NLM Technical Bulletin

National Library of Medicine | National Institutes of Health

2006 SEPTEMBER–OCTOBER No. 352

Articles:

MeSH® Category V Terms: Change in Treatment from MeSH Heading to Publication Type During Year-End-Processing for Both MEDLINE® and NLM Catalog - e2

Details on how this change will impact searching.
[Article updated on January 29, 2007]
Go to article

Changes to OLDMEDLINE Records - Status Tag Change - e3

OLDMEDLINE scanning and conversion project.
[Article updated on October 23, 2006]
Go to article

MEDLINE® Turns 35! - e4

Take a walk down memory lane and celebrate 35 years of MEDLINE.
Go to article

PubMed® Celebrates its 10th Anniversary! - e5

Milestones in PubMed's evolution to becoming an essential biomedical resource.
Go to article

PubMed's® AbstractPlus Display: Success and Changes - e6

Future change to library icon in AbstractPlus display.
Go to article

RefSeq Accession Numbers in MEDLINE® - e7

RefSeq accession numbers added when an article reports new data added.
Go to article

PubMed Central®: New Journals Participating and New Content Added - e8

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

Technical Notes

Schedule for NCBI Course: *Introduction to Molecular Biology Information Resources*

RSS Feed Available for Clinical Alerts and Advisories

PubMed® Tutorial Updated

Updated NLM Gateway and ClinicalTrials.gov Training Manual Available

New Look for TOXMAP Maps

Papers of Michael Heidelberger Added to Profiles in Science®

MEDLINE® UI Index Discontinued in PubMed®

2007 MeSH® Now Available

NIH MedlinePlus Magazine Debuts

Charting the Course for the 21st Century: NLM's Long Range Plan 2006-2016

ToxMystery: A New Interactive Learning Site for Young Kids

PubMed Central® Help and NIH Manuscript Submission Help Added to the NCBI Bookshelf

AHRQ Evidence Reports Added to NCBI Bookshelf

New Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Added to HSTAT

MEDLINE®/PubMed® End-of-Year Activities - e9

Activities include changing MeSH headings on existing MEDLINE citations to agree with the 2006 version of MeSH, changes to Supplementary Concept Substance Names, and other global changes.
Go to article

35 Years of MEDLINE® Web Page

Issue Completed October 27, 2006

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2006 SEPTEMBER–OCTOBER; 352

Schedule for NCBI Course: *Introduction to Molecular Biology Information Resources*

September 15, 2006 [posted]

The National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) course on *Introduction to Molecular Biology Information Resources* will once again be offered on a regional basis, and is scheduled for the following locations for the 2006-2007 academic year:

November 1-3, 2006
National Library of Medicine
Bethesda, MD

November 6-8, 2006
University of Arizona, Tucson
Tucson, AZ

March 12-14, 2007
Purdue University
Lafayette, IN

March 14-16, 2007
Emory University
Atlanta, GA

May 30-June 1, 2007
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, MA

The complete address for each location, along with a link to the National Training Center and Clearinghouse (NTCC) registration Web site, is provided on the "upcoming courses" page of the course Web site,http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Class/MLACourse/. The Web site also provides a course description and a list of modules covered.

There is no registration fee and the course is approved for 20 continuing education credits by the Medical Library Association. If you register for a class and your plans later change, please let us know as soon as possible so we can offer the space to individuals on the waiting list. This will ensure the program is available to as many people as possible.

Technical Notes

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35 Years of MEDLINE® Web Page

If you have questions or need additional information, please contact:

The National Training Center & Clearinghouse at ntcc@nyam.org
Web site: http://nnlm.gov/ntcc/
800-338-7657 (press 2) or 212-822-7396

RSS Feed Available for Clinical Alerts and Advisories

September 22, 2006 [posted]

NLM is now offering RSS feeds for NIH Clinical Alerts and Advisories. Instructions for setting up a feed are available from the NLM RSS Feeds and Podcasts Web page.

PubMed® Tutorial Updated

September 26, 2006 [posted]

The National Library of Medicine® is pleased to announce updates to the PubMed Tutorial. As always, the tutorial is available from the PubMed sidebar.

The updated sections incorporate changes to PubMed through August 2006 including the Send to RSS function and the AbstractPlus display. Please see PubMed's New/Noteworthy to view a list of recent changes.

Updated NLM Gateway and ClinicalTrials.gov Training Manual Available

September 26, 2006 [posted]

The recently updated edition of the NLM Gateway and ClinicalTrials.gov training workbook is now available on the National Library of Medicine® Web site. This edition reflects changes to these systems through August 2006.

The workbook is available for downloading in Portable Document Format (PDF) and Microsoft® (MS) Word formats. It is broken down into sections so you can choose the areas of interest to you. The material corresponds to the NLM National Training Center and Clearinghouse training courses.

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

PubMed®, Toxicology and Environmental Health Web Resources, the Unified Medical Language System®, and Molecular Biology Information Resources training materials are also available from this Web site.

New Look for TOXMAP Maps

September 26, 2006 [posted]

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

TOXMAP's maps now have a more accurate appearance. (For more information on how maps are drawn, see the FAQ FAQ.)

Other new TOXMAP features include:

- TRI releases summary table for each TRI facility showing all years and chemicals in table format;
- Larger default maps (with the option for small maps);
- Enhanced homepage map;
- Auto-completion of chemical names in text entry fields (like Quick Search);
- A "For Teachers" page that includes a downloadable sample assignment.

TOXMAP is a Geographic Information System (GIS) from the Division of Specialized Information Services of the U.S. National Library of Medicine® that uses maps of the United States to help users visually explore data from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) and Superfund Program.

Papers of Michael Heidelberger Added to Profiles in Science®

September 26, 2006 [posted]

Michael Heidelberger (1888-1991) was one of the fathers of modern immunology and the founder of immunochemistry, the branch of biochemistry that examines the mammalian immune system on a molecular level. His seminal discovery with Oswald T. Avery in 1923 that powerful antigens of pneumococcus bacteria are polysaccharides opened up an expansive new area in the study of microorganisms, and laid a path for a new understanding of infectious diseases, their treatment, and their prevention. The National Library of Medicine® (NLM) is the repository for the Michael Heidelberger Papers, which range from 1901 to 1990. The collection contains correspondence, published scientific articles, laboratory notebooks, diaries, photographs, and examples of Heidelberger's original musical compositions.

As part of its Profiles in Science project, NLM is digitizing and making available over the World Wide Web a selection of the Michael Heidelberger Papers, for use by educators and researchers. This Web site provides access to

the portions of the Michael Heidelberger Papers that are now publicly available. Individuals interested in conducting research in the Michael Heidelberger Papers are invited tocontact NLM.

MEDLINE® UI Index Discontinued in PubMed®

October 06, 2006 [posted]

MEDLINE Unique Identifier (UI) will no longer be searchable in PubMed when the 2007 PubMed system becomes available in mid-December of this year. The PMID continues to be the unique number assigned to all PubMed records.

The MEDLINE UI/PubMed ID Matcher utility will continue to be available to users.

2007 MeSH® Now Available

October 06, 2006 [posted]

The MeSH Browser now has a link to 2007 MeSH. 2007 MeSH is also available for download in XML and ASCII formats. Also available for 2007 from the same MeSH download page are: Pharmacologic Actions, New Headings with Scope Notes, MeSH Replaced Headings, and MeSH MN (tree number) Changes. 2007 MeSH in MARC format is expected to be available later this year.

The default year in the MeSH Browser remains 2006 MeSH for now, but the alternate link provides access to 2007 MeSH. The MeSH Section will continue to provide access via the MeSH Browser for two years of the vocabulary: the current year and an alternate year. Sometime in November or December, the default year will change to 2007 MeSH and the alternate link will provide access to the 2006 MeSH.

NIH MedlinePlus Magazine Debuts

October 06, 2006 [posted]

The NIH MedlinePlus Magazine (Volume 1, Number 1) was introduced September 20 at an event in the U.S. Congress attended by lawmakers, their staff, and members of the press. Dr. Elias Zerhouni, director of the National Institutes of Health, attended and spoke about the new magazine and how it can help to bring good health information to the public.

The inaugural issue, which follows a pilot issue published in May, is being sent to doctors' offices so patients can learn about NIH and benefit from the information resulting from NIH-sponsored research.

This issue features Mary Tyler Moore as a spokesperson for diabetes research. In addition, there are articles on arthritis, breast cancer, and the flu. There is also a feature on the NIH Children's Inn.

The magazine is co-sponsored by the Friends of the National Library of Medicine. Information about the magazine is on the Friends' Web site and the 32 page-document may be downloaded as a PDF file.

Charting the Course for the 21st Century: NLM's Long Range Plan 2006-2016

October 06, 2006 [posted]

The NLM® Board of Regents approved *Charting the Course for the 21st Century: NLM's Long Range Plan 2006-2016* on September 19, 2006. Information is available at: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/plan/lrp06/lrp06_home.html.

ToxMystery: A New Interactive Learning Site for Young Kids

October 13, 2006 [posted]

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

ToxMystery is the National Library of Medicine's new, interactive learning site for 7-10 year old kids. It provides a fun, game-like experience while introducing potential environmental health hazards sometimes found in the home.

"Toxie" the cat helps find the hazards hidden in each room, and offers hints when needed. The objective is to find all the hazards. Players are treated to fun animations when they complete each area. When all the hazards in the house have been discovered, Toxie delivers an animated celebration, and players can print a personalized certificate.

ToxMystery's "Parent Resources" page provides more detailed information about everyday environmental hazards that can be harmful to one's health. A "For Teachers" page contains more than ten downloadable activity pages that can be used in elementary school classrooms.

ToxMystery joins a number of other new NLM resources geared towards the general public.

PubMed Central® Help and NIH Manuscript Submission Help Added to the NCBI Bookshelf

October 16, 2006 [posted]

The National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) has added two new chapters to the NCBI Help Manual on the Bookshelf.

- PubMed Central Help - This chapter provides assistance to users of PubMed Central (PMC), a digital archive of life sciences journal literature that includes more than one-half million articles. PMC also includes a growing number of final, peer-reviewed author manuscripts by scientists who receive research funding from NIH and other funding agencies.

- NIH Manuscript Submission Help - This chapter contains information about the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Manuscript Submission (NIHMS) system. NIHMS is a service guided by the NIH Public Access Policy.

Every manual in the Help Collection can be downloaded and distributed freely — no permission is required.

AHRQ Evidence Reports Added to NCBI Bookshelf

October 16, 2006 [posted]

The National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) has recently added two new AHRQ (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality) Evidence Reports to the HSTAT collection on the Bookshelf. HSTAT, Health Services/ Technology Assessment Text, is a free, Web-based resource of full-text documents that provides health information and supports health care decision making.

123. Post-Myocardial Infarction Depression

124. Update on Acute Bacterial Rhinosinusitis

New Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Added to HSTAT

October 16, 2006 [posted]

The National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) has recently added a new SAMHSA/CSAT Treatment Improvement Protocol to the HSTAT collection on the Bookshelf. HSTAT, Health Services/ Technology Assessment Text, is a free, Web-based resource of full-text documents that provide health information and support health care decision making.

Treatment Improvement Protocols (TIPs) are best practice guidelines for the treatment of substance abuse. The Center for Substance Abuse Treatment's (CSAT) Office of Evaluation, Scientific Analysis, and Synthesis draws on the experience and knowledge of clinical, research, and administrative experts to produce the TIPs, which are distributed to a growing number of facilities and individuals across the country. The audience for the TIPs is expanding beyond

public and private substance abuse treatment facilities as alcohol and other drug disorders are increasingly recognized as a major problem.

46. Substance Abuse: Administrative Issues in Outpatient Treatment

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35 Years of MEDLINE® Web Page

October 27, 2006 [posted]
Happy 35th Birthday, MEDLINE! NLM's flagship database debuted on October 27, 1971. Read the October 23, 2006 NLM News and Events Announcement.

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2006 SEPTEMBER–OCTOBER; 352

September 14, 2006 [posted]
January 29, 2007 [Editor's note added]

MeSH® Category V Terms: Change in Treatment from MeSH Heading to Publication Type During Year-End-Processing for Both MEDLINE® and NLM Catalog

With the introduction of the 2007 PubMed® system in mid-December, following annual year-end processing, all of the MeSH Category V terms will be identified as Publication Type (PT) values in the MEDLINE citations and the NLM Catalog records. In the past, the following terms were identified as MeSH Headings (MH) on the MEDLINE citations and NLM Catalog records:

1. The V04 branch of six descriptors of which the five indented terms are used for indexing on journal citations:
   Support of Research [V04]
   Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't [V04.124]
   Research Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S. [V04.249]
   Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S. [V04.500]
   Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural [V04.500.500]
   Research Support, N.I.H., Intramural [V04.500.750]
2. In Vitro [V03.500]
3. Comparative Study [V03.250]
4. English Abstract [V01.260]

This change will bring the PubMed journal citation and NLM Catalog records into synchrony with the MeSH authority file data where all Category V concepts are identified as Publication Characteristics. Terms in Category V are not topical descriptors that indicate an article is "about" that concept; rather, these terms indicate that an article "is" or has the publication characteristics of that concept. A citation assigned the concept "Comparative Study" means that the article describes such a study, not that the article discusses the topic of comparative studies. The "Research Support" terms mean that the research described in an article received funding support, not that the article discusses the role of research support. English Abstract merely means that an article, not in English, has an English abstract available either online in the citation or, for some older citations, only in the hard copy journal issue; it does not mean an article discusses an aspect of the usefulness of English abstracts. In Vitro is used when physiologic processes are studied in tissues or organs which have been removed form a higher organism (human, animal, or plant).

PubMed searching will be impacted due to moving these data from the MH field to the PT field. The Limits screen will

display these terms under "Type of Article." PubMed searchers who use search tags will need to use [PT] as the search tag for these eight terms. My NCBI saved searches may need to be reviewed when the new system comes up, if they contain any of the eight terms. Searches with terms that have not been tagged will not be affected. [Note: We wish to point out the change in searching for the Research Support terms in PubMed which have received much notice and documentation of late because of the NIH Public Access Policy.]

Look for a future article in the *NLM Technical Bulletin* on how similar changes will occur in LocatorPlus. *[Editor's Note: This article is now available, Jacobs A. Cataloging News 2007. NLM Tech Bull. 2006 Nov-Dec;(353):e4.]*

By Sara Tybaert
MEDLARS Management Section

Tybaert S. MeSH® Category V Terms: Change in Treatment from MeSH Heading to Publication Type During Year-End-Processing for Both MEDLINE® and NLM Catalog. NLM Tech Bull. 2006 Sep-Oct;(352):e2.

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2006 SEPTEMBER–OCTOBER; 352

September 14, 2006 [posted]
October 23, 2006 [corrected]

Changes to OLDMEDLINE Records - Status Tag Change

Since 1996, the National Library of Medicine® (NLM) has been working on a series of OLDMEDLINE retrospective conversion projects to make citations from the older print indices of the *Cumulated Index Medicus (CIM)* and the *Current List of Medical Literature (CLML)* available electronically. These projects have included digitization of older print indices and the mapping of the index terms or keywords used to index in these older citations to current MeSH® vocabulary. The OLDMEDLINE MeSH Mapping Project will take a large step forward this fall during the NLM annual year-end processing cycle.

Interested in more details about the OLDMEDLINE scanning and conversion project?

See the following *NLM Technical Bulletin* Articles and NLM Web pages:

- OLDMEDLINE MeSH® Mapping Project
- OLDMEDLINE Citations Join PubMed
- OLDMEDLINE

To begin with, the status tag [PubMed – OLDMEDLINE for pre1966] will be simplified to [PubMed – OLDMEDLINE]. With the progress of mapping the OLDMEDLINE keywords to current MeSH terms, approximately 72% *[Correction: This number was corrected on October 18, 2006.]* of the OLDMEDLINE citations have had all of their keywords mapped to current MeSH. These citations will be included during this fall's year-end processing cycle. This means their MeSH headings will be maintained with the upcoming 2007 version of MeSH. As a part of the 2006 MEDLINE year-end processing activities, these records will be designated as MEDLINE records. Since all of their keywords have been mapped, all processing on these citations is considered completed. Their PubMed® citation status will be changed from [PubMed - OLDMEDLINE] to [PubMed – indexed for MEDLINE]. These records will be retrieved when limiting to the MEDLINE® subset, or when searching medline [sb]. Searchers not interested in these older citations are advised to restrict their searches using the date range function within the Limits feature, or to set up a filter for publication date.

Citations from the OLDMEDLINE print index sources that have not had all of their keywords mapped to current MeSH will have the status tag [PubMed – OLDMEDLINE]. A search for oldmedline [sb] will identify these records. NLM is working on completing this mapping for citations identified with [PubMed – OLDMEDLINE].

Any additional citations digitized in the future from earlier years of the print index *CLML* will be entered in PubMed with the citation status of [PubMed – OLDMEDLINE] until their keywords are completely mapped to current MeSH. Once this mapping is completed, these records will be designated as MEDLINE records and their citation status will then become [PubMed – indexed for MEDLINE].

All records introduced into MEDLINE/PubMed as part of the OLDMEDLINE retrospective conversion projects will continue to have the value of om in the Subset (SB) field. This value of om indicates the record originated from one of

the two print indices – the *CIM* or the *CLML*. Interested searchers can isolate these records by searching on jsubsetom.

Given the workload and timing considerations of other citation maintenance projects this fall, some OLDMEDLINE records may undergo the change in status and appear in PubMed labeled as MEDLINE before the mid-December target date for the new PubMed database having 2007 MeSH.

Gillikin D. Changes to OLDMEDLINE Records - Status Tag Change. NLM Tech Bull. 2006 Sep-Oct;(352):e3.

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2006 SEPTEMBER–OCTOBER; 352

September 28, 2006 [posted]

MEDLINE® Turns 35!

Want to learn more about MEDLINE?

- MEDLINE Fact Sheet
- Key MEDLINE Indicators
- Number of MEDLINE Searches
- MEDLINE Citation Counts by Year of Publication
- Number of Authors per MEDLINE/PubMed® Citation

October 2006 marks the 35th anniversary of MEDLINE (MEDLARS® Online). How far have we come in 35 years? Let's open the two time capsules comparing MEDLINE and what was happening in 1971 with events today:

MEDLINE Time Capsule	
1971	**2006 (Fiscal Year 2005 Statistics: October 2004-September 2005)**
• 236 indexed journals; grew to 1,222 journals by September 1972 • 147,000 total citations for MEDLARS since January 1, 1969; grew to 490,000 by September 1972 • 22 users • 70,000 searches/year by June 1972 • Operated on an IBM 360/50 mainframe computer • Available via dial-up telecommunications	• 4,928 indexed journals • 606,000 citations indexed; 13,476,222 total citations • 77 million PubMed® unique visits • 754 million PubMed searches • PubMed/MEDLINE runs on 20 Dell PowerEdge 1850 servers, 2 CPU 8Gb RAM, with the Linux operating system in 64 bit mode • Available via the Internet World Wide Web

Current Events Time Capsule	
1971	**2006**
• NASA Mariner 1 arrived at Mars - the first spacecraft to orbit the Red Planet. • Chemistry Nobel Prize awarded to Gerhard Herzberg, Canada for "for his contributions to the knowledge of electronic structure and geometry of molecules, particularly free radicals." • Physiology or Medicine Nobel Prize awarded to Earl W. Sutherland, Jr. of the United States "for his discoveries concerning the mechanisms of the action of hormones." • In November Intel publicly introduced the world's first single chip microprocessor. • The 26th Amendment lowered the United States voting age from 21 to 18. • Walt Disney World opened October 1 in Orlando, Florida. • "All in the Family" debuts in 1971 on CBS. • National Book Award for fiction presented to Saul Bellow for *Mr. Sammler's Planet.* • The French Connection won the Best Picture Academy Award. • #1 song according to Billboard Magazine: Joy to the World (Three Dog Night).	• March 10 - NASA's Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter enters Mars orbit. • Leading astronomers declared that Pluto is no longer a planet under historic new guidelines that downsize the solar system from nine planets to eight. • A U.S. advisory panel recommended that 11- and 12-year-old girls be routinely vaccinated against the human papillomavirus virus that causes cervical cancer. • A drug-resistant bacterium, *Staphylococcus aureus*, became the most common identifiable cause of skin infections treated in emergency rooms, accounting for 59 percent of such ER cases in 11 major U.S. cities. • April - More than 1,000 cases of the mumps reported in Iowa and seven surrounding states in the largest outbreak of the disease in the U.S. in more than 20 years. • July: Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Man's Chest opens - as of September 2006 the film made over $414 million dollars in the U.S. • As of September, the current number one song is "SexyBack" (Justin Timberlake).

MEDLINE® Turns 35. NLM Tech Bull. 2006 Sep-Oct;(352):e4.

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2006 SEPTEMBER–OCTOBER; 352

October 05, 2006 [posted]

PubMed® Celebrates its 10th Anniversary!

A decade later, PubMed has evolved into an essential biomedical resource used throughout the world. Expect even more exciting and innovative developments in the future!

How It All Started

PubMed was first released in January 1996 as an experimental database under the Entrez retrieval system with full access to MEDLINE®. The word "experimental" was dropped from the Web site in April 1997, and on June 26, 1997, a Capitol Hill Press conference officially announcedfree MEDLINE access via PubMed. PubMed searches were approximately **two million for the month** of June 1997 while current usage typically exceeds **three million searches per day**.

The Early Years

On January 26, 1998, PubMed was redesigned with many helpful upgrades including a MeSH® Browser, the Single Citation Matcher, automatic exploding of MeSH terms, Name of Substances synonym mapping, the Details button, and Loansome Doc.

The second year after PubMed's launch continued to be jam-packed with new features such as incorporating MeSH/Subheading combinations where both the MeSH term and subheading were automatically exploded and a MeSH translation table generated from MeSH and the Unified Medical Language System® (UMLS®) mappings. The PubMed database was redesigned to change the way PubMed stores and retrieves information which dramatically increased the speed of the system. Internet Grateful Med started using the PubMed system to search MEDLINE and MedlinePlus® began linking to PubMed for Health Topics.

PubMed was significantly redesigned in 2000 and a Beta version was released, running in parallel with the production system, to integrate new features such as LinkOut, Limits, History, and Clipboard. PubMed began linking to PubMed Central® full-text articles and the Bookshelf's initial book, *Molecular Biology of the Cell*. The Entrez Programming Utilities, E-Utilities, and the Cubby were also released.

In 2001, highlights included the PubMed LinkOut for Libraries program, the addition of AIDS and HIV-related, History of Medicine, Bioethics-related, and Space Life Sciences citations, and a Complementary Medicine subset. The easy-to-remember URL pubmed.gov was activated.

The PubMed Text Version was released in 2002 and Systematic Reviews was added to the Clinical Queries page. The PubMed database programming was completely redesigned to work directly from XML files and two new NCBI databases, Journals and MeSH (the MeSH Database replaced the MeSH Browser), were created to provide additional search capabilities for PubMed. An e-mail feature for search results was added. PubMed began incorporating the first

citation links to Comments/Corrections data (comments, retractions, errata, republished articles and updated articles).

The Recent Past

PubMed significantly increased in size when 1.7 million OLDMEDLINE citations were added in 2003. In 2004 NCBI released a new Entrez database, NLM Catalog, an alternate search interface to the bibliographic records in NLM's® online catalog LocatorPlus. The Entrez programming software used by PubMed was enhanced to improve the way in which PubMed interprets users' queries.

PubMed continued to grow and the 16 millionth citation was added in 2005. Other high points included My NCBI, which replaced the Cubby, with automatic e-mailing of search updates, filters to group retrieval by areas of interest, and a highlighting search terms feature. A spell checking feature was also added to suggest alternative spellings for PubMed search terms. Search links were added to PubMed, MeSH and other Entrez databases on the Abstract and Citation display formats for author names, journal titles, and MeSH terms. RSS (Really Simple Syndication) feeds were added to provide daily updates. An autocomplete feature was added for authors and journals in the Single Citation Matcher and a mouse over of the journal title abbreviation was added to display the full journal name. The PubMed Help documentation was enhanced and added to the NCBI bookshelf.

2006 Thus Far

A redesigned Limits page provides an improved interface and additional options to limit searches. Collections were added to My NCBI and RSS feeds for New/Noteworthy were released. AbstractPlus was released as the new default display to automatically show the first five Related Articles for each PubMed citation.

Canese K. PubMed Celebrates its 10th Anniversary! NLM Tech Bull. 2006 Sep-Oct;(352):e5.

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NLM Technical Bulletin
National Library of Medicine | National Institutes of Health

2006 SEPTEMBER–OCTOBER; 352

October 06, 2006 [posted]

PubMed's® AbstractPlus Display: Success and Changes

The new AbstractPlus display format is a major part in our objective to bring useful information to the attention of PubMed users. AbstractPlus provides the titles, which are also links, for the first five related articles. Since the introduction of AbstractPlus, clicks on related links have increased 13%. Twenty-three percent of the time users view the AbstractPlus display, they click on one of the first five related articles links.

Currently, AbstractPlus shows icon links for the publisher (or aggregator) and for PubMed Central® (PMC) on the top right, above the Related Links. All other icon links, including library icons, display below the PMID. While we have not seen any decrease in the usage of library icons since AbstractPlus was introduced, we understand the concerns of librarians about the position of their icon. We will, therefore, display one library icon in the area above the Related Links. This change is expected to be made by March of 2007 (following modifications we are making to improve the efficiency of PubMed that will extend into early next year).

Libraries will be limited to one icon at the top and it must be no larger than 100 pixels high by 25 pixels wide. Other icons will continue to display near the PMID. We will supply more information closer to the time of the change and NCBI will send out an announcement on the Library LinkOut Announcements listserv that will provide details and instructions.

We appreciate your continued support of PubMed. You can expect more changes to AbstractPlus and other parts of PubMed in the future as we do our best to lead users to more biological discoveries.

By Annette Nahin
MEDLARS Management Section

Nahin A. PubMed's® AbstractPlus Display: Success and Changes. NLM Tech Bull. 2006 Sep-Oct;(352):e6.

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2006 SEPTEMBER–OCTOBER; 352

October 18, 2006 [posted]

RefSeq Accession Numbers in MEDLINE®

Accession numbers for the Reference Sequence (RefSeq) collection are now being added to MEDLINE records when a journal article reports that new data has been added to that database. RefSeq is a collection of authoritative sequences for important model organisms. Included are genomic DNA, transcript (RNA), and protein products. RefSeq was developed and is maintained by the National Center for Biotechnology (NCBI) and additional information is available at: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/RefSeq/

Every RefSeq record is assigned an accession number that has a standard format. The format consists of a two-letter prefix, followed by an underscore, followed by a six- or nine-character number. At this time, the prefixes are: AC, AP, NC, NG, NM, NP, NR, NT, NW, NZ, XM, XP, XR, YP or ZP. For more on the accession number format go tohttp://ww http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/RefSeq/key.html#accessions

In PubMed®, RefSeq accession numbers display in the Secondary Source ID (SI) field in the Citation and MEDLINE display formats and in the <DataBankList> area of the XML format. An example as it appears in the Citation display is:

Secondary Source ID:

- RefSeq/NP_565616

RefSeq numbers may be searched in PubMed using the [si] search tag.

1. To retrieve a specific accession number:
   refseq/np_565616 [si]

   or

   np_565616 [si]

   or

   Click on the number's link in the Citation display (e.g., RefSeq/NP_565616) to see search links for PubMed and Nucleotide or Protein databases.

2. To retrieve all PubMed records with RefSeq accession numbers:
   refseq [si]

NLM® began to include RefSeq accession numbers in citations that have undergone data quality review after September 28, 2006 and when those numbers appear at the beginning or end of an article where other databank and grant information is found. NLM plans to edit some older citations as well to add RefSeq numbers.

By Andrea Demsey
MEDLARS Management Section

Demsey A. RefSeq Accession Numbers in MEDLINE®. NLM Tech Bull. 2006 Sep-Oct;(352):e7.

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2006 SEPTEMBER–OCTOBER; 352

October 20, 2006 [posted]

PubMed Central®: New Journals Participating and New Content Added

New Journals Participating

Journal of Medical Internet Research

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* Oct 20, 2006]

The journal *Journal of Medical Internet Research* is now participating in PubMed Central, beginning with issue 2003 Jan-Mar;5(1) to 2006 Jul-Sep;8(3).

Journal of Medical Internet Research
ISSN: 1438-8871 (Electronic)
Title Abbreviation: J Med Internet Res
NLM ID: 100959882
PMC Full text coverage: from 2003 Jan-Mar;5(1) to 2006 Jul_Sep;8(3).
PMC URL: http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=224

Journal of Anatomy

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* Oct 20, 2006]

The journal *Journal of Anatomy* is now participating in PubMed Central, beginning with issue 1916;51(Pt 1) to 2004 Oct;205(4). Current content is forthcoming and will have a 24-month delay. The archive also includes the full content from the journal's preceding title, the Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, which is available from 1867;1(1) to 1916 Jul;50(Pt 4).

Journal of Anatomy
ISSN: 0021-8782 (Print)
ISSN: 1469-7580 (Electronic)
Title Abbreviation: J Anat
Publisher: Blackwell Publishing
NLM ID: 0137162
PMC Full text coverage: from 1916;51(Pt 1) to 2004 Oct;205(4).
PMC URL: http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=265

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2006 SEPTEMBER–OCTOBER; 352

October 25, 2006 [posted]

MEDLINE®/PubMed® End-of-Year Activities

The National Library of Medicine® (NLM®) is currently involved in MEDLINE year-end processing activities. These include changing the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH ®) on existing MEDLINE citations to conform with the 2007 version of MeSH, and other global changes such as those to Supplementary Concept Substance Names. The majority of MEDLINE data changes will be covered in forthcoming *NLM Technical Bulletin* articles, to be titled *MEDLINE Data Changes - 2007* and *What's New for 2007 MeSH*. A new Web page, National Library of Medicine (NLM) Annual MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing Activities, provides background and examples about the typical changes that take place for MEDLINE citations during year-end processing.

Other End-of-Year articles:

• MeSH® Category V Terms: Change in Treatment from MeSH Heading to Publication Type During Year-End-Processing for Both MEDLINE® and NLM Catalog
• Changes to OLDMEDLINE Records - Status Tag Change

Indexed Citations

On November 15, 2006, NLM expects to temporarily halt the addition of fully-indexed MEDLINE citations to PubMed. NLM indexing staff will continue to index citations, but these completed records will be held and not added to PubMed until the normal update schedule resumes.

According to the normal MEDLINE/PubMed update schedule, MEDLINE citations are released and revised Monday through Friday, and these citations are then available to MEDLINE licensees and PubMed users Tuesday through Saturday. During end-of-year activities, NLM's schedule for adding indexed citations to MEDLINE and PubMed is temporarily interrupted. Once the end-of-year activities are complete (tentatively targeted for mid-December 2006), the normal MEDLINE/PubMed update schedule will resume, and PubMed will use 2007 vocabulary in the MeSH translation tables and MeSH database, as well as in the citation data.

In-Process Citations

During end-of-year activities, "in-process" citations will continue to be added to PubMed. As a result, the number of PubMed records labeled [PubMed - in process] will temporarily increase. These citations do not have MeSH terms, but they have undergone issue level and subsequent citation level quality control reviews.

Searching

A search limiting terms to fields affected by indexing (e.g., telemedicine [mh] AND clinical trial [pt]) does not retrieve in-process or publisher-supplied records (see data added, changed, or supplemented during indexing). Therefore, during end-of-year activities when we are not adding completed, indexed citations to MEDLINE/PubMed, such

searches - including those stored in My NCBI and retrieved through RSS feed stored searches - may not retrieve new records for some weeks. To retrieve new, in-process records during this time, you should use searches that do not limit to affected fields (e.g., telemedicine clinical trial). Note that the search terms are not tagged in this example. By mid-December, the in-process citations that are within the scope of MEDLINE and that have been indexed since November 15, 2006 will be replaced as indexed citations with 2007 MeSH terms, Publication Types, etc. Searches, including My NCBI Stored Searches, containing tagged search terms will then retrieve all applicable MEDLINE records.

Corrections on Hold

Also as of November 15, 2006, corrections to completed MEDLINE citations (e.g., to correct an author name misspelling) will not be released to MEDLINE. NLM staff will continue to correct completed citations and these will replace the incorrect citations in MEDLINE when the normal update schedule resumes.

Data (with search tags) added to MEDLINE records during indexing:

EC/RN Number [rn]

Grant Number [gr]
Some grant numbers are added during indexing, but the majority are present while the citation is "in process."

MeSH Terms [mh]
Includes age groups; Humans/Animals; Male/Female

MeSH Major Topic [majr]

Publication Type [pt]
Some publication types are present on in process records but many are added during indexing.

Subheadings [sh]

Subset [sb]
Citation status values change from "In Process" to "MEDLINE" once MeSH indexing has been completed

Substance Name [nm]

English [la] is not on this list. Limiting to English language will retrieve in process records.

By Sara Tybaert
MEDLARS Management Section

Tybaert S. MEDLINE®/PubMed® End-of-Year Activities. NLM Tech Bull. 2006 Sep-Oct;(352):e9.

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