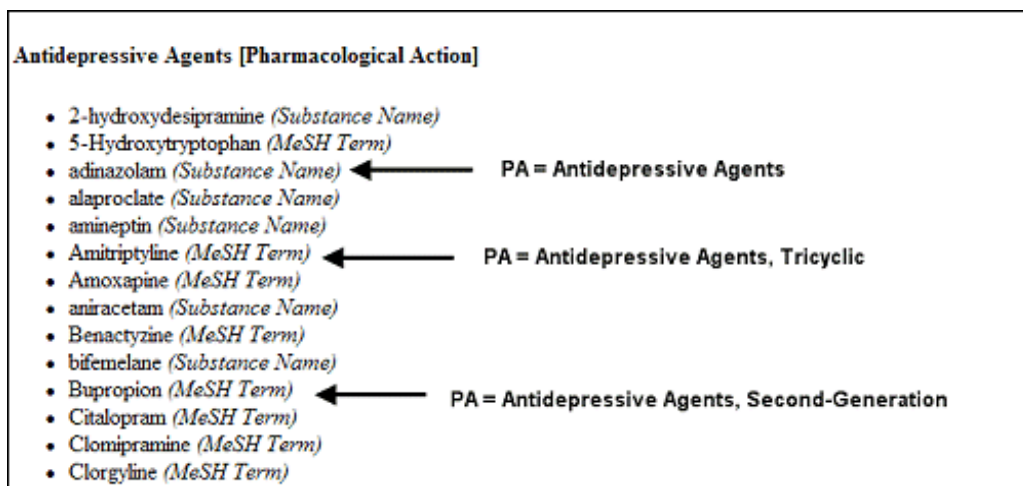
Figure 1: MeSH® Database record for a substance showing its Pharmacologic Action term.

Earlier this year, the lists used by PubMed were revised. (See a sample list.) Now, the lists may include terms with a Pharmacological Action that is an indentation of the "list" term in the MeSH hierarchy. An example is the drug Amitriptyline. This heading is assigned the PA, Antidepressive Agents, Tricyclic which is an indentation of Antidepressive Agents in the hierarchy of MeSH headings (see Figure 2).



**Figure 2: Hierarchical display of the heading Antidepressive Agents and its indentions in MeSH.**

Amitriptyline and all other terms with a PA of Antidepressive Agents, Tricyclic, or Antidepressive Agents, Second-Generation (also an indentation of Antidepressive Agents) are included on the list for the PA Antidepressive Agents (see Figure 3).



**Figure 3: Portion of list of terms for the PA search Antidepressive Agents pointing out the actual PA assignment for some terms.**

Some headings are never designated as the PA of a drug or chemical because they are too broad for that usage. They are useful for grouping drugs and chemicals with more specific (indented) PAs. An example of this is the PA search term Autonomic Agents. No terms in MeSH have been assigned this PA but its indented terms, e.g., Antiemetics; Bronchodilator Agents, are true PAs. Therefore, to allow for broad retrieval we have a PA search for Autonomic



Agents which includes all the drugs and chemicals that have been identified as having the actions of Antiemetics; Bronchodilator Agents, etc.

In summary: there are now more PA terms for searching and retrieval is more comprehensive.

## How to Search Using PA Terms

- Use the [pa] search tag, e.g., caustics [pa].
- Each PA term has an entry in the MeSH database, where you can use the Links menu to do a PA search (see Figure 4).
  - Use the link from the name of the PA to see the list of drugs and chemicals included in the search.
- Note: If a PA term is entered without a search tag, PubMed will search the term as in this example using Caustics:
  - "caustics"[MeSH Terms] OR "caustics"[Pharmacological Action] OR caustics[Text Word]

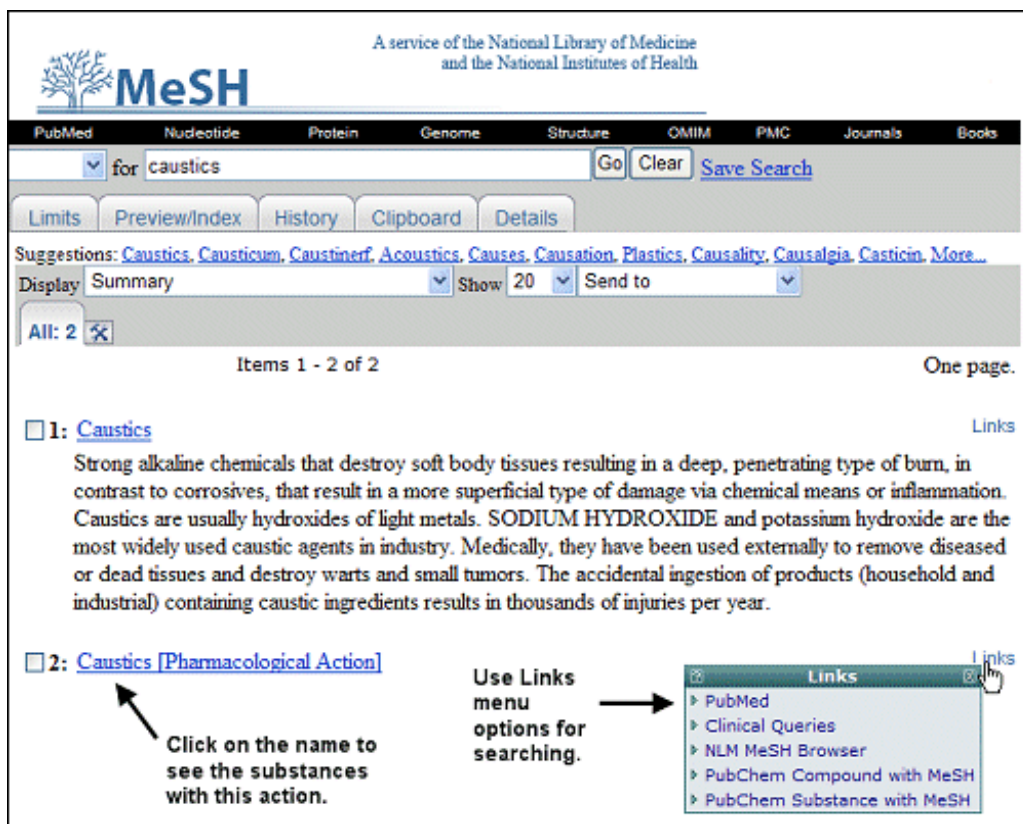


Figure 4: Entry for Pharmacological Action Term in MeSH database.

The list of all Pharmacological Action terms is available in the MeSH database.

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<a href="#">PREVIOUS</a>	<a href="#">2007 NOVEMBER–DECEMBER</a>	<a href="#">No. 359</a>	<a href="#">NEXT</a>
<a href="#">E-Mail Sign Up</a>	<a href="#">Home</a>	<a href="#">Back Issues</a>	<a href="#">Indexes</a>

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November 26, 2007 [posted]

November 28, 2007 [Editor's note added]

December 13, 2007 [updated]

## MEDLINE® Data Changes — 2008

**A**t this time each year the *NLM Technical Bulletin* traditionally includes information on changes made to MEDLINE during annual National Library of Medicine® (NLM®) maintenance known as Year-End Processing (YEP). This article collects, in one place, the notable data changes for 2008. Some topics may be linked to another article where details will be found. For information on how this maintenance affects the NLM schedule for adding indexed MEDLINE citations to PubMed®, see the article, *MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing (YEP) Activities*. *NLM Tech Bull.* 2007 Sep-Oct;(358):e10.

This article links to two additional resources: Annual MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing (YEP): Impact on Searching During Fall 2007 and Annual MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing (YEP): Background Information which has examples for the typical changes that take place for MEDLINE citations during year-end processing.

### MeSH® Vocabulary Updated for 2008

The MeSH Browser currently contains a link to the 2008 MeSH vocabulary. Searchers should consult the Browser to find MeSH headings of interest and to see these in relationship to other headings. The Browser contains MeSH Heading records that may include scope notes, annotations, entry terms, history notes, allowable qualifiers (subheadings), previous headings and other information. It also includes Subheading records and Supplementary Concept Records (SCRs) for substances that are not MeSH Headings.

This year, for the first time, the MeSH Tree Structures are available online in both PDF and HTML formats with all indented terms showing.

For highlights about 2008 MeSH see the forthcoming article, *What's New for 2008 MeSH*, in this issue of the *NLM Technical Bulletin*.

The PubMed MeSH database and translation tables will be updated to reflect 2008 MeSH in early December when YEP activities are complete and the newly maintained MEDLINE data are available in PubMed.

### Updated MeSH in MEDLINE Citations

#### Other pertinent articles:

- MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing Activities
- 2008 MeSH Now Available
- PubMed and the Expansion of Pharmacological Action Terms
- Newly Maintained MEDLINE for 2008 MeSH Now Available in PubMed
- What's New for 2008 MeSH®

MEDLINE citations with updated MeSH will be in PubMed in early December 2007. See the Changing a saved search section in PubMed Help for details on revising My NCBI saved searches.

The MeSH Section homepage provides links to descriptions of MeSH maintenance. In addition to the information found in the Introduction to MeSH, the About Updates link under the "MEDLINE Citation Maintenance" section explains how NLM prepares the changes in a machine-readable form for others to use. To access the XML files for the tasks processed for this maintenance, click on the "Download XML Files" link under this same section. This information is helpful for those individuals or organizations using MeSH headings in their own application (such as indexing curricula guides) and want to keep those applications up-to-date with the new year of MeSH.

## **New MeSH Headings**

This year 456 new MeSH Headings were added.

Typically, NLM does not retrospectively re-index MEDLINE citations with new MeSH Heading concepts. Therefore, searching for a new MeSH term tagged with [mh] or [majr] effectively limits retrieval to citations indexed after the term was introduced. PubMed's Automatic Term Mapping (ATM) expands an untagged subject search to include both MeSH Term and Text Word(s), and may retrieve relevant citations indexed before the introduction of a new MeSH term. Searchers may consult the MeSH Browser or the MeSH Database to see the Previous Indexing terms most likely used before the new MeSH Heading was introduced.

## **Brand New Concepts**

Examples of new MeSH headings of special interest to searchers are highlighted below by Category. You can browse all of the new 2008 concepts on the MeSH New Descriptors Web page.

### Category A

- Embryonal Carcinoma Stem Cells
- Cerebrum (with entry terms of Cerebral Hemispheres; Left Cerebral Hemisphere; Right Cerebral Hemisphere)
- Muscle, Striated
- Peritoneal Stomata (i.e., natural openings as contrasted with Surgical Stomas, i.e., artificial openings)

### Category B

Four new specific strains of E. coli added and the tree revised:

- Enterohemorrhagic Escherichia coli
- Enteropathogenic Escherichia coli
- Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli
- Shiga-Toxigenic Escherichia coli

### Category C

There was a major reclassification and retreeing of the Leukemia and Lymphoma terms based on the International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, third edition (ICD-O-3). The following new headings were added:

- Leukemia, Prolymphocytic, B-Cell
- Leukemia, Large Granular Lymphocytic
- Precursor Cell Lymphoblastic Leukemia-Lymphoma
- Precursor B-Cell Lymphoblastic Leukemia-Lymphoma
- Leukemia, Myeloid, Chronic, Atypical, BCR-ABL Negative
- Leukemia, Myelomonocytic, Juvenile
- Lymphoma, Extranodal NK-T-Cell
- Lymphoma, Primary Cutaneous Anaplastic Large Cell

NOTE: Most of the "old headings" were retained in MeSH as entry terms except for following four:

- Leukemia, CALLA-positive (index as Precursor B-Cell Lymphoblastic Leukemia-Lymphoma)

Leukemia, Null-cell (index as Precursor B-Cell Lymphoblastic Leukemia-Lymphoma)  
Leukemia, Subleukemic (index as Leukemia)  
Leukemia, T-Cell, HTLV-II-Associated (index as Leukemia, T-Cell)

*[Editor's Note: The following paragraph was updated on December 13, 2007.]*

There were also significant changes related to the Coronary Disease tree. It was retreed. Angina Pectoris is no longer treed under Coronary Disease. Coronary Disease, Angina Pectoris and the new heading Acute Coronary Syndrome are all at the same tree level for 2008. The following new terms were added to the Coronary Disease tree:

Coronary Artery Disease (with entry terms of Coronary Arteriosclerosis and Coronary Atherosclerosis)  
Coronary Occlusion (do not confuse with Coronary Stenosis)  
Acute Coronary Syndrome

Heart Failure (with entry term of Heart Failure, Congestive)  
Heart Failure, Diastolic  
Heart Failure, Systolic

Extensively Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis (not to be confused with Tuberculosis, Multidrug-Resistant)

#### Category D

Biomarkers, Pharmacological (use only in context of drug development, safety, or dosage determination)  
Retinol-Binding Proteins, Cellular  
Retinol-Binding Proteins, Plasma

#### Category E

All laser therapeutic techniques are now grouped under one general heading:  
Laser Therapy (coordinate with disease term/surgery)

Angioplasty, Laser (coordinate with disease term/surgery)  
Corneal Surgery, Laser (coordinate with disease term/surgery)  
Laser Coagulation (coordinate with disease term/surgery)  
Laser Therapy, Low-Level (coordinate with disease term/radiotherapy)  
Lithotripsy, Laser (coordinate with disease term/therapy)

New specific laser terms:

Lasers, Dye  
Lasers, Excimer  
Lasers, Gas  
Lasers, Semiconductor  
Lasers, Solid-State

#### Category G

Pollination

#### Category I

New headings were added for each NIH Institute. In the past there were only headings for National Institutes of Health (U.S.), National Institutes of Mental Health (U.S.) and National Library of Medicine (U.S.).  
Peace Corps  
United States Agency for International Development  
United States Department of Homeland Security  
United States Office of National Drug Control Policy

#### Category N

Blue Cross Blue Shield

Medicare Part D  
Men's Health  
Minority Health  
Medication Therapy Management (use only in context of insurance paying for drugs)

#### New Disaster-Related Headings

Disaster Medicine  
Mass Casualty Incidents  
Weapons of Mass Destruction

A new entry term of note for the MeSH term Civil Defense is Emergency Preparedness.

### **Additional Tree for the MeSH Heading: Access to Information**

In the past Access to Information was treed only under the Category I tree for Privacy. Now it is located in two trees: Category I Privacy and Category L Publishing.

### **MeSH Heading/Publication Type Pairs**

For 2008 MeSH there was a major revision of Publication Types (PT) and corresponding subject descriptors (MeSH Headings). The goal of this revision was to make clear the distinction between the descriptors that are "about" certain topics/subjects and the Publication Types that identify the form of the information presented. The change to the MeSH Headings was to add the phrase "as Topic" to the end of the headings. For example, the revised descriptor "Clinical Trials as Topic" would be used to retrieve articles about design, methodology, economics, etc. of clinical trials, while the Publication Type "Clinical Trial" should be used to retrieve original reports of the conduct or result of a specific clinical trial. In summary, there is no change to indexing policy as to when to assign a MeSH Heading versus a Publication Type (only the preferred form of the terms has changed).

The following are revised MeSH Headings that correspond to the Publication Types used for journal article indexing:

Bibliography as Topic  
Biography as Topic  
Clinical Trials as Topic  
Clinical Trials, Phase I as Topic  
Clinical Trials, Phase II as Topic  
Clinical Trials, Phase III as Topic  
Clinical Trials, Phase IV as Topic  
Congresses as Topic  
Consensus Development Conferences as Topic  
Consensus Development Conferences, NIH as Topic  
Controlled Clinical Trials as Topic  
Correspondence as Topic  
Dictionaries as Topic  
Directories as Topic  
Duplicate Publication as Topic  
Evaluation Studies as Topic  
Government Publications as Topic  
Guidelines as Topic  
Interviews as Topic  
Legislation as Topic  
Meta-Analysis as Topic  
Multicenter Studies as Topic  
Patient Education as Topic  
Practice Guidelines as Topic  
Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic  
Retraction of Publication as Topic

Review Literature as Topic  
Twin Studies as Topic  
Validation Studies as Topic (New for 2008)

## Publication Type Change

For 2008 all publication type terms in MeSH will lose the bracketed rubric "[Publication Type]" at the end of the term name. Example: Clinical Trial [Publication Type]. This change is of note if a user is in the MeSH Browser, but, it will *not* mean a change to either the display or the searching of MEDLINE citations in PubMed because the publication type rubric was never carried as part of the term name in citation data.

## New Publication Types

For 2008 MeSH two new publication types have been added to the vocabulary and will be used on MEDLINE citations:

### 1. Interactive Tutorial

Interactive Tutorial describes items published online and consisting primarily of non-narrative text, such as a video recording or other interactive content in which the sequence of content presented depends upon interaction from the user. The only narrative text may be the abstract; otherwise there is little or no "traditional" narrative text.

Examples are:

- "Videos in clinical medicine" that appear periodically in the *New England Journal of Medicine*.
- "Multimedia article" that appears periodically in *Surgical Endoscopy*.
- "Learning on the Web" that appears in the journal *Heart*.

This new publication type will not be applied if a video or other interactive content is only a part of the supplemental or other minor portion of a published article.

In the near future, NLM will apply this new PT retrospectively to existing citations that qualify. When used, no other PT is assigned. Even though treed under Review [pt], the number of references, if they exist, will not be counted nor appear in the MEDLINE citation.

### 2. Introductory Journal Article

Introductory Journal Article describes prefatory summaries or introductions to a special issue or a section of a journal devoted to a specific topic. Prior to 2008, introductions were not cited if they merely served to summarize each article that followed, or if the introduction did not include substantive, original content. However, the policy for a citation in MEDLINE still requires that the introductory or prefatory texts must discuss scholarly or scientific subject matter; texts that only thank contributors, acknowledge financial or organizational support, or the like are not cited in MEDLINE.

If the title of the text states "Editorial Introduction" or "Editorial Preface" or other variations of "editorial," then Editorial [pt] is applied in addition to Introductory Journal Article [pt].

Even if an introductory article has cited references, these items are not considered to be Review [pt]. Comment linkages to the specific articles discussed will not be made.

## Changes to MeSH Headings

This year 334 MeSH Headings were either changed or deleted and replaced with more up-to-date terminology. During

YEP, NLM updates MeSH headings on MEDLINE citations.

In addition to the replaced-by heading changes, year-end processing includes adjustments to MEDLINE citations to reflect 2008 MeSH vocabulary and to enhance search retrieval. These follow-on adjustments are largely the adding of more MeSH headings or Supplementary Concept Record Names of Substances (NM) to citations to help searchers refine retrieval. In some cases, the changes clarify areas where a single concept existed before, but it is now represented by two or more specific concepts. Some examples follow.

### **Replaced-by heading; old heading retained as entry term to another heading; adjustments made to existing citations beyond the replaced headings**

Example:

In 2008 the MeSH Heading "Embryo" was replaced by the MeSH Heading "Embryo, Mammalian." "Embryo" was retained as an Entry Term in MeSH, but it now maps to Embryonic Structures which is a parent term to both Embryo, Mammalian and Embryo, Nonmammalian. This mapping will ensure a comprehensive explosion in PubMed.

NLM performed additional maintenance on existing citations for three scenarios:

1. Changed Embryo, Mammalian to Embryo, Nonmammalian when there is evidence in the citation that the species is nonmammalian.
2. Added Embryo, Nonmammalian when there is evidence that both mammal and non-mammal embryos are discussed.
3. Added Embryo, Nonmammalian when there is no evidence as to what species is discussed.

Replacing a MeSH Heading with a different MeSH Heading does not change the major status or the subheadings applied. However, if a MeSH Heading is added to a citation it is added without subheadings. The major emphasis (starred heading) is applied.

### **Replaced-by heading: old heading is deleted and is not retained in MeSH, new term is an SCR**

Example:

In 2008 the MeSH Heading "Gene Products, vpu" is replaced by the Supplementary Concept Record, "vpu protein, Human immunodeficiency virus 1." In other words, search this "old" MeSH Heading as: vpu protein, Human immunodeficiency virus 1 [nm]

These types of changes, along with others documented on the Annual MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing (YEP): Background Information Web page suggest the importance of routinely using PubMed's Details feature when searching to see how terms are mapped in the new year's vocabulary and then checking the MeSH Browser or the MeSH Database for clarification.

## **Other Notable MeSH Changes and Related Impact on Searching**

### **Entry Combination Revisions**

This year during year-end processing, NLM will again retrospectively replace certain MeSH heading/subheading



combinations, known as entry combinations, with the appropriate precoordinated MeSH heading or other MeSH heading/subheading combination in MEDLINE citations. Searchers who get zero retrieval for a MeSH Heading/subheading combination may want to check the heading in the 2008 MeSH Browser to see if the Entry Combination information indicates a different term.

Here are the eleven Entry Combinations new for 2008:

<b>Previous MeSH Heading/Subheading (Entry Combination)</b>	<b>Replaced-by Heading for 2008</b>
Face/transplantation	Facial Transplantation
Lasers/therapeutic use	Laser Therapy
Refractive Errors/surgery	Refractive Surgical Procedures
Complement C1 Inhibitor Protein/deficiency	Angioedema, Hereditary
Atrial Septum/abnormalities	Heart Septal Defects, Atrial
Ventricular Septum/abnormalities	Heart Septal Defects, Ventricular
Endocardial Cushions/abnormalities	Endocardial Cushion Defects
Hexosaminidase B/deficiency	Sandhoff Disease
beta-Hexosaminidase alpha Chain/deficiency	Tay-Sachs Disease
beta-Hexosaminidase beta Chain/deficiency	Sandhoff Disease
Von Ebner Glands/radiography	Sialography

## **Pharmacological Action**

Two new Pharmacological Action [PA] terms for 2008 are:

- Cardiotoxins
- Cytostatic Agents

## **Additional Changes to MEDLINE and OLDMEDLINE Data**

### **1. Two new fields are being added to the MEDLINE citation starting in 2008**

- **ELocationID**

ELocationID is a new element for 2008 for journal citations. It contains either a DOI (digital object identifier) or another publisher ID that the publisher has determined serves the role of pagination in a citation in terms of locating the article. This data will be submitted by the publisher as part of the XML citation. If an ELocationID is wrong or changed by the publisher, then the publisher must publish an erratum notice in the journal with the

incorrect and correct number in order for NLM to edit the data in the citation.

### ● ISSNLinking

A new element ISSNLinking may begin to appear in MEDLINE/PubMed citations in 2008. This is the ISSN designated by the ISSN International Centre to enable collocation or linking among the different media versions of a resource. Separate ISSNs are assigned for each media type in which a resource is issued. The first ISSN assigned to any media version of a resource shall also be designated to function as the linking ISSN (aka ISSN-L) and shall apply to all other media versions of that resource.

This new data element will appear on the MEDLINE and XML display formats in PubMed. More details on how and when NLM will implement this field will be forthcoming.

## 2. Investigator List (Collaborators)

The Investigator field in the MEDLINE citation will begin to be used for MEDLINE/PubMed in the 2008 production year to contain personal names of individuals (e.g., collaborators and investigators) who are not authors but rather are listed in the paper as members of a collective/corporate group that is an author of the paper. The personal names in this list will not be associated with the specific collective/corporate group author in which they are listed in the paper. The names will be listed in the order in which they are published; the same name listed multiple times will be repeated because NLM can not make assumptions as to whether those names are the same person.

Prior to 2008 production year Investigator data only appears on citation data created or maintained by our past collaborating data producer, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). NASA used the data to identify NASA funded principal investigator(s) who conducted the research discussed in the article cited (but are not necessarily the authors).

## 3. Grant Number (GR) Field

Several changes are being made to the Grant Number (GR) field. Please see the forthcoming article, *More Changes to Grant Number Information*, in this issue of the *NLM Technical Bulletin*. [Editor's Note: This article was published on November 28, 2007.]

## 4. Update on most recent identification of Clinical Trials in MEDLINE records:

In September 2006 NLM, working with the Cochrane Collaboration, maintained over 4,000 citations to enhance or correct the identification of clinical trials as a Publication Type in MEDLINE. This large set of data changes included two years worth of changes (2004 and 2005). Data for 2006 and 2007 have not yet been received from the Cochrane Collaboration.

## Additional Information

Consult the Annual MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing (YEP): Background Information Web page, especially the Recurring Annual Changes and References sections.

**By Sara Tybaert**  
**MEDLARS Management Section**

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*Tybaert S. MEDLINE Data Changes — 2008. NLM Tech Bull. 2007 Nov-Dec; (359):e6.*

<a href="#">PREVIOUS</a>	<b>2007 NOVEMBER–DECEMBER</b>	<b>No. 359</b>	<a href="#">NEXT</a>
<a href="#">E-Mail Sign Up</a>	<a href="#">Home</a>	<a href="#">Back Issues</a>	<a href="#">Indexes</a>

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November 27, 2007 [posted]

## New Web Site and Digital Project at NLM<sup>®</sup> - Cholera Online: A Modern Pandemic in Texts and Images

The History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine<sup>®</sup> (NLM) is pleased to announce the launch of a new Web site featuring digitized historical literature on cholera.

Cholera is an acute, painful, and often fatal disease which ravaged populations all over the world in several pandemics during the 19th century. News of its spread and impending approach often sent panic into entire nations, and health professionals were largely at a loss as to how to treat or prevent it until modern epidemiological and laboratory techniques were developed later in the century.

NLM has to date digitized over 100 English-language pamphlets dating from 1817 to 1890 dealing with the cholera pandemics of that period. The selection of cholera was in part inspired by the 315-page "Bibliography of Cholera" compiled by John Shaw Billings in 1875 for the report by John M. Woodworth's *Cholera Epidemic of 1873 in the United States*. This extensive bibliography by Billings was meant to include all published monographs and journal articles "which relate mainly or entirely to cholera." The bibliography was a precursor, perhaps a "pilot project," to the *Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office*, which began coming out in 1880. (For more on the Index-Catalogue, click here: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/indexcat/aboutcatalogue.html>).

While the items chosen for this project were not chosen directly from Billings' bibliography, nearly all of them dating before 1874 appear there. Only monographic items, such as pamphlets and separate volumes, were selected for this project. Altogether, the Library plans to digitize nearly 400 English-language items on cholera from its collections, making it one of the most comprehensive online collections of cholera literature available anywhere.

Billings did not mention images in his bibliography, but because NLM has the opportunity to show them separately from the texts, we have chosen to do so on the Web site (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). The cartoons and social satire regarding cholera are primarily from the Images from the History of Medicine database, as are the photographs of physicians who contributed to the debate about cholera.

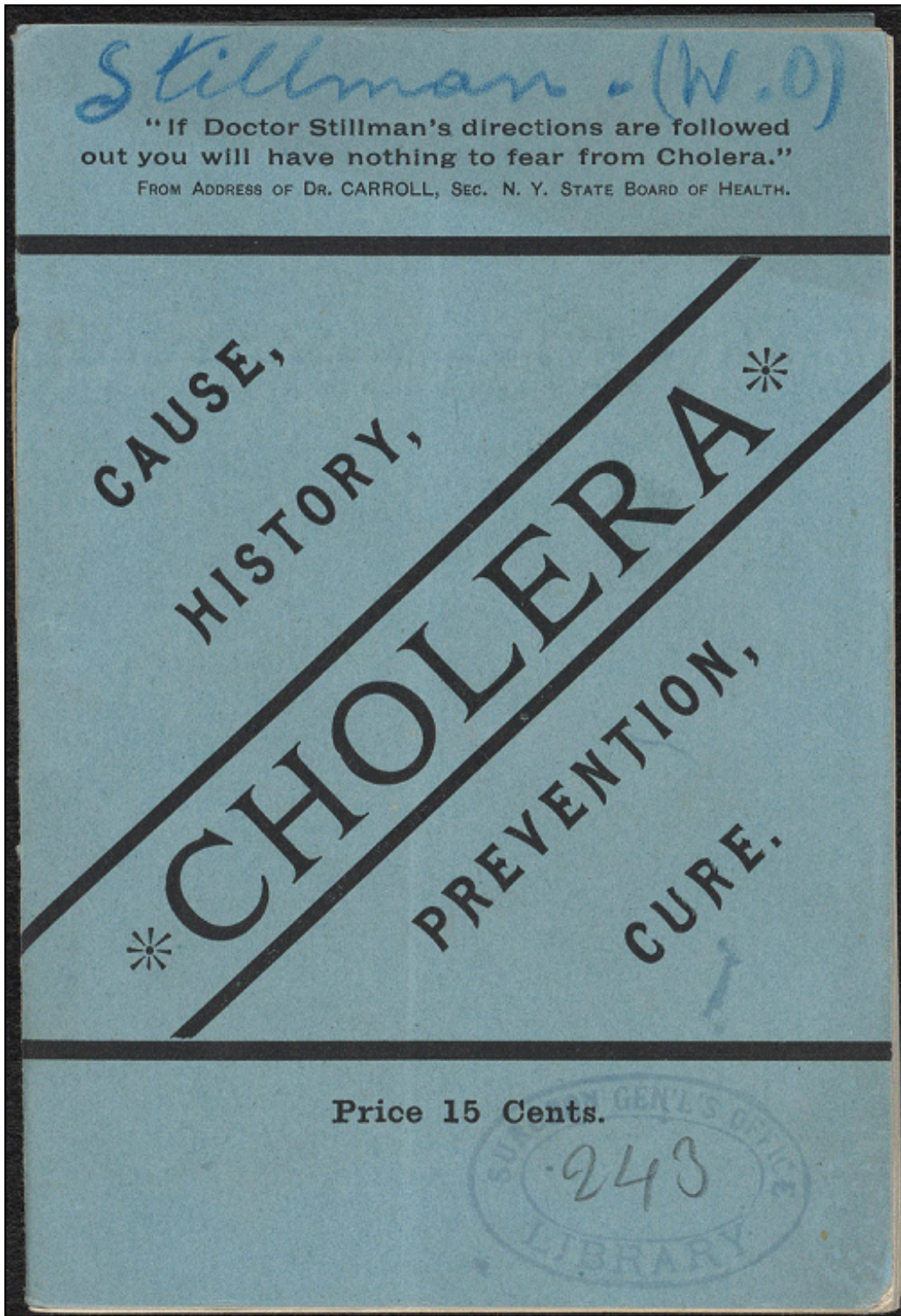


Figure 1: Stillman, William Olin. Cholera: its cause, history, prevention, and cure: a lecture. (Albany, N.Y.: Brandow, Barton & Co., 1885). From the NLM collections.

**Cholera  
Morbus**

is about as sure to  
come as Summer is.  
It comes suddenly and  
without warning —  
is **Dangerous** and often  
Fatal.

**ARE YOU PREPARED**  
*for its coming?*

If any of your family are  
attacked → **PROMPT** action  
only may save life. For  
**46 YEARS** ONE medicine has  
ALWAYS cured  
**CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS,**  
**DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY** and  
all **SUMMER COMPLAINTS**  
**CHILDREN** can take it with  
perfect safety.

This medicine is  
**Perry Davis'**  
**Pain Killer.**

To be on the safe side get  
some **NOW** and have it on hand.  
For sale by all Druggists.

**PERRY DAVIS & SON, PROPRIETORS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.**

**Figure 2: Patent medicine advertisement for cholera remedy. Illustrated In:  
Harper's Weekly. New York, July 17, 1886. From the NLM collections.**

For more information about the project, please contact Michael North, Head, Rare Books & Early Manuscripts, History of Medicine Division, NLM, northm@mail.nih.gov or 301-496-9204.

**By Michael J. North**  
**History of Medicine Division**

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*North MJ. New Web Site and Digital Project at NLM - Cholera Online: A Modern Pandemic in Texts and Images. NLM Tech Bull. 2007 Nov-Dec; (359):e7.*

<a href="#">PREVIOUS</a>	<a href="#">2007 NOVEMBER–DECEMBER</a>	<a href="#">No. 359</a>	<a href="#">NEXT</a>
<a href="#">E-Mail Sign Up</a>		<a href="#">Home</a>	<a href="#">Back Issues</a>
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# NLM Technical Bulletin

National Library of Medicine | National Institutes of Health

2007 NOVEMBER–DECEMBER; 359

[Table of Contents](#)

[Home](#)

[Back Issues](#)

[Indexes](#)

November 27, 2007 [posted]

## Enhanced MeSH<sup>®</sup> Browser

**A** new feature has been added to the Descriptor display in the MeSH Browser. Since June 2007, you have the additional option of viewing the "Concept View" (see Figure 1) of the record as it exists in XML MeSH (see files available to download.)

MeSH Descriptor Data	
<a href="#">Return to Entry Page</a>	
Standard View. <a href="#">Go to Concept View</a> . <a href="#">Go to Expanded Concept View</a>	
MeSH Heading	Cardiomegaly
Tree Number	<a href="#">C14.280.195</a>
Tree Number	<a href="#">C23.300.775.250</a>
Annotation	GEN or unspecified; prefer <a href="#">HYPERTROPHY, LEFT VENTRICULAR</a> or <a href="#">HYPERTROPHY, RIGHT VENTRICULAR</a> ; note X ref <a href="#">CARDIAC HYPERTROPHY</a> ; do not confuse with <a href="#">CARDIOMYOPATHY, HYPERTROPHIC</a>
Scope Note	Enlargement of the <a href="#">HEART</a> , usually indicated by a cardiothoracic ratio above 0.50. Heart enlargement may involve the right, the left, or both <a href="#">HEART VENTRICLES</a> or <a href="#">HEART ATRIA</a> . Cardiomegaly is a nonspecific symptom seen in patients with chronic systolic heart failure ( <a href="#">HEART FAILURE</a> ) or several forms of <a href="#">CARDIOMYOPATHIES</a> .
Entry Term	Cardiac Hypertrophy
Entry Term	Enlarged Heart
Entry Term	Heart Enlargement
Entry Term	Heart Hypertrophy

Figure 1: Standard View of a MeSH record with links to Concept View and Expanded Concept View.



The concept structure view groups synonymous terms into concepts. For example, the terms "Cardiomegaly" and "Enlarged Heart" are synonymous and so belong in the same concept (see Figure 2). Every Descriptor record has at least one concept and every concept has at least one term. For further information see Concept Structure in XML MeSH.

Concept View. <a href="#">Go to Standard View</a>	
Standard Concept View. <a href="#">Go to Expanded Concept View</a>	
MeSH Heading	Cardiomegaly
Tree Number	<a href="#">C14.280.195</a>
Tree Number	<a href="#">C23.300.775.250</a>
Annotation	GEN or unspecified, prefer <a href="#">HYPERTROPHY, LEFT VENTRICULAR</a> or <a href="#">HYPERTROPHY, RIGHT VENTRICULAR</a> ; note X ref <a href="#">CARDIAC HYPERTROPHY</a> ; do not confuse with <a href="#">CARDIOMYOPATHY, HYPERTROPHIC</a>
Concept 1 (Preferred)	Cardiomegaly
Scope Note	Enlargement of the <a href="#">HEART</a> , usually indicated by a cardiothoracic ratio above 0.50. Heart enlargement may involve the right, the left, or both <a href="#">HEART VENTRICLES</a> or <a href="#">HEART ATRIA</a> . Cardiomegaly is a nonspecific symptom seen in patients with chronic systolic heart failure ( <a href="#">HEART FAILURE</a> ) or several forms of <a href="#">CARDIOMYOPATHIES</a> .
Term	Cardiomegaly
Term	Enlarged Heart
Term	Heart Enlargement
Concept 2 (Narrower)	Cardiac Hypertrophy
Scope Note	Enlargement of the <a href="#">HEART</a> due to chamber <a href="#">HYPERTROPHY</a> , an increase in wall thickness without an increase in the number of cells ( <a href="#">MYOCYTES, CARDIAC</a> ). It is the result of increase in myocyte size, mitochondrial and myofibrillar mass, as well as changes in extracellular matrix.
Term	Cardiac Hypertrophy
Term	Heart Hypertrophy

Figure 2: Standard Concept View of a MeSH record.

The "Standard" Concept View provides the minimum concept structure, with terms and scope notes. The "Expanded" Concept View provides additional concept and term attributes, such as Concept UI, Semantic Type, and Lexical Tag. Definitions of these attributes are given in the list of XML MeSH Data Elements, where the "MeSH Browser" label is given for every applicable element.

By Douglas Johnston  
MeSH Section

*Johnston D. Enhanced MeSH® Browser. NLM Tech Bull. 2007 Nov-Dec; (359):e8.*

<a href="#">PREVIOUS</a>	2007 NOVEMBER-DECEMBER	No. 359	<a href="#">NEXT</a>
<a href="#">E-Mail Sign Up</a>	<a href="#">Home</a>	<a href="#">Back Issues</a>	<a href="#">Indexes</a>

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November 29, 2007 [posted]

## More Changes to Grant Number Information

This article discusses additions and recent maintenance to the data provided in the Grant Number (GR) field in MEDLINE® /PubMed® records:

1. "United States" to precede the names of U.S. granting organizations
2. Howard Hughes Medical Institute to be identified as a granting organization

### "United States" to Precede the Names of US Granting Organizations

In August 2007 when the National Library of Medicine® (NLM®) began adding data for seven new United Kingdom granting agencies in MEDLINE/PubMed records, the data included "United Kingdom" in front of the name of the granting agency to indicate the home country of the funding source. This fall NLM will begin to add "United States" to all the US granting agency names. When the new 2008 PubMed system becomes available in early December records will carry this additional information.

### PubMed Display

The format for a Public Health Service (PHS) grant number will be:

Grant number/Grant 2-letter code/United States Name of Granting Agency

The insertion of the phrase "United States" in front of the agency name is new.

This example shows how Grant Support will display in the Citation format:

Grant Support:

- 1K02-OH07608-01/OH/United States NIOSH
- 2P30 ES 00002/ES/United States NIEHS
- HL61302/HL/United States NHLBI

### Searching Grant Numbers

You may search on the organization names with or without United States, e.g.:

```
united states nhlbi [gr]
nhlbi [gr]
```

To find a specific grant number from a particular National Institutes of Health (NIH) funding agency and to be reminded of constraints related to the grant number data, see the search hints previously published.

Searchers may wish to isolate the citations having grant numbers from all United States granting organizations, i.e.:

united states [gr]

This search will retrieve all PHS granting agencies, and in the future, will also retrieve the Howard Hughes Medical Institute granting organization which is discussed later in this article.

Please be advised that this search does not represent all US Government-supported research, but only those citations created since 1981 that have a grant number awarded by a Public Health Service agency in the record. You may want to incorporate the various Research Support publication types, as appropriate to your search, especially as they indicate research funding for citations not having grant numbers:

Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't  
Research Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.  
Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural  
Research Support, N.I.H., Intramural

These Publication Type values are assigned whether or not an actual grant number is present in the published paper.

In the future, if NLM includes grant number data from funding agencies in other countries, NLM will export the source country in front of the granting agency for those records as well.

### **Howard Hughes Medical Institute to be Identified as a New Granting Organization**

NLM will begin to carry Howard Hughes Medical Institute as a new granting organization in the Grant Number (GR) field. In the near future, when a manuscript deposited in PubMed Central has funding support from Howard Hughes Medical Institute that organization will be added to the journal citation that appears in PubMed. Eventually, Howard Hughes Medical Institute will be a funding organization that is identified as a regular part of the NLM data creation and indexing work flow.

The typical data available for Howard Hughes Medical Institute is the name only; grant numbers are not generally part of the information.

### **PubMed Display**

We expect this new information to look like this in the Citation display:

Grant Support:

- United States Howard Hughes Medical Institute

Note that the name is spelled out in full for this organization, similar to the way the United Kingdom organizations are done.

### **Searching Details**

Search for this new funding source using either the full phrase or pieces of the name, e.g.:

united states howard hughes medical institute [gr]  
howard hughes medical institute [gr]  
howard hughes [gr]

Please be aware that once this new funding organization appears in the MEDLINE/PubMed records, then the search below will retrieve all the United States Public Health Service agencies with grant numbers as well as the Howard Hughes Medical Institute:

united states [gr]

Records containing Howard Hughes Medical Institute in the Grant field will also have Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't as a publication type.

### Grant Number Information Web Page Updated

The Grant Number Information Found in the GR Field in MEDLINE/PubMed Web page has been updated for new two-letter grant codes and their associated organization abbreviations. This page also includes the following five changes:

Old Abbreviation (Old Full Name)	New Abbreviation (New Full Name)
<b>AHCPR</b> (Agency for Health Care Policy and Research)	<b>AHRQ</b> (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality)
<b>DCRT</b> (Division of Computer Research and Technology, NIH)	<b>CIT</b> (Center for Information Technology, NIH)
<b>NCMHHD</b> (National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities, NIH)	<b>NCMHD</b> (Same as Old Full Name.)
<b>CID</b> (Center for Infectious Diseases, CDC)	<b>NCPDCID</b> (National Center for Preparedness, Detection, and Control of Infectious Diseases, CDC)
<b>NCHSTP</b> (National Center for HIV, STD and TB Prevention, CDC)	<b>NCHHSTP</b> (National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STDs and Tuberculosis Prevention, CDC)

**By Sara Tybaert**  
**MEDLARS Management Section**  
**and**  
**Lou Wave S. Knecht**  
**Bibliographic Services Division**

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*Tybaert S, Knecht LS. More Changes to Grant Number Information. NLM Tech Bull. 2007 Nov-Dec; (359):e9.*

<a href="#">PREVIOUS</a>	<a href="#">2007 NOVEMBER-DECEMBER</a>	<a href="#">No. 359</a>	<a href="#">NEXT</a>
<a href="#">E-Mail Sign Up</a>	<a href="#">Home</a>	<a href="#">Back Issues</a>	<a href="#">Indexes</a>

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# NLM Technical Bulletin

National Library of Medicine | National Institutes of Health

2007 NOVEMBER–DECEMBER; 359

[Table of Contents](#)

[Home](#)

[Back Issues](#)

[Indexes](#)

December 05, 2007 [posted]

## Health Literacy Search Updated

The Health Literacy Special Query, one of the searches from the NLM® Special Queries resource page, was updated to include citations to articles about drug labeling. This modification was made as comprehension of drug labels is a health literacy concern and often articles on this topic don't necessarily use "literacy" terminology.

The Medline®/PubMed and Health Literacy Information Resources page displays the PubMed search strategy and provides selected links to other sources of health literacy information. The search retrieves citations to English language journal literature. Users are encouraged to use features of PubMed to focus the search or expand it. For example, to focus the search, consider using PubMed Limits. To retrieve a pre-calculated set of citations that are closely related to a selected article, use the Related Articles feature.

For more information on the Special Queries Resource in PubMed see *New Special Queries Resource in PubMed®. NLM TechBull. 2005 Mar-Apr; (343):e1*. For information about NLM grants for "Understanding and Promoting Health Literacy" (new R01 version that joins the R03 and R21 versions), see <http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/pa-files/P07-020.html>

**By Marcia Zorn**

**Reference and Web Services**

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*Zorn M. Health Literacy Search Updated. NLM Tech Bull. 2007 Nov-Dec; (359):e10.*

[PREVIOUS](#)

2007 NOVEMBER–DECEMBER

No. 359

[NEXT](#)

[E-Mail Sign Up](#)

[Home](#)

[Back Issues](#)

[Indexes](#)

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December 12, 2007 [posted]

## What's New for 2008 MeSH®

### Overview of Vocabulary Development and Changes for 2008 MeSH

- 456 Descriptors were added for 2008 MeSH
- 288 Descriptor terms were replaced with more up-to-date terminology
- 46 Descriptors were deleted

### Totals by Type of Terminology

- 24,767 Descriptors
- 83 Subheadings/Qualifiers
- 172,451 Supplementary Concept Records (SCRs)

### New 2008 Descriptors by Tree Category

MeSH Tree Category	Number of Descriptors
Anatomy [A]	38
Organisms [B]	16
Diseases [C]	73
Chemicals and Drugs [D]	217
Analytical, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Techniques and Equipment [E]	30
Psychiatry and Psychology [F]	2
Biological Sciences [G]	33
Natural Sciences [H]	12
Anthropology, Education, Sociology and Social Phenomena [I]	27
Technology, Industry, Agriculture [J]	6
Humanities [K]	1
Information Science [L]	1
Named Groups [M]	5

### Other Pertinent Articles:

- [MEDLINE/PubMed End-of-Year Activities](#)
- [2008 MeSH Now Available](#)
- [MEDLINE® Data Changes — 2008](#)
- [PubMed and the Expansion of Pharmacological Action Terms](#)
- [Newly Maintained MEDLINE for 2008 MeSH Now Available in PubMed](#)

Health Care [N]	34
Publication Characteristics [V]	3
Geographicals [Z]	1

A complete list of new and changed vocabulary is available at these links:

New Headings with Scope Notes - 2008 [166KB]  
 Replaced Headings - 2008 [13KB]  
 MN (tree number) Changes - 2008 [209KB]

Note: In August 2007, it was announced that NLM would discontinue printing the Medical Subject Headings (Supplement to *Index Medicus*<sup>®</sup>), sometimes known as the Black and White MeSH. There will not be a 2008 edition. See the article, *Black and White MeSH<sup>®</sup> Discontinued*, for details.

## Leukemia – Lymphoma Changes

The official nomenclature in this field has gone through many changes over the years and the MeSH tree structure in this area had not been revised, in toto, for a long time. The main authority source used in this revision was the *International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (ICD-O)*, 3d edition, supplemented by recent papers and texts<sup>1</sup>. Members of some working groups who are advising on the upcoming 4th edition were also consulted.

Many of the leukemia terms have undergone name changes as immunophenotypic and molecular biological techniques have made diagnosis more precise. For instance the old descriptor LEUKEMIA, MYELOID, CHRONIC is now called LEUKEMIA, MYELOGENOUS, CHRONIC, BCR-ABL POSITIVE. The old descriptor LEUKEMIA, MYELOID, PHILADELPHIA-NEGATIVE is now LEUKEMIA, MYELOID, CHRONIC, ATYPICAL, BCR-ABL NEGATIVE.

The old classification system for lymphomas, was discarded for a simpler model. Many old names are now obsolete, though some have been retained as entry terms. This includes morphological descriptions of cell types like "small cleaved-cell" or "large-cell" or "undifferentiated" and grading such as "high grade" or "diffuse." These phrases were contained in old descriptors which now are subsumed under NON-HODGKINS LYMPHOMA or FOLLICULAR LYMPHOMA.

In some cases the distinctions between leukemias and lymphomas are now considered artificial, and so the nomenclature contains new descriptors such as PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA.

Finally, the terms indented under HISTIOCYTIC DISORDERS, MALIGNANT have undergone significant changes.

## Government Agencies

New descriptors were created for those Institutes within the National Institutes of Health (NIH) which previously were not represented. The new array, which also includes a few new non-NIH agencies, is below. It can also be viewed at: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/trees2008/I01.html> (scroll down to Government).

Note: The National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke was inadvertently omitted and will be added next year.

United States Government Agencies [I01.409.137.500]  
 Peace Corps [I01.409.137.500.099]  
 United States Agency for International Development [I01.409.137.500.199]  
 United States Department of Agriculture [I01.409.137.500.400]



United States Dept. of Health and Human Services [I01.409.137.500.600]

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (U.S.) [I01.409.137.500.600.310]

National Institutes of Health (U.S.) [I01.409.137.500.600.480]

National Cancer Institute (U.S.) [I01.409.137.500.600.480.150]

National Eye Institute (U.S.) [I01.409.137.500.600.480.200]

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (U.S.)

[I01.409.137.500.600.480.300]

National Human Genome Research Institute (U.S.)

[I01.409.137.500.600.480.325]

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (U.S.)

[I01.409.137.500.600.480.400]

National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases

(U.S.) [I01.409.137.500.600.480.425]

National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (U.S.)

[I01.409.137.500.600.480.435]

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (U.S.)

[I01.409.137.500.600.480.440]

National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (U.S.)

[I01.409.137.500.600.480.445]

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (U.S.)

[I01.409.137.500.600.480.450]

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (U.S.)

[I01.409.137.500.600.480.455]

National Institute of General Medical Sciences (U.S.)

[I01.409.137.500.600.480.457]

National Institute of Mental Health (U.S.)

[I01.409.137.500.600.480.460]

National Institute of Nursing Research (U.S.)

[I01.409.137.500.600.480.462]

National Institute on Aging (U.S.) [I01.409.137.500.600.480.465]

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (U.S.)

[I01.409.137.500.600.480.467]

National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders

(U.S.) [I01.409.137.500.600.480.470]

National Institute on Drug Abuse (U.S.) [I01.409.137.500.600.480.485]

National Library of Medicine (U.S.) [I01.409.137.500.600.480.490]

United States Public Health Service [I01.409.137.500.600.650]

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (U.S.)

[I01.409.137.500.600.650.225]

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (U.S.)

[I01.409.137.500.600.650.225.520]

National Center for Health Care Technology (U.S.)

[I01.409.137.500.600.650.400]

National Center for Health Statistics (U.S.) [I01.409.137.500.600.650.425]

United States Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

[I01.409.137.500.600.650.592]

United States Food and Drug Administration

[I01.409.137.500.600.650.760]

United States Health Resources and Services Administration

[I01.409.137.500.600.650.790]

National Health Planning Information Center (U.S.) [I01.409.137.500.600.650.790.525]

United States Indian Health Service [I01.409.137.500.600.650.825]  
 United States Office of Research Integrity [I01.409.137.500.600.650.912]  
 United States Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration  
 [I01.409.137.500.600.650.920]

United States Department of Homeland Security [I01.409.137.500.650]  
 United States Department of Veterans Affairs [I01.409.137.500.700]  
 United States Environmental Protection Agency [I01.409.137.500.937]  
 United States Federal Trade Commission [I01.409.137.500.968]  
 United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration [I01.409.137.500.984]  
 United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration [I01.409.137.500.992]  
 United States Office of Economic Opportunity [I01.409.137.500.996]  
 United States Office of National Drug Control Policy [I01.409.137.500.997]  
 United States Office of Technology Assessment [I01.409.137.500.998]  
 United States Social Security Administration [I01.409.137.500.999]

## Publication Types

To make clearer the distinction between descriptors that describe the subject matter of a bibliographic item and the descriptors that characterize the format of the item, the entire set of Publication Types was reviewed. For those where intellectual pairs were found, the subject matter MeSH descriptor was modified to include the words "as Topic." All publication type descriptors were revised to remove the rubric [Publication Type].

Thus for 2008, here are a few examples:

as subject descriptor	as format characterization
Abbreviations as Topic	Abbreviations
Almanacs as Topic	Almanacs
Meta-Analysis as Topic	Meta-Analysis
Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic	Randomized Controlled Trial

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1Fritz, A [and others], editors. International classification of diseases for oncology (ICD O). 3rd ed. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2000. 240 p.

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**By Jacque-Lynne Schulman**  
**MeSH Section**

*Schulman J. What's New for 2008 MeSH®. NLM Tech Bull. 2007 Nov-Dec;(359):e11.*

<a href="#">PREVIOUS</a>	<a href="#">2007 NOVEMBER–DECEMBER</a>	<a href="#">No. 359</a>	<a href="#">NEXT</a>
<a href="#">E-Mail Sign Up</a>	<a href="#">Home</a>	<a href="#">Back Issues</a>	<a href="#">Indexes</a>

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# NLM Technical Bulletin

National Library of Medicine | National Institutes of Health

2007 NOVEMBER–DECEMBER; 359

[Table of Contents](#)

[Home](#)

[Back Issues](#)

[Indexes](#)

December 19, 2007 [posted]

## The Last Technical Note – Format Change to the *NLM Technical Bulletin* for 2008

The *NLM Technical Bulletin* will have a slightly different format beginning with the January-February 2008 issue.

### Technical Notes

Technical Notes will be elevated to the same level as an article. There will no longer be a separate section for the Technical Notes. This will facilitate citing and searching of these articles. The new format will also allow us to add images to these pieces and we all know that "a picture is worth a thousand words."

### Table of Contents Sidebar

The sidebar on the table of contents page that currently lists the Technical Notes will remain in the new design and will become more versatile. Check this space for links to articles of special interest or important announcements.

### Search Box

For your convenience, a search box will be added to the *Technical Bulletin* cover page.

By Mary Herron

MEDLARS Management Section

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Herron M. *The Last Technical Note – Format Change to the NLM Technical Bulletin for 2008*. *NLM Tech Bull.* 2007 Nov-Dec; (359):e12.

[PREVIOUS](#)

2007 NOVEMBER–DECEMBER

No. 359

[NEXT](#)

[E-Mail Sign Up](#)

[Home](#)

[Back Issues](#)

[Indexes](#)

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December 20, 2007 [posted]

## PubMed Central: New Journals Participating and New Content Added

### New Journals Participating

#### *Perspectives in Health Information Management/AHIMA, American Health Information Management Association*

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* Dec. 20, 2007]

The journal *Perspectives in Health Information Management/AHIMA, American Health Information Management Association* is now participating in PubMed Central; archive includes volume 1, 2004 to present. Current content is forthcoming and will have no delay.

#### *Perspectives in Health Information Management/AHIMA, American Health Information Management Association*

ISSN: 1559-4122 (electronic)

Title Abbreviation: Perspect Health Inf Manag

Publisher: Chicago, Ill. : American Health Information Management Association

NLM ID: 101219871

PMC Full text coverage: from 2004.

PMC URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?journal=486&action=archive>

#### *The Journal of Cell Biology*

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* Dec. 20, 2007]

*The Journal of Cell Biology* is now participating in PubMed Central; archive includes volume 172 (1), 2006 to volume 177 (4), 2007. Back content is forthcoming; current content will have a 6-month delay.

#### *The Journal of Cell Biology*

ISSN: 0021-9525 (print), 1540-8140 (electronic)

Title Abbreviation: J Cell Biol

Publisher: New York Ny Rockefeller University Press

NLM ID: 0375356

PMC Full text coverage: from 2006.

PMC URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?journal=482&action=archive>

#### *Sleep*

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* Dec. 20, 2007]

The journal *Sleep* is now participating in PubMed Central; archive includes volume 30 (6), 2007. There is a six month embargo for this journal.

*Sleep*

ISSN: 0161-8105 (print) 1550-9109 (electronic)

Title Abbreviation: Sleep

Publisher: Winchester, IL : Associated Professional Sleep Societies

NLM ID: 7809084

PMC Full text coverage: from 2007.

PMC URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?journal=369&action=archive>

***Croatian Medical Journal***

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* Dec. 20, 2007]

The journal *Croatian Medical Journal* is now participating in PubMed Central; archive includes volume 47, 2006 to volume 48, 2007. There is no embargo delay for this journal.

*Croatian Medical Journal*

ISSN: 0353-9504 (print) 1332-8166 (electronic)

Title Abbreviation: Croat Med J

Publisher: Zagreb : Medicinska Naklada

NLM ID: 9424324

PMC Full text coverage: from 2006.

PMC URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?journal=394&action=archive>

***The Journal of Spinal Cord Medicine***

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* Dec. 20, 2007]

*The Journal of Spinal Cord Medicine* is now participating in PubMed Central; archive includes volume 28 (4), 2005 to present. Current content will have a 5-month delay.

The journal is also part of PMC's back issue scanning project. While digitization is in progress, you may find gaps in the range of available issues/volumes. PMC will make an announcement when the archive is complete. Further information on NLM's back issue scanning project of PMC journals is available at: <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/about/scanning.html>.

*The Journal of Spinal Cord Medicine*

ISSN: 1079-0268 (print)

Title Abbreviation: J Spinal Cord Med

Publisher: Jackson Heights, NY : American Paraplegia Society

NLM ID: 9504452

PMC Full text coverage: from 2005.

PMC URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?journal=350&action=archive>

***The Canadian Journal of Infectious Diseases & Medical Microbiology***

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* Dec. 20, 2007]

*The Canadian Journal of Infectious Diseases & Medical Microbiology* is now participating in PubMed Central;

archive includes volume 15 (3), 2004 to volume 16 (6), 2006. There is 12 month delay for this journal.

*The Canadian Journal of Infectious Diseases & Medical Microbiology*

ISSN: 1712-9532 (print) 1180-2332 (electronic)

Title Abbreviation: Can J Infect Dis Med Microbiol

Publisher: Oakville, Ont., Canada : Pulsus Group

NLM ID: 101226876

PMC Full text coverage: from 2004.

PMC URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?journal=460&action=archive>

Content prior to volume 15(3), 2004 was published as:

*The Canadian Journal of Infectious Diseases*

ISSN: 1180-2332 (print)

PMC URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?journal=300&action=archive>

Archive includes volume 11(1), 2000 to volume 15(2), 2004.

***The Journal of Experimental Medicine***

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* Dec. 20, 2007]

*The Journal of Experimental Medicine* is now participating in PubMed Central; archive includes volume 203 (1), 2006 to volume 204 (6), 2007. Back content is forthcoming; current content will have a 6-month delay.

*The Journal of Experimental Medicine*

ISSN: 0022-1007 (print), 1540-9538 (electronic)

Title Abbreviation: J Exp Med

Publisher: New York, NY : Rockefeller University Press

NLM ID: 2985109R

PMC Full text coverage: from 2006.

PMC URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?journal=483&action=archive>

***Journal of clinical sleep medicine : JCSM : official publication of the American Academy of Sleep Medicine***

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* Dec. 20, 2007]

The *Journal of clinical sleep medicine : JCSM : official publication of the American Academy of Sleep Medicine* is now participating in PubMed Central; archive includes volume 3 (4), 2007. New issues are forthcoming. There is a six month embargo for this journal.

*Journal of clinical sleep medicine : JCSM : official publication of the American Academy of Sleep Medicine*

ISSN: 1550-9389 (print) 1550-9397 (electronic)

Title Abbreviation: J Clin Sleep Med

Publisher: Westchester, Ill. : American Academy of Sleep Medicine

NLM ID: 101231977

PMC Full text coverage: from 2007.

PMC URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?journal=368&action=archive>

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*PubMed Central*®: *New Journals Participating and New Content Added. NLM Tech Bull. 2007 Nov-Dec;(359):e13.*

PREVIOUS

2007 NOVEMBER–DECEMBER

No. 359

NEXT

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December 27, 2007 [posted]



## Skill Kit: The Effects of Year End Processing (YEP) on Saved Searches or RSS Feeds

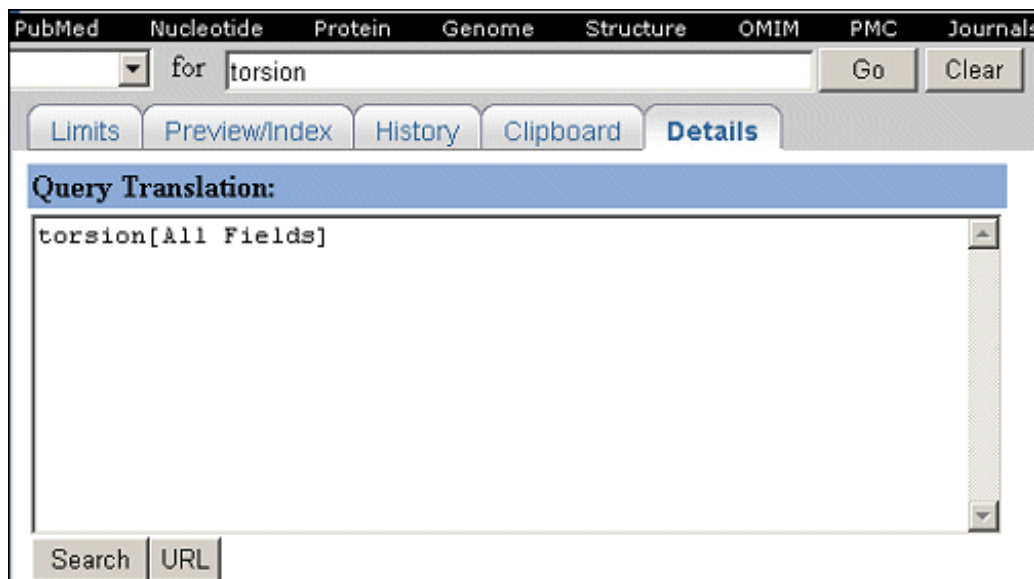
During the several weeks of Year-End Processing (YEP) activities completed MEDLINE®-indexed citations are not added to MEDLINE/PubMed®. Therefore, a My NCBI saved search or RSS feed restricted to MeSH terms (e.g., humans [mh]) would not generate any updates or your automated e-mails may contain the message, "Your search did not retrieve any items." These citations are included in your next scheduled update after YEP activities have concluded.

Upon completion of YEP, in process citations that are within the scope of MEDLINE are replaced as MEDLINE citations indexed with current MeSH® terms, Publication Types, etc. Searches, including My NCBI Saved Searches, containing tagged search terms should now retrieve all applicable MEDLINE records.

The following example shows a typical MeSH term change during YEP and the effect it may have on searches.

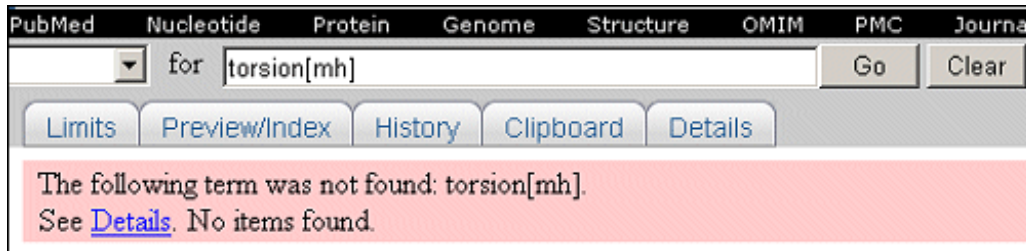
### Example: MeSH Term Torsion Replaced by Torsion Abnormality

- Before YEP, an untagged search of torsion in PubMed was searched as "torsion"[MeSH Terms] OR torsion[Text Word]
- After YEP, an untagged search of torsion in PubMed is searched as torsion[All Fields]. (See Figure 1.)



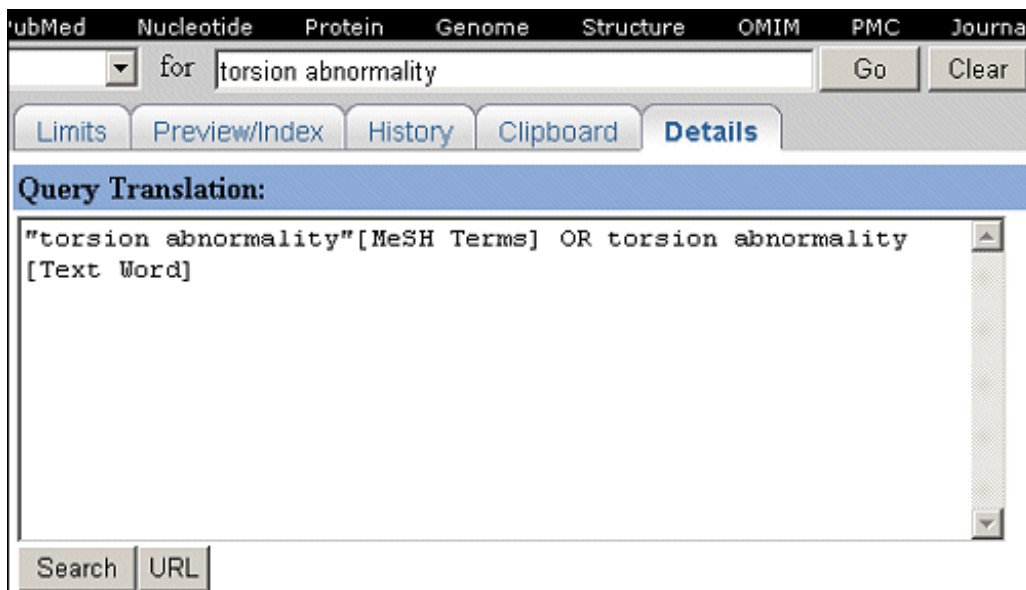
**Figure 1: Details screen shows translated search.**

- After YEP, a tagged search of the old term torsion[mh] yields no results. The search fails because torsion was not retained as an Entry Term to the current MeSH Term, Torsion Abnormality. (See Figure 2.)



**Figure 2: The term torsion[mh] is not found.**

- After YEP, an untagged search of the current MeSH term, Torsion Abnormality, is searched as "torsion abnormality"[MeSH Terms] OR torsion abnormality[Text Word]. (See Figure 3.)



**Figure 3: Details Screen shows translated search.**

## Modifying a Saved Search

You may find that you need to review and update your saved search strategies and RSS feeds. Saved searches and RSS feeds can be modified by running, modifying, and resaving the search or RSS feed. For detailed instructions on modifying a saved search, please view the animated Quick Tour, Changing Saved Searches (URL changed) or refer to PubMed Help.

**Note:** Do not use dates (e.g., Entrez or Publication) when creating saved searches or RSS feeds as they may interfere with the strategies employed to find new My NCBI update citations.

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*Skill Kit: The Effects of Year End Processing (YEP) on Saved Searches or RSS Feeds. NLM Tech Bull. 2007 Nov-Dec;*

(359):e14.

<a href="#">PREVIOUS</a>	<a href="#">2007 NOVEMBER–DECEMBER</a>	<a href="#">No. 359</a>		
<a href="#">E-Mail Sign Up</a>		<a href="#">Home</a>	<a href="#">Back Issues</a>	<a href="#">Indexes</a>

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