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2012 NOVEMBER–DECEMBER No. 389

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New CMT Downloads, Updated SNOMED CT Browsers Page

New CMT Downloads, Updated SNOMED CT Browsers Page. NLM Tech Bull. 2012 Nov-Dec;(389):b9.

2012 December 19 [posted]

Convergent Medical Terminology (CMT) Downloads
The ENT, Gastrointestinal, Infectious Diseases Problem List Subset from CMT is available for download. The subset includes all concepts that Kaiser Permanente uses as Problem Lists for ENT, gastrointestinal and infectious disease. There are 3,584 concepts in the file. For more information about CMT, see UMLS News from April 2011 and Kaiser Permanente Opens Access to CMT to Support HHS Health IT Goals Frequently Asked Questions.

The CMT Enterprise Terminology Tool (ETT) is a new download available from NLM. Kaiser Permanente uses the ETT for the creation, management and quality assurance of its terminology products such as the CMT subsets. The ETT is an installation of the IHTSDO Workbench. *Note: NLM does not provide technical support for the ETT.*

Updated SNOMED CT Browsers Page
The SNOMED CT Browsers Web page now includes a link to the newly released IHTSDO Guidance on Provision of Publicly Available SNOMED CT Browsers and Related Services (PDF). All publicly available SNOMED CT browsers must comply with the rules outlined in the guidance document.

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2012AB UMLS Release Available on UTS, UMLS Updates

2012AB UMLS Release Available on UTS, UMLS Updates. NLM Tech Bull. 2012 Nov-Dec;(389):b8.

2012 December 19 [posted]

2012AB Release
You may now browse the 2012AB Unified Medical Language System (UMLS) Release on the UMLS Terminology Services (UTS) from the *Applications* menu, Metathesaurus Browser.

UMLS Updates
NLM_VSAC_UPDATES is a new announcement-only listserv for Value Set Authority Center (VSAC) users. The e-mail list will send announcements of new releases and other communications related to the activities of the VSAC. To sign up, go to the NLM_VSAC_UPDATES homepage.

"Installing the UTS API 2.0" is a new tutorial for users of the UTS API 2.0, which launched in May 2012. For more information about the API, see UTS API 2.0 Beta Launch.

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PubMed for Librarians Online Class

PubMed for Librarians Online Class. NLM Tech Bull. 2012 Nov-Dec;(389):b7.

2012 December 18 [posted]

The National Library of Medicine Training Center (NTC) will be offering a new online class called "PubMed for Librarians" beginning in January 2013. Participants can choose any or all of the five segments (one hour each) that interest them. Each session will be held using Adobe Connect and is worth one hour of MLA CE credit.

Choose from the following segments:

- Introduction to PubMed
- Automatic Term Mapping (ATM)
- Building and Refining Your Search
- Customization with My NCBI
- MeSH (Medical Subject Headings)

You can find the full class descriptions and the registration form at: http://nnlm.gov/ntcc/classes/schedule.html

The class will be offered at least once a quarter. Enrollment for the live segments is limited, but the sessions will be recorded and posted on the NTC Web site.

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Changes to the Current 2013 MeSH Vocabulary

Changes to the Current 2013 MeSH Vocabulary. 2012 Nov-Dec;(389):b6.

2012 December 17 [posted]

Two changes were made to the current 2013 MeSH Vocabulary.

- A new MeSH heading Esomeprazole Sodium with the entry term Nexium was created.
- The entry terms Esomeprazole and Nexium were removed from the MeSH heading Omeprazole.

MEDLINE citations will be updated to reflect these changes. New MeSH files are available to download.

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Broad Subject Terms for Indexed Journals Updated

Subject Terms for Indexed Journals Updated. NLM Tech Bull. 2012 Nov-Dec;(389):b5.

2012 December 12 [posted]

Broad Subject Terms are MeSH headings that describe the overall coverage of an indexed journal. These terms, which are also searchable in the NLM Catalog database, have recently been updated as follows:

Change:

Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
[was Physical Medicine]

Deletion:

Rehabilitation
[now included as part of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation]

Addition:

Computational Biology – includes bioinformatics and systems biology
[mostly previously included as part of Biology]

Other edits to adjust various "includes," "see," and "see also" notes were also made.

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Newly Maintained MEDLINE for 2013 MeSH Now Available in PubMed

Newly Maintained MEDLINE for 2013 MeSH Now Available in PubMed. NLM Tech Bull. 2012 Nov-Dec;(389):b4.

2012 December 11 [posted]
As of December 10, PubMed/MEDLINE citations, the MeSH database, and the NLM Catalog were updated to reflect 2013 MeSH. The MeSH translation tables were also updated on December 10. Now that end-of-year activities are complete, MEDLINE/PubMed may be searched using 2013 MeSH vocabulary. See *MEDLINE Data Changes — 2013* for details on the data changes. On December 11, NLM resumed daily (Tuesday-Saturday) MEDLINE updates to PubMed (including the backlog of citations indexed since November 14 with 2013 MeSH).

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New NLM Resources for Toxicologists and Laboratory Safety

New NLM Resources for Toxicologists and Laboratory Safety. NLM Tech Bull. 2012 Nov-Dec;(389):b3.

2012 November 30 [posted]

The National Library of Medicine (NLM) Specialized Information Services (SIS) has released "Especially for Toxicologists," a guide to NLM resources on environmental health, toxicology, and chemical information for toxicologists.

A new Enviro-Health Links - "Laboratory Safety" page offers links to information for clinical, academic and school laboratories, including resources for handling chemical, biological and nanotechnology safely. Also included are links to regulations and policy, hazard analysis, MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheets), waste management, and pre-formulated TOXNET and PubMed searches.

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Announcing a New Course for the Spring of 2013 at the National Library of Medicine: A Librarian's Guide to NCBI

Announcing a New Course for the Spring of 2013 at the National Library of Medicine: A Librarian's Guide to NCBI. NLM Tech Bull. 2012 Nov-Dec;(389):b2.

2012 November 21 [posted]

"A Librarian's Guide to NCBI" comprises a pre-course, "Fundamentals in Bioinformatics and Searching," offered online (asynchronous) during March 2013 and a 5-day in-person course offered at the National Library of Medicine, April 15th - 19th. The course provides basic knowledge and skills for librarians interested in helping patrons use online molecular databases and tools from the NLM's National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI). Topics include using the BLAST sequence similarity search and Entrez text search systems to find relevant data. The course describes the various kinds of molecular data available, and explains how these are generated and used in modern biomedical research. Instructors will be NCBI staff and Diane Rein, Ph.D. from the University at Buffalo. The course will be limited to 18 students. More information and an online application will be available in December.

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Reminder: Important MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing Dates

Reminder: Important MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing Dates. NLM Tech Bull. 2012 Nov-Dec;(389):b1.

2012 November 14 [posted]

November 14, 2012: NLM temporarily suspends the addition of fully-indexed MEDLINE citations to PubMed. Publisher-supplied and in process citations will continue to be added.

Mid-December 2012: PubMed MEDLINE citations, translation tables, and the MeSH database will have been updated to reflect 2013 MeSH. For further information, see *MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing Activities*.

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My Bibliography: Award Compliance Reports in PDF for eRA Commons Users

Hutcherson L. My Bibliography: Award Compliance Reports in PDF for eRA Commons Users. NLM Tech Bull. 2012 Nov-Dec;(389):e9.

2012 December 19 [posted]

My Bibliography has been enhanced to include an option to generate a PDF format report. The PDF option is a continuation page of form PHS 2590 to help eRA Commons users report publications. In conjunction with the PDF option, a new filter "Linked to my Awards" was developed for My Bibliography to assist researchers in limiting results to publications directly linked to their awards, in accordance with NIH guidance.

In My Bibliography, select the Award view from the "Display Settings" menu (see A in Figure 1). Select the filter "Linked to my Awards" to limit results to publications linked only to your awards (see B in Figure 1). Select the citations that you wish to include in your report or click "All" to select all citations (see C in Figure 1), and click the PDF report button (see D in Figure 1).

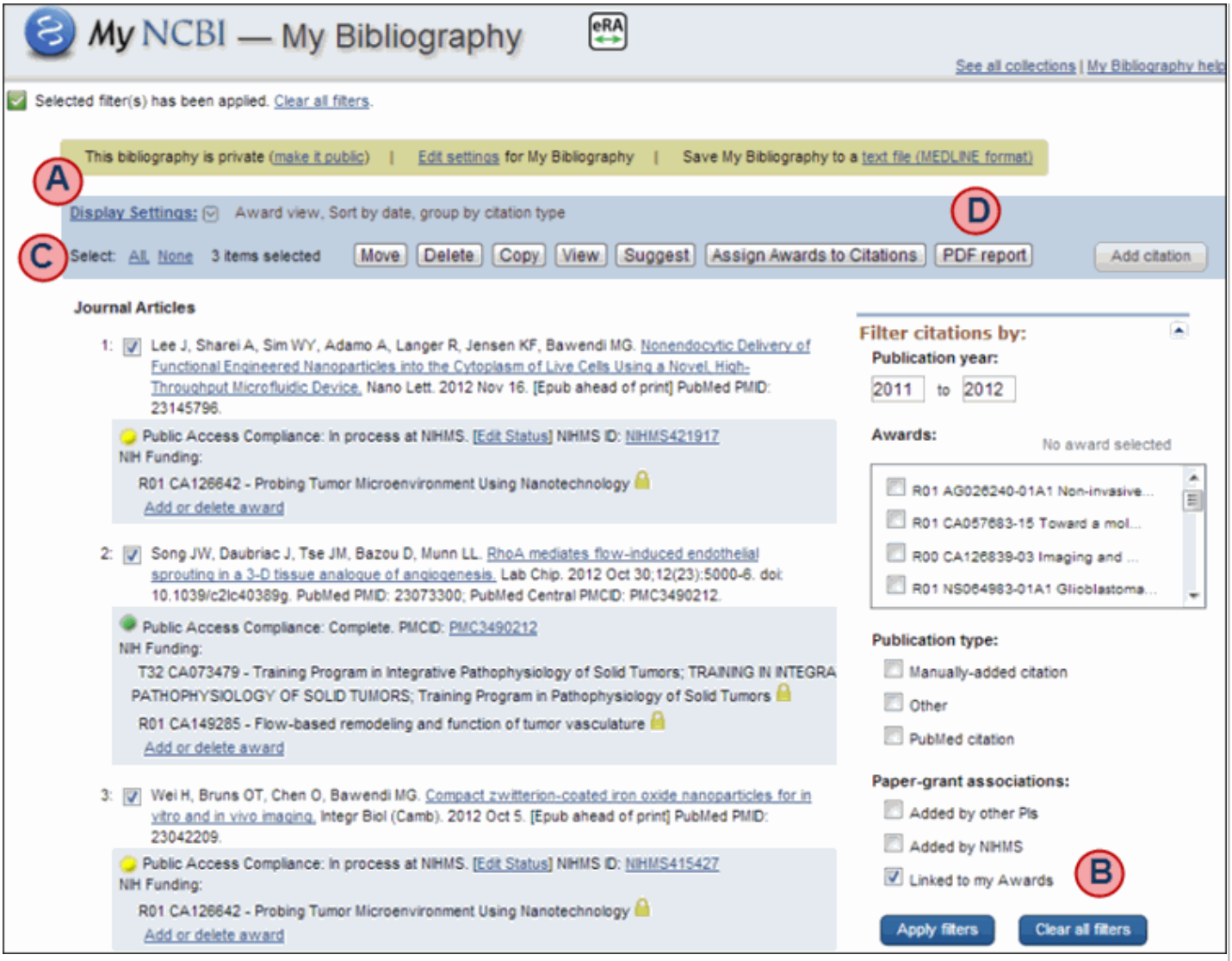


Figure 1: My Bibliography new PDF format option and "Linked to my Awards" filter.

To complete the header and footer of the report, on the pop-up window, enter your First, Middle, and Last name as well as a starting page number for the report. These fields may be left blank if you wish to enter that information manually. Click "Download PDF" (see Figure 2).

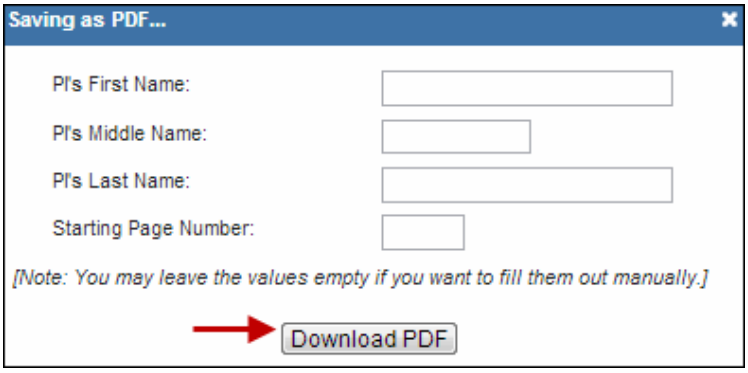
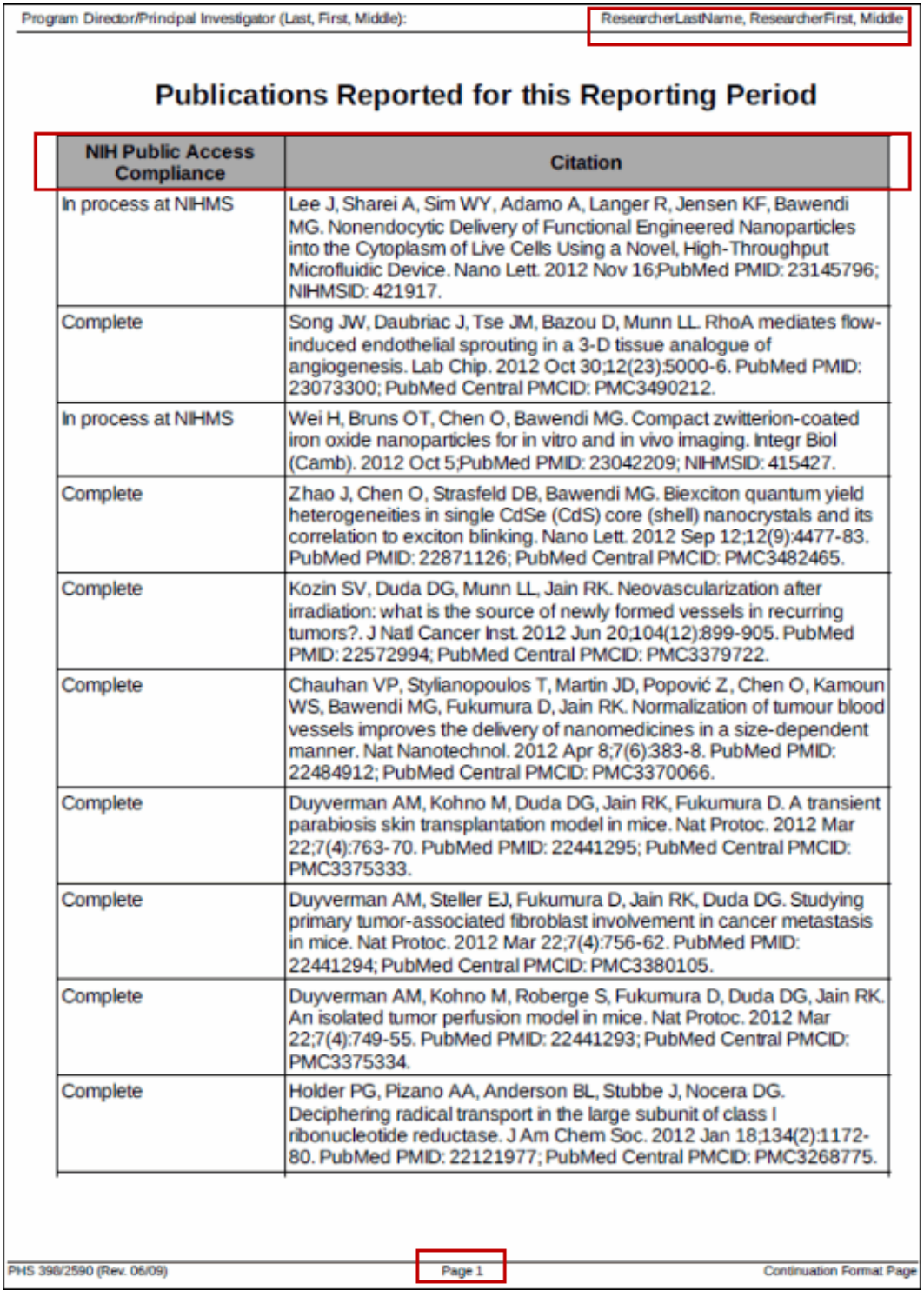


Figure 2: PDF report pop-up window.

The resulting PDF will have the information entered in the First, Middle and Last Name fields on the upper right corner of all the pages included in the report. The compliance status will be shown in the first column and the

corresponding citations will be listed in the second column. Pagination will be shown at the bottom of the page (see Figure 3).



Program Director/Principal Investigator (Last, First, Middle): ResearcherLastName, ResearcherFirst, Middle

Publications Reported for this Reporting Period

NIH Public Access Compliance	Citation
In process at NIHMS	Lee J, Sharei A, Sim WY, Adamo A, Langer R, Jensen KF, Bawendi MG. Nonendocytic Delivery of Functional Engineered Nanoparticles into the Cytoplasm of Live Cells Using a Novel, High-Throughput Microfluidic Device. Nano Lett. 2012 Nov 16;PubMed PMID: 23145796; NIHMSID: 421917.
Complete	Song JW, Daubriac J, Tse JM, Bazou D, Munn LL. RhoA mediates flow-induced endothelial sprouting in a 3-D tissue analogue of angiogenesis. Lab Chip. 2012 Oct 30;12(23):5000-6. PubMed PMID: 23073300; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC3490212.
In process at NIHMS	Wei H, Bruns OT, Chen O, Bawendi MG. Compact zwitterion-coated iron oxide nanoparticles for in vitro and in vivo imaging. Integr Biol (Camb). 2012 Oct 5;PubMed PMID: 23042209; NIHMSID: 415427.
Complete	Zhao J, Chen O, Strasfeld DB, Bawendi MG. Biexciton quantum yield heterogeneities in single CdSe (CdS) core (shell) nanocrystals and its correlation to exciton blinking. Nano Lett. 2012 Sep 12;12(9):4477-83. PubMed PMID: 22871126; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC3482465.
Complete	Kozin SV, Duda DG, Munn LL, Jain RK. Neovascularization after irradiation: what is the source of newly formed vessels in recurring tumors?. J Natl Cancer Inst. 2012 Jun 20;104(12):899-905. PubMed PMID: 22572994; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC3379722.
Complete	Chauhan VP, Stylianopoulos T, Martin JD, Popović Z, Chen O, Kamoun WS, Bawendi MG, Fukumura D, Jain RK. Normalization of tumour blood vessels improves the delivery of nanomedicines in a size-dependent manner. Nat Nanotechnol. 2012 Apr 8;7(6):383-8. PubMed PMID: 22484912; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC3370066.
Complete	Duyverman AM, Kohno M, Duda DG, Jain RK, Fukumura D. A transient parabiosis skin transplantation model in mice. Nat Protoc. 2012 Mar 22;7(4):763-70. PubMed PMID: 22441295; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC3375333.
Complete	Duyverman AM, Steller EJ, Fukumura D, Jain RK, Duda DG. Studying primary tumor-associated fibroblast involvement in cancer metastasis in mice. Nat Protoc. 2012 Mar 22;7(4):756-62. PubMed PMID: 22441294; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC3380105.
Complete	Duyverman AM, Kohno M, Roberge S, Fukumura D, Duda DG, Jain RK. An isolated tumor perfusion model in mice. Nat Protoc. 2012 Mar 22;7(4):749-55. PubMed PMID: 22441293; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC3375334.
Complete	Holder PG, Pizano AA, Anderson BL, Stubbe J, Nocera DG. Deciphering radical transport in the large subunit of class I ribonucleotide reductase. J Am Chem Soc. 2012 Jan 18;134(2):1172-80. PubMed PMID: 22121977; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC3268775.

PHS 398/2590 (Rev. 06/09) Page 1 Continuation Format Page

Figure 3: Result screen of PDF format report.

By Lidia Hutcherson
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Send in Your Application to Participate in a New Bioinformatics Training Course: "A Librarian's Guide to NCBI"

Send in Your Application to Participate in a New Bioinformatics Training Course: "A Librarian's Guide to NCBI". NLM Tech Bull. 2012 Nov-Dec;(389):e8.

2012 December 13 [posted]

In sponsored partnership, the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) and the National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NN/LM) National Library of Medicine Training Center (NTC) are pleased to invite participation of health sciences librarians in a new bioinformatics training course: "A Librarian's Guide to NCBI." Instructors will be NCBI staff and Diane Rein, Ph.D., MLS, Bioinformatics and Molecular Biology Liaison from the Health Science Library, University at Buffalo.

The course provides basic knowledge and skills for librarians interested in helping patrons use online molecular databases and tools from the NCBI. Attending this course will improve your ability to initiate bioinformatics services at your institution and/or extend current initiatives. Prior knowledge of molecular biology and genetics is not required. Participants who complete the class will be eligible for MLA Continuing Education credits. The course is free but travel costs are at the expense of the participant.

There are two parts to the course and applicants must take both parts:

- Part 1: "Fundamentals in Bioinformatics and Searching," a three week, online, (asynchronous) self-paced pre-course, March 4-18, 2013.
  The aim is to provide, from a librarian's professional perspective, the fundamental knowledge and background information necessary for the subsequent, more intensive, hands-on second portion of the course onsite at NCBI. Bioinformatics will be introduced both as a discipline and as a research practice. Select NCBI databases, tools (including search tools) and bioinformatics records will be previewed. A beginning working knowledge of the necessary molecular biology vocabulary necessary to enable successful NCBI searches will be developed.

- Part 2: A 5-day in-person course offered on-site at the National Library of Medicine in Bethesda, Maryland, April 15th-19th, 2013.
  Topics will include using the BLAST sequence similarity search and Entrez text search systems to find relevant data. This portion of A Librarian's Guide to NCBI describes the various kinds of molecular data available, and explains how these are generated and used in modern biomedical research.

Applications are open to health science librarians in the United States. Applications will be accepted from librarians currently providing bioinformatics services as well as from those desiring to implement services. The application deadline is January 25, 2013. Applicants will need to fill out the application form, submit a supervisor letter of support form, and provide a curriculum vitae (CV). Applicants will be notified of acceptance on or about February 15, 2013.

Please view the application form at: http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/6H6L3GJ. The course page with additional information is at: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/education/librarian/

Please direct any questions to: ncbi_course@lists.utah.edu

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The PubReader View: A New Way to Read Articles in PMC

Lipman D. The PubReader View: A New Way to Read Articles in PMC. NLM Tech Bull. 2012 Nov-Dec;(389):e7.

2012 December 10 [posted]

Why is it that we can spend hours reading emails, news articles, blogs, and abstracts on our computers but when it comes to a scientific article, many of us choose to print it out? Perhaps it is because we generally do not read straight through an article. Instead, we often glance back at a table, figure, or paragraph to clarify what we have just read. The more complicated the article, the more likely we are to flip back and forth while reading it. Printed articles typically break the content into two columns per printed page which, together with embedded figures and tables, provides convenient physical and visual landmarks for facilitating this form of reading.

The most common way that a scientific paper appears on the Web is as a single long page that you read by scrolling through vertically. Without the landmarks of multiple columns and separate pages, however, once you scroll back to look at, for example, an earlier figure, you often have to hunt around for the spot where you stopped reading.

Another common presentation format is a PDF, which displays the pages on your screen exactly as they appeared, or would appear, on the printed page. If your display is large enough, you might get one or even two pages on the screen. With smaller screens however, such as a laptop or tablet, when you shrink the page to fit the screen the text is too small to read. Zooming in so that the words are readable means you are back to the problem of scrolling around through the article. Either way, it can be difficult to keep your train of thought as you work through the paper. These problems are compounded when you try to read through an article on one of the new tablets with a 7-inch screen.

To address these problems, NCBI has developed a new presentation style that we call PubReader, an easier way to use your Web browser to read articles in PubMed Central on your desktop, laptop, or tablet computer. Like a printed paper, PubReader breaks an article into multiple columns and pages to improve readability and navigation. PubReader can expand a page to whatever fits on your screen — with multiple columns on a desktop monitor or a single column page on a small tablet. It will even switch to two columns if you rotate the tablet to a landscape view. When you adjust the font size or change the size of the browser window, page boundaries and columns are adjusted automatically (see Figure 1).

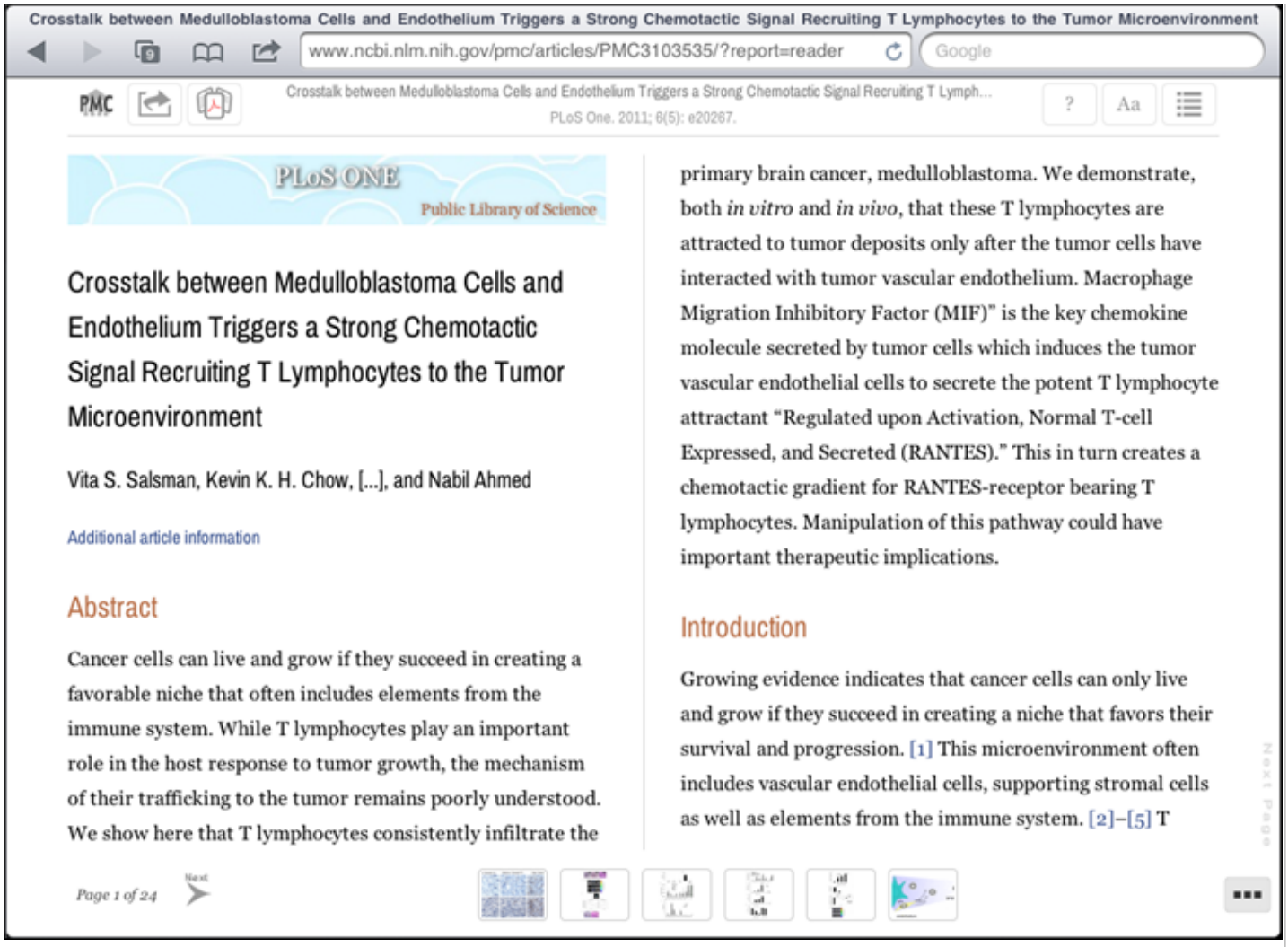

Figure 1: Full PubReader screen showing first page of an article with the journal banner.

The PubReader presentation offers a variety of common options for moving between pages:

- Use the PageUp, PageDown, RightArrow, LeftArrow keys on a keyboard.
- Tap or click in the right or left margin to turn a page.
- Use finger swipes on a touch device.
- Use a progress bar at the bottom of the screen to jump across the page range.

There is an image strip at the bottom of the page with thumbnails of all figures and tables in the article so that you can pop up an earlier figure/table and then close it in an instant without losing your place in the article. This same feature works with inline figures, tables and citations as well. PubReader has a number of other features to improve your reading experience, which you will discover as you use it in PMC. You can read more about the PubReader view at http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/about/pubreader/ or you can try it directly by clicking on the new "PubReader" link for an article in a PMC search result list. The PubReader presentation only works in relatively recent versions of Web browsers. See the list of supported browsers.

We have some ideas of features we would like to add over the coming months and we would especially welcome your ideas for improving PubReader. To send feedback click on "Write to the Help Desk" in the footer of the PMC homepage.

The Technical Details

The PubReader view is implemented in the same way as the traditional PMC article display, only using features and functions that are available in the latest versions of the underlying technologies, HTML5 and CSS3. To create the PubReader display, we start with the XML version of an article and use XSLT to convert it to an HTML document. Then we add in CSS and Javascript to implement the formatting, paging, navigation, and text reflowing. The entire article is loaded into a Web browser as a single HTML page. The browser handles paging and other functions locally, giving the flexibility described above without sacrificing efficiency and speed.

The CSS and Javascript code used to create the PubReader display is available from the NCBI repository on GitHub: https://github.com/NCBITools/PubReader. Anyone can use or adapt this code to display journal articles or other content that is structured as an HTML5 document.

By David Lipman
National Center for Biotechnology Information

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MedlinePlus en español Turns Ten!

Braverman F. MedlinePlus en español Turns Ten! NLM Tech Bull. 2012 Nov-Dec;(389):e6.

2012 December 10 [posted]

MedlinePlus en español is the NLM consumer health resource in Spanish.

Like the English version, it is an award winning site that features over 900 health topics. MedlinePlus en español is a full-featured Web site that contains a wealth of authoritative, reliable consumer-level health information in a variety of formats. For the past ten years, MedlinePlus en español has served both Spanish-speaking patients and their health care providers.

To learn more about how MedlinePlus en español has evolved over the last ten years, visit our information page in English and Spanish.

Figure 1: MedlinePlus en español Web and mobile versions.

By Fedora Braverman

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What's New for 2013 MeSH

Schulman J. What's New for 2013 MeSH. NLM Tech Bull. 2012 Nov-Dec;(389):e5.

2012 December 10 [posted]

The 2013 release of the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) includes improvements in a variety of areas including new ingredient identifiers from the FDA, a redesign of the Carboxylic Acids tree structure and new terms from the disease portion of the Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man (OMIM).

Other pertinent articles:

MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing Activities

2013 MeSH Now Available

Cataloging News — 2013

MEDLINE Data Changes — 2013

What's New for 2013 MeSH

Newly Maintained MEDLINE for 2013 MeSH Now Available in PubMed

What's New for 2013 MeSH -- Overview of Vocabulary Development and Changes

- 302 Descriptors added
- 26 Descriptor terms replaced with more up-to-date terminology
- 30 Descriptors deleted

Totals by Type of Terminology

- 26,853 Descriptors
- 83 Qualifiers
- 214,234 Supplementary Concept Records (SCRs)

Helpful Links

Please consult the 2013 online Introduction to MeSH for more details. Lists of new and changed vocabulary are available at these links:

MeSH Vocabulary Changes
New Descriptors - 2013
Changed Descriptors - 2013
Deleted Descriptors - 2013
New Descriptors by Tree Subcategory - 2013

In addition, files of MeSH 2013 vocabulary are also available for downloading.

Unique Ingredient Identifiers (UNIIs) added to MeSH Supplementary Concept Records

US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Unique Ingredient Identifiers (UNIIs) have been added to a subset of 2013 MeSH SCRs found to match FDA Substance Registration System (SRS) terminology. The UNIIs were inserted into the RN (Registry Number) field of MeSH chemical SCRs and serve as a new system of unique identifiers that will enhance existing Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry numbers and Enzyme Commission (EC) numbers. MeSH terms that matched SRS terminology also received a Thesaurus ID of "FDA SRS (2013)" to indicate the MeSH year of the UNII insertion. In addition, Thesaurus IDs of USAN, USP, or INN sources were added for terms that matched those sources. The UNII insertion process maintained any replaced CAS registry number or EC number to Related Registry number (RR) fields in the MeSH record so that PubMed searches using these numbers will continue to work.

Summary of UNII Insertion Project

UNII identifiers added to RN fields	7,657
FDA SRS terms identified in MeSH	9,317
USAN terms identified in MeSH	584
USP terms identified in MeSH	133
INN terms identified in MeSH	2,523

For additional information see *A New System of Registry Number Identifiers for Chemicals in the MeSH Database*.

Redesign of the Carboxylic Acids Tree Structure in MeSH

We have simplified the Carboxylic Acids tree structure by consolidating several closely related descriptors. For example, the descriptor Benzoic Acids is deleted in 2013 MeSH and now appears as a subconcept in the descriptor Benzoates. Derivatives of benzoic acid such as Bromobenzoates are listed as descriptors under the common parent Benzoates and include their various salt and ester forms. Pairs of carboxylic acid headings that were consolidated include:

Consolidated Carboxylic Acid Pairs

Acetic Acids	Acetates
Aminobenzoic Acids	Aminobenzoates

Benzoic Acids	Benzoates
Butyric Acids	Butyrates
Crotonic Acids	Crotonates
Formic Acids	Formates
Glucuronic Acids	Glucuronates
Hexanoic Acids	Caproates
Hydroxybenzoic Acids	Hydroxybenzoates
Octanoic Acids	Caprylates
Oxalic Acids	Oxalates
Oxaloacetic Acids	Oxaloacetates
Phosphonic Acids	Organophosphonates
Propionic Acids	Propionates
Salicylic Acids	Salicylates
Succinic Acids	Succinates

Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man (OMIM)

MeSH uploaded the disease portion of the Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man (OMIM) database available in the Unified Medical Language System. OMIM is a database that catalogues human diseases with genetic components. Although OMIM disease names are available for searches in PubMed, it is often difficult to index and search for the articles on rare diseases with genetic components because of multiple synonyms used by different scientists that often do not overlap. As was done with NIH Office of Rare Diseases and Research (ORDR) disease terms (see *What's New for 2010 MeSH* for additional information), OMIM terms were compared to the existing MeSH descriptors and SCR records. When matches were found OMIM thesaurus tags were added to the matched MeSH record terms. Where there were no string matches, new disease SCRs were created and were mapped to descriptor(s) using the Heading Mapped to (HM) field. MeSH created 3,774 new disease SCRs, and identified and tagged 1,498 existing ORDR SCRs as rare diseases with genetic components during the OMIM load. All OMIM disease names therefore will be available starting with MeSH 2013 for indexers and searchers. The use of the HM field in the disease SCRs will lead to more consistent indexing and retrieval for rare genetic diseases.

There were 2,165 terms in 772 descriptors (MeSH headings) matching OMIM terms and therefore, tagged with the Thesaurus ID (TH)=OMIM (2013). An additional 10,286 terms in 5,453 total SCRs (6,331 terms in 3,774 new SCRs and 3,955 terms in 1,498 existing SCRs) were identified during the load. All newly created SCRs were reviewed and mapped to at least one disease descriptor.

Example:

Optic Atrophy 7 is a new SCR (C567833) made during OMIM loading and is heading mapped (HM) to Optic Atrophies, Hereditary (D015418) (see Figure 1). Optic atrophy 5, on the other hand, was an existing SCR introduced during ORDR loading, and because OMIM also has the term, an additional Thesaurus ID=OMIM (2013) was added to the SCR record.

Kjer-Type Optic Atrophy is a term in Optic Atrophy, Autosomal Dominant (D029241) and was identified as a disease with genetic components during OMIM load; therefore, an additional Thesaurus ID=OMIM (2013) was added to the term (see Figure 2).

Name of Substance	Optic Atrophy 7		
Record Type	C		
Concept 1 (Preferred)	**Optic Atrophy 7**		
	Concept UI	M0568133	
	Semantic Type	T047 (Disease or Syndrome)	
	Registry Number	0	
	Term (Preferred)	Optic Atrophy 7	
		Term UI	T811161
		Date	15-NOV-2011
		Lexical Tag	NON
		Thesaurus	OMIM (2013) ←
Heading Mapped to	*Optic Atrophies, Hereditary		
Frequency	0		
Date of Entry	20121105		
Unique ID	C567833		

Figure 1: MeSH Browser record of Optic Atrophy 7, a new SCR with OMIM.

MeSH Heading	Optic Atrophy, Autosomal Dominant		
Tree Number	C10.292.700.225.500.100		
Tree Number	C10.574.500.662.100		
Tree Number	C11.270.564.100		
Tree Number	C11.640.451.451.100		
Tree Number	C16.320.290.564.100		
Tree Number	C16.320.400.630.100		
Tree Number	C18.452.660.665		
Concept 1 (Preferred)	**Optic Atrophy, Autosomal Dominant**		
	Concept UI	M0333666	
	Scope Note	Dominant optic atrophy is a hereditary optic neuropathy causing decreased visual acuity, color vision deficits, a centrocecal scotoma, and optic nerve pallor (Hum. Genet. 1998; 102: 79-86). Mutations leading to this condition have been mapped to the OPA1 gene at chromosome 3q28-q29. OPA1 codes for a dynamin-related GTPase that localizes to mitochondria.	
	Semantic Type	T047 (Disease or Syndrome)	
	Term (Preferred)	Optic Atrophy, Autosomal Dominant	
		Term UI	T365616
		Date	03-NOV-1999
		Lexical Tag	NON
		Thesaurus	NLM (2000)
	Term	Autosomal Dominant Optic Atrophy	
		Term UI	T365618
		Date	03-NOV-1999
		Lexical Tag	NON
		Thesaurus	NLM (2000)
	Term	Dominant Optic Atrophy	
		Term UI	T365617
		Date	03-NOV-1999
		Lexical Tag	NON
		Thesaurus	NLM (2000)
	Term	Kjer-Type Optic Atrophy	
		Term UI	T812313
		Date	15-NOV-2011
		Lexical Tag	NON
		Thesaurus	OMIM (2013)
		Thesaurus	ORD (2010)

Figure 2: MeSH Browser screen shot of Kjer-Type Optic Atrophy showing an additional thesaurus added to the term.

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MEDLINE Data Changes — 2013

Tybaert S. MEDLINE Data Changes — 2013. NLM Tech Bull. 2012 Nov-Dec;(389):e4a.

2012 November 30 [posted]
2012 December 11 [Editor's note added] [Editor's note added]

This article collects the notable data changes made to MEDLINE during annual National Library of Medicine (NLM) maintenance known as Year-End Processing (YEP) for 2013.

For information about how this maintenance affects the NLM schedule for adding indexed MEDLINE citations to PubMed, see the article, *MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing Activities*. Two additional resources, Annual MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing (YEP): Impact on Searching During Fall 2012 and Annual MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing (YEP): Background Information, include examples of typical changes that take place in MEDLINE citations during YEP.

Other pertinent articles:

A New System of Registry Number Identifiers for Chemicals in the MeSH Database

Author Replies to Comments to be Cited Separately in MEDLINE/PubMed

MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing Activities

2013 MeSH Now Available

Cataloging News — 2013

MEDLINE Data Changes — 2013

What's New for 2013 MeSH

Newly Maintained MEDLINE for 2013 MeSH Now Available in PubMed

MeSH Vocabulary Updated for 2013

The MeSH Browser currently points to the 2013 MeSH vocabulary with a link to the 2012 MeSH Vocabulary. Searchers should consult the Browser to find MeSH headings of interest and their relationships 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 and diseases that are not MeSH Headings.

The MeSH Section homepage provides a link under "All About MeSH" to the Introduction of 2013 MeSH and under "Obtaining MeSH" to download electronic versions.

The MeSH Tree Structures are also available online in both PDF and HTML formats with all indented terms showing.

For highlights about 2013 MeSH, see the forthcoming article, *What's New for 2013 MeSH*.

The PubMed MeSH database and translation tables will also be updated to reflect 2013 MeSH in mid-December when YEP activities are complete and the newly maintained MEDLINE data are available in PubMed.

Updated MeSH in MEDLINE Citations

MEDLINE records with updated MeSH will be in PubMed in mid-December 2012. See Changing Saved Searches for details on revising My NCBI saved searches.

The MeSH Section homepage provides links to descriptions of MeSH maintenance. 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; the 2013 changes should be available sometime in January 2013. This information is helpful for those individuals or organizations using MeSH headings in their own application (such as indexing curricula guides) and want to update those applications with the new version of MeSH.

New MeSH Headings

302 new MeSH Headings were added to MeSH in 2013.

Typically, NLM does not retrospectively re-index MEDLINE citations with new MeSH Heading concepts. Therefore, searching PubMed for a new MeSH term tagged with [mh] or [majr] effectively limits retrieval to citations indexed after the term was introduced. PubMed Automatic Term Mapping (ATM) expands an untagged subject search to include both MeSH Terms and All Fields index terms 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 for a particular concept 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 2013 concepts on the MeSH New Descriptors Web page.

Category A - Anatomy
Acellular Dermis
Madin Darby Canine Kidney Cells
MCF-7 Cells
Sf9 Cells

Category B - Organisms
Odonata
Acanthocheilonema

Category C – Diseases
[Editor's Note: The MeSH Heading Tropical Diseases has been deleted from 2013 MeSH. The MeSH Heading Tropical Medicine has reverted back to its 2012 MeSH content. New MeSH XML files with these changes are available for download. These changes are effective in the MeSH Browser.]
Binge Drinking
Maternal Death
Parental Death
Organophosphate Poisoning

~~Tropical Diseases~~

Category D - Chemicals and Drugs
Acid Sensing Ion Channel Blockers
Aminobenzoates
Cannabinoid Receptor Agonists
Cannabinoid Receptor Antagonists
Cannabinoid Receptor Modulators
Caspase Inhibitors
Endocannabinoids
Epithelial Sodium Channel Agonists
Epithelial Sodium Channel Blockers
Immobilized Nucleic Acids
Junctional Adhesion Molecule A
Junctional Adhesion Molecule B
Junctional Adhesion Molecule C
Junctional Adhesion Molecules
MARVEL Domain-Containing Proteins
Matrix Metalloproteinase Inhibitors
Myelin-Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein
N-Terminal Acetyltransferases
Oligodendrocyte-Myelin Glycoprotein
Organofluorophosphonates
Organophosphonates
Organothiophosphates
Organothiophosphonates
Polycomb-Group Proteins
Proteasome Inhibitors
Receptors, Artificial
RNA, Long Untranslated
Single-Domain Antibodies
Sodium Channel Agonists
Tight Junction Proteins
Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Agonists
Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Blockers

Category E - Analytical, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Techniques and Equipment
Biopsy, Large-Core Needle
Brain-Computer Interfaces
Cardiac Catheters
Catheter Obstruction
Central Venous Catheters
Endoscopic Ultrasound-Guided Fine Needle Aspiration
Epidemiological Monitoring
Image-Guided Biopsy
Organ Dysfunction Scores
Percutaneous Coronary Intervention
Public Health Surveillance

Vascular Access Devices

Category F - Psychiatry and Psychology
Ageism
Homophobia
Racism
Sexism
Social Discrimination
Social Marginalization

Category G - Biological Sciences
Animal Distribution
Antioxidant Response Elements
Arterial Pressure
Atrial Pressure
AU Rich Elements
Epigenetic Repression
Estuaries
Immunoreceptor Tyrosine-Based Activation Motif
Immunoreceptor Tyrosine-Based Inhibition Motif
Islands
Mitochondrial Degradation
Mitochondrial Dynamics
Mitochondrial Turnover
Plant Development
Plant Dispersal
Re-Epithelialization
Transcription Elongation, Genetic
Transcription Initiation, Genetic
Transcription Termination, Genetic
Water Resources

Category H - Natural Sciences
Geography, Medical
Molecular Medicine

Category I - Anthropology, Education, Sociology and Social Phenomena
Human Migration
Medicalization

Category K - Humanities
Personal Narratives as Topic

Category J – Technology, Industry, and Agriculture
Breakfast
Food Quality
Inventions
Lunch
Meals
Snacks
Tobacco Products

Category L - Information Science
Databases, Chemical
Databases, Pharmaceutical
Literature Based Discovery
RxNorm

Category M - Named Groups
Inventors
Transgendered Persons

Category N - Health Care
Health Services for Transgendered Persons
Meaningful Use
Secondary Care
Solid Waste
Tertiary Care Centers
Tertiary Healthcare
Waste Water

Category V – Publication Characteristics
Personal Narratives

Changes to MeSH Headings
This year 56 MeSH Headings were either changed or deleted and replaced with more up-to-date terminology. During YEP, NLM updates MeSH headings on MEDLINE citations.
Changes of particular interest include:

- The Organophophorus Compounds tree was revised in order to simplify the tree structure; compounds that have similar functions and structures were grouped together. Phosphonic Acids was deleted and replaced on citations with the heading Organophosphonates. Phosphonic Acids is retained as an Entry Term; however, it maps not to the replaced by heading, Organophosphonates, but rather to a different heading, Phosphorous Acids.
- The Carboxylic Acids tree was revised to improve consistency of treeing.
- New Cannabinoid Receptors Modulator terms were created. The term Endocannabinoids was removed from the D27 category (Hormones, Neurotransmitter agents). It is treed now under the structural category – Fatty Acids (D10) and has a new scope note.

In addition to changes and deletions of MeSH terms on MEDLINE citations, YEP includes other adjustments to reflect 2013 MeSH vocabulary and to enhance search retrieval. These follow-on adjustments are largely the adding of more MeSH Headings or Supplementary Concept Record Names 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.
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 the PubMed Details feature when searching to see how terms are mapped with the new year's vocabulary and then checking the MeSH Browser or the MeSH database for clarification. Additional information is also available in the article, *Skill Kit: The Effects of Year End Processing (YEP) on Saved Searches or RSS Feeds*.

New Publication Type (PT) for 2013
Personal Narratives was reintroduced as a new Publication Type. The publication type will be used for accounts of personal experiences. Users may recall that in 2011 Personal Narratives did exist as a Publication Type but in 2012 it was replaced by the publication type Autobiography. In 2013 MeSH, Personal Narratives and Autobiography are separate publication types and both available for use.

Notable MeSH Changes and Related Impact on Searching
- The 2012 term Gene Therapy is now an Entry Term for the heading Genetic Therapy.
- These new headings were previously entry terms to Prejudice. For 2013, they are treed under Prejudice:
    - Ageism
    - Homophobia
    - Racism
    - Sexism
- Geography, Medical is the discipline. Previously it was an entry term for Geography.
- Molecular Medicine is the discipline. Techniques include Molecular Targeted Therapy and Molecular Diagnostic Techniques.

Do not confuse:
- Atrial Pressure with Arterial Pressure
- Brain-Computer Interfaces with User-Computer Interface
- MARVEL Domain-Containing Proteins with Tight Junction Proteins
- Maternal Death with Maternal Mortality
- Mitochondrial Turnover with Mitochondrial Degradation or Mitochondrial Dynamics
- Myelin-Oligodendrocyte Glycoprotein with Oligodendrocyte-Myelin Glycoprotein or with Myelin-Associated Glycoprotein
- N-Terminal Acetyltransferases with Amino-Acid N-Acetyltransferase
- Single-Domain Antibodies with Single-Chain Antibodies
- The Entry Term, Percutaneous Coronary Revascularization for the heading Percutaneous Coronary Intervention with Myocardial Revascularization.

Entry Combination Revisions
This year during YEP, NLM will again retrospectively replace certain MeSH heading/subheading combinations, known as Entry Combinations, with the new precoordinated MeSH heading. If you get no retrieval for a MeSH Heading/subheading combination check the heading in the 2013 MeSH Browser to see if the Entry Combination information indicates a different term.
There are 98 new Entry Combinations for 2013 listed in a separate table.

Additional Changes to MEDLINE and OLDMEDLINE Data:

Author Reply to a published letter
Beginning with 2013 publication year, NLM is instituting a substantive change in the MEDLINE citations policy for indicating an author reply to a published letter. Until now, the MEDLINE citation policy for indicating an author reply

to a published letter, when published in the same journal issue, called for the insertion of "discussion" or "author reply" in the pagination field of the MEDLINE citation for the letter. A separate citation for the author reply was not created. If an author reply to a letter was published later, in a separate issue, the author reply was treated as a regular comment, and a separate citation was created. Under the new policy, a separate citation is now created for an author reply no matter the issue in which it is published. For more information on this policy change, see the article, *Author Replies to Comments to be Cited Separately in MEDLINE/PubMed*.

ELocationID
In October 2012 NLM implemented a new process whereby if a publisher provides a doi in the ArticleId element in their publisher XML submission, and did not also supply data in the ELocationID field, then we will copy that data into the MEDLINE ELocationID field in the MEDLINE citation. Retrospectively, we followed this same process and copied the doi data from ArticleId to ELocationID, if no other data existed in the ELocationID field, for citations from 2008 forward. 2008 was the year when NLM introduced the ELocationID field.

Grants
The Grant Number Information Found in the GR Field in the MEDLINE/PubMed Web page has been updated to include new two-letter grant codes and their associated organization abbreviations. There is also a change for one of the organization name acronyms.

Abbreviation (Full Name)
BLRD VA (Biomedical Laboratory Research and Development)
CSP VA (Cooperative Studies Program)
CSRD VA (Clinical Science Research and Development)
European Research Council
HSRD VA (Health Services Research and Development)
NCATS NIH HHS (National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences)
ORD VA (Office Research and Development)
ORIP NIH HHS (Office of Research Infrastructure Programs)
PCORI (Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute)
RRD VA (Rehabilitation Research and Development)
VA (Veterans Affairs)

Old Abbreviation (Full Name)	**New Abbreviation (Full Name)**
CDC (Office of the Director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)	ODCDC (Office of the Director, CDC)

Beginning in October 2012 NLM is able to carry Veterans Affairs (VA) and Patient-Assisted Outcomes Research Institute (PCORI) funding information for citations, when that information has been deposited in the NIH Manuscript Submissions (NIHMS) system.
Starting in November 2012 NLM is able to add European Research Council funding information. The European Research Council is a multi-national organization so NLM is using the value "International" as the country designator in the grant field. As with the VA and PCORI grant information, the European Research Council funding information is derived only from deposits in the NIHMS system.

Users may search for these new organizations using the abbreviation qualified by the [gr] search tag, e.g.:
VA [gr]
PCORI [gr]
European Research Council [gr]

Identifier
The NameID field was created in 2010; its name was changed this year to Identifier. To date this field has not yet been used. Identifier is intended to contain a unique identifier associated with the author, corporate author or investigator name. The value in the Identifier attribute Source (for example, ORCID) designates the organizational authority that established the unique identifier. MEDLINE/PubMed citations may include Identifier element and its attribute Source, if supplied by the publisher.

OtherAbstract
Starting with the 2013 system, NLM will start indicating abstracts not in MEDLINE/PubMed but available from the publisher's Web site.
Some background: English-language author abstracts are taken directly from the published article and included in the Abstract field. If the article does not have a published abstract, the National Library of Medicine does not create one. However, some publishers create additional non-English-language abstracts.
These other abstracts, and the language they are in, can now be indicated in the Other Abstract field. Although the MEDLINE citation will not carry the text of this non-English abstract, the Other Abstract field will carry a standard phrase. This phrase will provide the indication of the availability of this abstract and its language on the publisher site. For example: "Abstract available in Portuguese and Spanish from the publisher."

Registry Number
[Editor's Note: MEDLINE citations only contain the Registry Number (RN) field. MEDLINE citations do not contain the Related Registry (RR) number field. However, data in the Related Registry number field of a MeSH Record can be searched in PubMed using the RN field tag. This is similar to the way that Entry Terms to MeSH Headings are not contained in the MEDLINE citation, but they can be searched in PubMed. Both Registry Numbers and Related Registry numbers are in the RN index.]
Beginning with 2013 MeSH, the Unique Ingredient Identifiers (UNIIs) from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Substance Registration System are included in the MeSH Supplementary Concept Record (SCR). In MeSH, the UNIIs serve as a new system of unique identifiers supplementing existing Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry numbers and Enzyme Commission (EC) numbers.
Initially, the UNIIs are added to MeSH SCRs for chemicals with structures. The UNIIs are included in the Registry Number (RN) field. MeSH SCRs have only one RN field. If a UNII is added to a MeSH record with an existing CAS Registry Number or EC number in the RN field, the CAS Registry Number or EC number is moved to the Related Registry (RR) number field. MeSH SCRs can have multiple RR fields. For more information on the UNIIs, see the article, *A New System of Registry Number Identifiers for Chemicals in the MeSH Database*.
UNIIs will be searchable in PubMed using the RN field tag (see Figure 1).

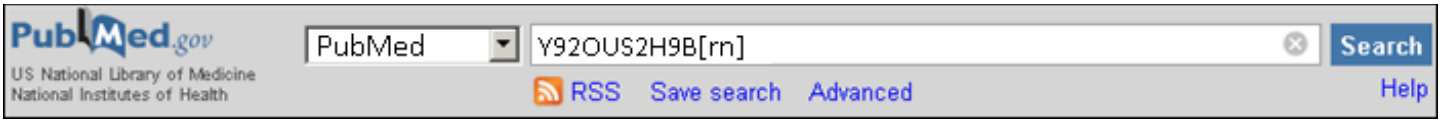

Figure 1: PubMed search of a UNII using the RN field tag.

In PubMed, UNIIs will be displayed only in the MEDLINE format with the RN field tag.

RN – Y92OUS2H9B (benphothiamine)

Structured Abstracts
In the fall of 2012, NLM added 304 new labels to the list of structured abstract labels. This brings the total of vetted and mapped labels to 1,949.

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MEDLINE Data Changes — 2013: Revised Entry Combinations Table

Revised Entry Combinations Table — 2013. NLM Tech Bull. 2012 Nov-Dec;(389):e4b.

2012 November 30 [posted]

Return to *MEDLINE Data Changes — 2013* article.

Previous MeSH Heading/Subheading (Entry Combination)	Replaced-by Heading for 2013
4-Aminobenzoic Acid/analogs & derivatives	para-Aminobenzoates
Acetic Acid/analogs & derivatives	Acetates
Acid Sensing Ion Channels/agonists	Sodium Channel Agonists
Acid Sensing Ion Channels/antagonists & inhibitors	Acid Sensing Ion Channel Blockers
Benzoic Acid/analogs & derivatives	Benzoates
Butyric Acid/analogs & derivatives	Butyrates
Caspase 1/antagonists & inhibitors	Caspase Inhibitors
Caspase 2/antagonists & inhibitors	Caspase Inhibitors
Caspase 3/antagonists & inhibitors	Caspase Inhibitors
Caspase 6/antagonists & inhibitors	Caspase Inhibitors
Caspase 7/antagonists & inhibitors	Caspase Inhibitors
Caspase 8/antagonists & inhibitors	Caspase Inhibitors
Caspase 9/antagonists & inhibitors	Caspase Inhibitors
Caspase 10/antagonists & inhibitors	Caspase Inhibitors
Caspase 12/antagonists & inhibitors	Caspase Inhibitors
Caspase 14/antagonists & inhibitors	Caspase Inhibitors
Caspases/antagonists & inhibitors	Caspase Inhibitors
Caspases, Effector/antagonists & inhibitors	Caspase Inhibitors
Caspases, Initiator/antagonists & inhibitors	Caspase Inhibitors
Collagenases/antagonists & inhibitors	Matrix Metalloproteinase Inhibitors
Degenerin Sodium Channels/agonists	Sodium Channel Agonists
Degenerin Sodium Channels/antagonists & inhibitors	Sodium Channel Blockers
Dichloroacetic Acid/analogs & derivatives	Chloroacetates
Epithelial Sodium Channels/agonists	Epithelial Sodium Channel Agonists
Epithelial Sodium Channels/antagonists & inhibitors	Epithelial Sodium Channel Blockers
Glucuronic Acid/analogs & derivatives	Glucuronates
Hearing Impaired Persons/education	Education of Hearing Disabled
Iodoacetic Acid/analogs & derivatives	Iodoacetates
Matrix Metalloproteinase 1/antagonists & inhibitors	Matrix Metalloproteinase Inhibitors
Matrix Metalloproteinase 2/antagonists & inhibitors	Matrix Metalloproteinase Inhibitors
Matrix Metalloproteinase 3/antagonists & inhibitors	Matrix Metalloproteinase Inhibitors
Matrix Metalloproteinase 7/antagonists & inhibitors	Matrix Metalloproteinase Inhibitors
Matrix Metalloproteinase 8/antagonists & inhibitors	Matrix Metalloproteinase Inhibitors

Matrix Metalloproteinase 9/antagonists & inhibitors	Matrix Metalloproteinase Inhibitors
Matrix Metalloproteinase 10/antagonists & inhibitors	Matrix Metalloproteinase Inhibitors
Matrix Metalloproteinase 11/antagonists & inhibitors	Matrix Metalloproteinase Inhibitors
Matrix Metalloproteinase 12/antagonists & inhibitors	Matrix Metalloproteinase Inhibitors
Matrix Metalloproteinase 13/antagonists & inhibitors	Matrix Metalloproteinase Inhibitors
Matrix Metalloproteinase 14/antagonists & inhibitors	Matrix Metalloproteinase Inhibitors
Matrix Metalloproteinase 15/antagonists & inhibitors	Matrix Metalloproteinase Inhibitors
Matrix Metalloproteinase 16/antagonists & inhibitors	Matrix Metalloproteinase Inhibitors
Matrix Metalloproteinase 17/antagonists & inhibitors	Matrix Metalloproteinase Inhibitors
Matrix Metalloproteinase 20/antagonists & inhibitors	Matrix Metalloproteinase Inhibitors
Matrix Metalloproteinases/antagonists & inhibitors	Matrix Metalloproteinase Inhibitors
Matrix Metalloproteinases, Membrane-Associated/ antagonists & inhibitors	Matrix Metalloproteinase Inhibitors
Mesenchymal Stromal Cells/transplantation	Mesenchymal Stem Cell Transplantation
NAV1.1 Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel/agonists	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Agonists
NAV1.1 Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel/antagonists & inhibitors	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Blockers
NAV1.2 Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel/agonists	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Agonists
NAV1.2 Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel/antagonists & inhibitors	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Blockers
NAV1.3 Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel/agonists	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Agonists
NAV1.3 Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel/antagonists & inhibitors	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Blockers
NAV1.4 Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel/agonists	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Agonists
NAV1.4 Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel/antagonists & inhibitors	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Blockers
NAV1.5 Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel/agonists	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Agonists
NAV1.5 Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel/antagonists & inhibitors	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Blockers
NAV1.6 Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel/agonists	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Agonists
NAV1.6 Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel/antagonists & inhibitors	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Blockers
NAV1.7 Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel/agonists	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Agonists
NAV1.7 Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel/antagonists & inhibitors	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Blockers
NAV1.8 Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel/agonists	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Agonists
NAV1.8 Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel/antagonists & inhibitors	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Blockers
NAV1.9 Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel/agonists	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Agonists
NAV1.9 Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel/antagonists & inhibitors	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Blockers
Organofluorophosphonates/poisoning	Organophosphate Poisoning
Organophosphates/poisoning	Organophosphate Poisoning
Organophosphonates/poisoning	Organophosphate Poisoning
Organophosphorus Compounds/poisoning	Organophosphate Poisoning
Organothiophosphates/poisoning	Organophosphate Poisoning
Organothiophosphonates/poisoning	Organophosphate Poisoning
Oxalic Acid/analogs & derivatives	Oxalates
Oxaloacetic Acid/analogs & derivatives	Oxaloacetates
Plants/growth & development	Plant Development
Proteasome Endopeptidase Complex/antagonists & inhibitors	Proteasome Inhibitors
Receptors, Cannabinoid/agonists	Cannabinoid Receptor Agonists
Receptors, Cannabinoid/antagonists & inhibitors	Cannabinoid Receptor Antagonists
Receptors, Mineralocorticoid/antagonists & inhibitors	Mineralocorticoid Receptor Antagonists
Research/methods	Research Design
Salicylic Acid/analogs & derivatives	Salicylates
Skin/surgery	Dermatologic Surgical Procedures
Sodium Channels/agonists	Sodium Channel Agonists

Succinic Acid/analogs & derivatives	Succinates
Tissues/transplantation	Tissue Transplantation
Trichloroacetic Acid/analogs & derivatives	Chloroacetates
Trifluoroacetic Acid/analogs & derivatives	Fluoroacetates
Visually Impaired Persons/education	Education of Visually Disabled
Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel beta Subunits/agonists	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Agonists
Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel beta Subunits/ antagonists & inhibitors	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Blockers
Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel beta-1 Subunit/agonists	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Agonists
Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel beta-1 Subunit/ antagonists & inhibitors	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Blockers
Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel beta-2 Subunit/agonists	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Agonists
Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel beta-2 Subunit/ antagonists & inhibitors	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Blockers
Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel beta-3 Subunit/agonists	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Agonists
Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel beta-3 Subunit/ antagonists & inhibitors	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Blockers
Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel beta-4 Subunit/agonists	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Agonists
Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel beta-4 Subunit/ antagonists & inhibitors	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Blockers
Voltage-Gated Sodium Channels/agonists	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Agonists
Voltage-Gated Sodium Channels/antagonists & inhibitors	Voltage-Gated Sodium Channel Blockers

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Cataloging News — 2013

Boehr D, Willis S. Cataloging News — 2013. NLM Tech Bull. 2012 Nov-Dec;(389):e3.

2012 November 19 [posted]

MeSH 2013 - Implications for LocatorPlus, NLM Catalog, and the *NLM Classification*

The National Library of Medicine (NLM) adopted the 2013 MeSH vocabulary for cataloging on November 19, 2012.

Accordingly, MeSH subject headings in LocatorPlus were changed to reflect the 2013 MeSH vocabulary and appear in that form as of November 19, 2012.

When year-end processing (YEP) activities are completed in mid-December, the NLM Catalog database and translation tables will be updated to reflect 2013 MeSH. Until then, note that there will be a hiatus in the addition of new and edited bibliographic records to the NLM Catalog.

The Index to the *NLM Classification* will not reflect 2013 MeSH changes until Spring 2013.

MeSH 2013 Changes in NLM Bibliographic Records

In general, the Cataloging Section implemented the vocabulary changes in NLM bibliographic records for books, serials, and other materials, as they were applied for citations in MEDLINE. For highlights about 2013 MeSH, see the articles, *What's New for 2013 MeSH* and *MEDLINE Data Changes — 2013*.

Geography, Medical
Although the annotation indicates this is a discipline (specialty), catalogers are allowed to use this heading as a non-specialty as well.

New Database Terms
The new terms *Databases, Chemical* and *Databases, Pharmaceutical* (along with the other existing database terms treed under *Databases as Topic*) should be used for works about databases. For items which are actually databases, use the publication type *Database* (655) and the topical subject (650). For example, use 655 *Database* + 650 Chemistry when cataloging a chemical database.

Islands
Islands is treed under *Environment* and also in the Z tree under *Geographic Locations*. Normally, terms in the Z tree are used in the 651 field on the bibliographic record. However, it is the NLM policy that terms in Z tree that are located in other trees are recorded in 650, rather than 651. *Oceans and Seas* is another example of a multiply treed Z term that is recorded in the 650.

Publication Types (PTs) and Related Terms:

- *Personal Narratives* was restored to as a separate Publication Type (PT). [Prior to 2011 MeSH, it was a separate PT. In 2011-2012 MeSH, it was an entry term to PT *Autobiography*.] During YEP, Cataloging mapped bibliographic records with PT *Autobiography* to PT *Personal Narratives* because, in the majority of the cases, this is the term that better reflects the topic of these works.
- *Autobiography* is still a separate PT, now treed under the PT *Personal Narratives*. After YEP, Cataloging will manually change the bibliographic records with PT *Personal Narratives* and "autobiography" in the title to PT *Autobiography*.
- *Personal Narratives as Topic* was added to MeSH under *Biography as Topic*.
- *Oral History* was added as an entry term to PT *Interview* and *Oral History as Topic* was added as entry term to *Interviews as Topic*.

New MeSH descriptors Not Used by Catalogers:

RxNorm has the annotation: CATALOG: use NAF entry. Catalogers should use the NAF heading. This means that catalogers should use the form found in the NLM Authority File as a MARC 610 field, rather than the MeSH descriptor in the MARC 650 field.

Additional Database Changes

A summary of the DTD and XML changes for the NLMCatalogRecordSet DTD and CatfilePlus and Serfile XML for 2013 is available.

By Diane Boehr and Sharon Willis
Cataloging Section

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UMLS 2012AB Release Available

Wilder V. UMLS 2012AB Release Available. NLM Tech Bull. 2012 Nov-Dec;(389):e2.

2012 November 15 [posted]

The 2012AB release of the Unified Medical Language System (UMLS) Knowledge Sources is available for download as of November 15, 2012.

In the new UMLS Release there are:

- More than 2.8 million concepts and 11.2 million unique concept names from over 160 source vocabularies; the full Metathesaurus requires 23 GB of disk space
- Four new sources
  - Eight-item Informant Interview to Differentiate Aging and Dementia (LNC_AD8)
  - FACIT Measurement System - Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy (LNC_FACIT)
  - Minnesota Living with Heart Failure Questionnaire (LNC_MLHFQ)
  - Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire (LNC_SPERTUS)
- One updated mapping
  - ICNP_2011 to SNOMEDCT_2011_07_31
- 33 updated English sources and 10 updated translation sources including MeSH, MedDRA, RxNorm, and SNOMED CT (English and Spanish)

Data Changes

- One name change appears in MRSAB.
  - HUGO (SAB=HUGO) is now HUGO Gene Nomenclature Committee. Its SAB is HGNC.
- The Metathesaurus no longer includes the Home Health Classification (HHC). Clinical Care Classification (CCC) is the updated version of this vocabulary and is included in the Metathesaurus as of 2012AA.

ICD-9-CM

- The Metathesaurus includes the March 2012 version of ICD-9-CM. It does not include the August 2012 data corrections. For information about the corrections see the CMS Web site: https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Coding/ICD9ProviderDiagnosticCodes/codes.html.

Logical Observation Identifier Names and Codes (LOINC)

- The representation of LOINC (SAB=LNC) in the Metathesaurus does not include the following content:
  - Ages & Stages Questionnaire
  - Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale
  - Patient Reported Outcomes Measurement (PROMIS)
  - Test of Infant Motor Performance (TIMP)
  - Veterans RAND 12 Item Health Survey (VR-12)
- RSAB=LNC_NEUROQOL_2001 corrected to RSAB=LNC_NEUROQOL_2010.

Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities (MedDRA)

- The content provider did not include mapping information for MedDRA (SAB=MDR). As a result, the Metathesaurus does not include updated mappings for MedDRA to ICD-9-CM, CST95, and WHOART.

SNOMED CT

- The Metathesaurus does not include the RF1 revised relationships file from August 2012.

Release Information
For more information about the release, see the What's New and Updated Sources sections of the Release Documentation. Additional release statistics are published on the UMLS Web site.

To access the UMLS Release files, you must have an active UMLS Metathesaurus License and a valid UMLS Terminology Services (UTS) account. You will be prompted for your UTS username and password when downloading the files.

Additional information regarding the UMLS is available on the UMLS homepage. New users are encouraged to take the UMLS Basics Tutorial and to explore the new UMLS Quick Start Guide, training materials and other information on the New Users' homepage.

DVDs
As always, the production and mailing of the UMLS DVDs occur about four weeks after the release is made available for download.

To request or cancel a DVD: Sign in to the UTS and edit your UTS profile to select or deselect the DVD option.

Note: The 2012AB release is the last release for which a DVD is being produced, see: *NLM Ceasing Production of UMLS DVD*.

Source Release Documentation
2012AB Source Release Documentation Web pages will be published following the release.

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The LinkOut Library Submission Utility: Multiple Subscription Date Ranges

Hertz E. The LinkOut Library Submission Utility: Multiple Subscription Date Ranges. NLM Tech Bull. 2012 Nov-Dec;(389):e1.

2012 November 07 [posted]
2012 November 13 [Editor's note added]

[Editor's Note: This change was implemented in the LinkOut Library Submission Utility on November 9, 2012.]

The LinkOut Library Submission Utility will soon accept multiple subscription date ranges.

Currently, libraries that participate in LinkOut can only indicate one (1) subscription date range in the online holdings information section of the LinkOut Library Submission Utility (see Figure 1).

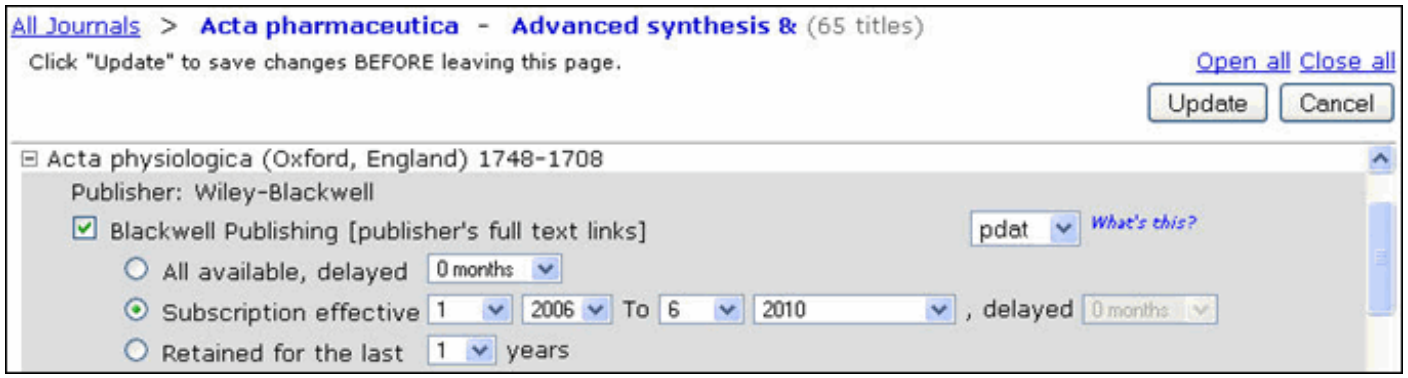

Figure 1: Current LinkOut Library Submission Utility date range.

Libraries have requested the ability to indicate multiple subscription date ranges. In response to this request, the LinkOut Library Submission Utility will soon be updated to enable participating libraries to enter multiple subscription date ranges. As shown in Figure 2, libraries will be able to click a plus sign to add multiple subscription date ranges.

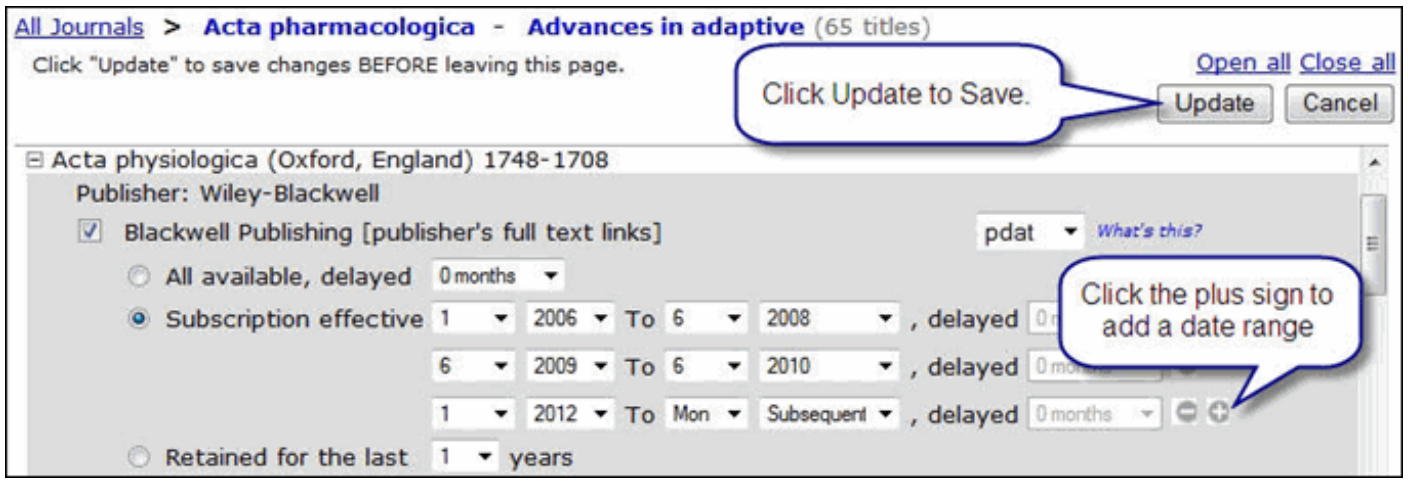

Figure 2: Plus sign to add multiple date ranges.

Remember to click the Update button to save changes made to the Library Submission Utility (see Figure 2). Please send questions to lib-linkout@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov

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