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Issue Completed October 28, 2009

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Last updated: 28 October 2009



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September 02, 2009 [posted]

Images from the History of Medicine Available Through the NLM[®] Gateway

The NLM Gateway introduces access to the Images from the History of Medicine (IHM) from the History of Medicine Division (HMD) of the National Library of Medicine[®] (NLM). The IHM includes nearly 70,000 images from the HMD historical collections. The majority of the images are from the HMD Prints and Photographs Collection. Images include portraits, photographs, caricatures, genre scenes, posters, and graphic art illustrating the social and historical aspects of medicine dated from the Middle Ages to the present. For additional information on IHM, see *New Look, Advanced Features for the NLM Images from the History of Medicine (IHM)*.

NLM is pleased to provide simultaneous searching and access to this collection in addition to the data in the twenty-three collections that the NLM Gateway currently searches. If you have any questions or comments, please contact us at NLM Customer Service.

By **Andrea Demsey**
MEDLARS Management Section

Demsey A. Images from the History of Medicine Available Through the NLM[®] Gateway. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Sep-Oct;(370):e1.

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September 02, 2009 [posted]

NLM[®] Launches "Rapid Research Notes" Archive

[Editor's Note: This is a reprint of an announcement published on the NLM Web site on August 21, 2009. To be notified of announcements like this subscribe to NLM-Announces e-mail list.]

The National Library of Medicine[®] (NLM) announces the introduction of Rapid Research Notes (RRN), a new resource developed by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI), a division of NLM, to archive research made available through online venues for rapid scientific communication. The RRN archive allows users to access research that is provided through participating publisher programs designed for immediate communication.

Creating such an archive has been discussed often by NCBI public advisors, but the recent outbreak of H1N1 influenza provided an increased impetus for the project. Responding to the call for a means to quickly share research information about H1N1, the Public Library of Science developed PLoS Currents: Influenza, an open-access, online resource for immediate communication and discussion of new scientific data, analyses, and ideas in the area of influenza. In order to make research available as soon as possible, submissions are not peer reviewed in depth, but are screened by a group of leading researchers in the field who decide whether a contribution is suitable; those judged suitable are immediately posted to the PLoS Currents: Influenza Web site and archived at RRN with a stable ID.

PLoS Currents: Influenza is the first collection to be archived in RRN. NCBI expects the RRN archive to expand over time to include additional collections in other high-interest biomedical fields.

NLM[®] Launches "Rapid Research Notes" Archive. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Sep-Oct;(370):e2.

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September 03, 2009 [posted]

MEDLINE®/PubMed® Year-End Processing Activities

The National Library of Medicine® (NLM®) is currently involved in MEDLINE year-end processing (YEP) activities. These include changing the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH®) and Supplementary Concept Substance Names on existing MEDLINE citations to conform with the 2010 version of MeSH, and other global changes.

Important Dates

- **November 18, 2009:** NLM expects to temporarily halt the addition of fully-indexed MEDLINE citations to PubMed.
- **Mid-December 2009:** The PubMed MEDLINE citations, translation tables, and the MeSH database will have been updated to reflect 2010 MeSH.

For details about the impact on searching from November 18 to mid-December, see: Annual MEDLINE®/PubMed® Year-End Processing (YEP): Impact on Searching During Fall 2009.

For background information on the general kinds of changes made annually, see: Annual MEDLINE®/PubMed® Year-End Processing (YEP): Background Information.

MEDLINE®/PubMed® Year-End Processing Activities. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Sep-Oct;(370):e3.

Other pertinent articles:

[MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing Activities](#)

[2010 MeSH Now Available](#)

[2010 MeSH Files Available for Download](#)

[Cataloging News 2010](#)

[MEDLINE Data Changes — 2010](#)

[PubMed Notes — 2010](#)

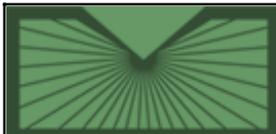
[Newly Maintained MEDLINE for 2010 MeSH Now Available in PubMed](#)

[What's New for 2010 MeSH](#)

[2010 MeSH Category B Restructuring](#)

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September 03, 2009 [posted]

2010 MeSH® Now Available

The MeSH Browser now has a link to 2010 MeSH. The default year in the MeSH Browser remains 2009 MeSH for now, but the alternate link provides access to 2010 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 2010 MeSH and the alternate link will provide access to the 2009 MeSH.

The 2010 MeSH files are expected to be available for download later this year.

2010 MeSH® Now Available. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Sep-Oct; (370):e4.

Other pertinent articles:

[MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing Activities](#)

[2010 MeSH Now Available](#)

[2010 MeSH Files Available for Download](#)

[Cataloging News 2010](#)

[MEDLINE Data Changes — 2010](#)

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September 09, 2009 [posted]

Unified Medical Language System® (UMLS®) Upcoming Training

The next full-day, hands-on UMLS Basics training class will be held at NLM on September 17, 2009. This class is free for participants and is worth 7.5 Medical Library Association continuing education contact hours. For more information and to register for the class visit the National Training Center and Clearinghouse Web site.

Unified Medical Language System® (UMLS®) Upcoming Training. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Sep-Oct;(370):e5.

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September 09, 2009 [posted]

NLM[®] Resource: WISER[®] 4.3 is now available

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

WISER 4.3 is now available. It can be downloaded from the WISER Web site or accessed at WebWISER.

Highlights of this version include:

- New and improved user interface for WISER for Windows[®]
 - The Known Substance and Help Identify Unknown Chemical result lists are always visible, reducing unnecessary navigation
 - An enhanced data menu maintains the context of the previous selection and can be kept open for quick navigation
 - Substances can now be compared directly using a synchronized data menu
 - Substance tabs and new auto-arrange features allow viewing of multiple substances
- All WISER platforms include data updates based on the latest content from NLM Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB), Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy (CIDRAP) for biological agents, and US Environmental Protection Agency Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (EPA AEGLs).

Please contact us if you have suggestions for additional features or for enhancing current features.

You can follow the National Library of Medicine Specialized Information Services Division, including WISER, on Twitter at http://twitter.com/NLM_SIS.

WISER (Wireless Information System for Emergency Responders) is a system designed to assist first responders in hazardous material incidents. It provides a wide range of information on hazardous substances, including substance identification support, physical characteristics, human health information, and containment and suppression advice.

NLM[®] Resource: WISER[®] 4.3 is now available. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Sep-Oct;(370):e6.

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September 09, 2009 [posted]

New for PubMed®: Auto Suggest and Titles with Your Search Terms

One PubMed feature expands and another evolves. (Figures below show how these features are expected to look in the redesigned version of PubMed.)

PubMed's **Also try** feature was introduced to the right of the search results almost a year ago. It suggests searches previously done on PubMed. Many searchers are giving them a try. A similar feature, **Auto Suggest**, will soon work with the search box. Based on the terms you enter, some of the most popular PubMed searches will be displayed in a menu (see Figure 1). Click on one to run that search.

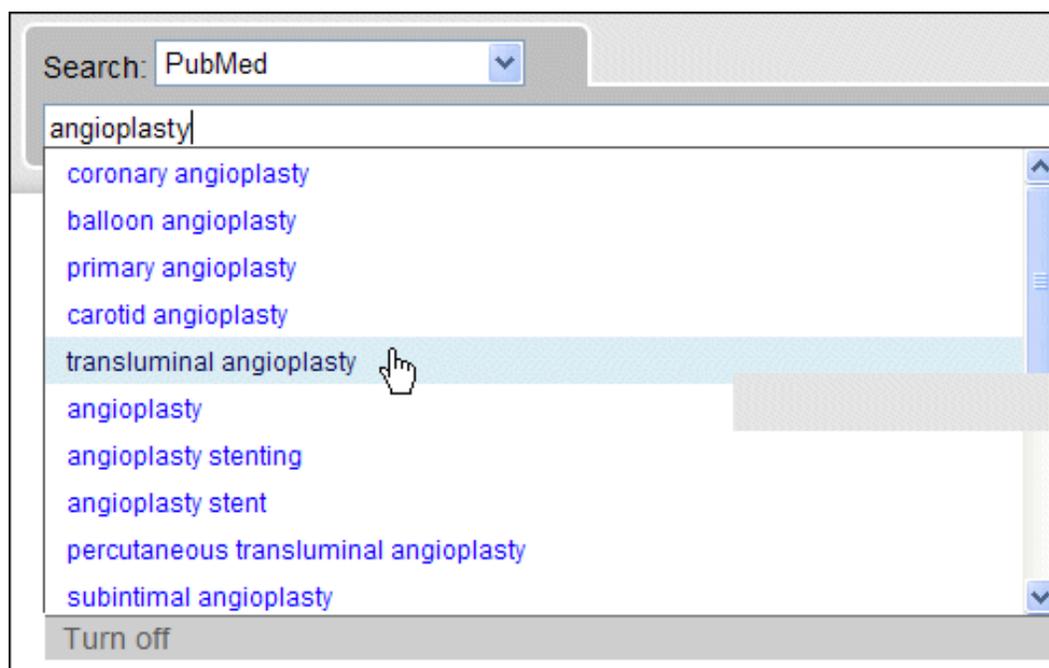


Figure 1: Search suggestions display as you type.

There is a "Turn off" function at the bottom of the menu. This deactivates Auto Suggest for the search session. After eight hours of inactivity, it is reactivated. Future enhancements to My NCBI are expected to offer a setting to turn off Auto Suggest whenever you are signed in to My NCBI.

Titles with Your Search Terms

The PubMed discovery ad that started out as More PubMed Articles has evolved into **Titles with your search terms**. This ad, also to the right of the search results, displays links for article titles. Notice that your search terms are bolded. Up to three are shown and each can be expanded to see the full source information using a mouseover (see Figure 2). There is a link to "See more" which takes you to a ranked list of up to 20 titles. (Keep in mind this list is generated using your search terms, and there could be more than 20 titles in PubMed.) The ranking is based on the number of times PubMed searchers have viewed the single record display.

Figure 2: Titles with your search terms can be expanded using the mouseover to see fuller title and source information.

Note: Discovery ads are subject to change at any time.

By Annette M. Nahin
MEDLARS Management Section

Nahin A. New for PubMed®: Auto Suggest and Titles with Your Search Terms. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Sep-Oct;(370):e7.

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September 10, 2009 [posted]

November 25, 2009 [Editor's note added]

PubMed Central® Releases New Search Option for Embargoed Articles

[Editor's note added November 25, 2009: Please note that the PMC search option only includes articles with an initial embargo of up to twelve months. Articles with an embargo greater than twelve months are not compliant with the NIH Public Access Policy and will appear in search results only when the full text is free in PMC.]

Finding embargoed article citations in PubMed Central (PMC) is now as easy as 1-2-3! [Note: "Embargoed" articles comprise those which are not immediately free on publication, but only after a specified time period.] With the implementation of a new PMC search option, you can easily retrieve both the citations for embargoed articles and their corresponding PMC reference numbers, known as PMCIDs. Because articles under embargo do not show up during a regular PMC search, this new feature is particularly valuable for authors and publishers who must submit PMCID as proof of compliance with the National Institutes of Health Public Access Policy.

1. Take it to the "Limits"

To locate the new search option from the PMC homepage, click on Advanced search (see Figure 1).



Figure 1: Choose Advanced search from the PMC homepage.

Next, click on the Limits tab at the top of the PMC search page (see Figure 2).

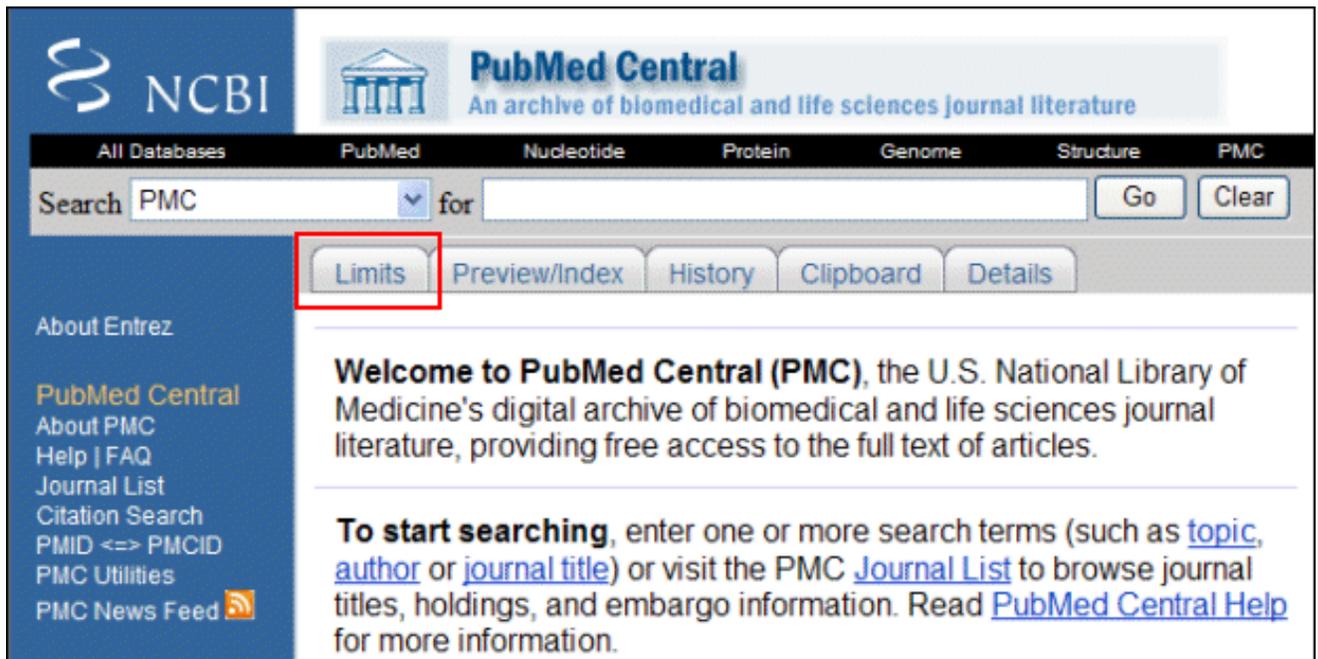


Figure 2: PMC Search Page.

2. Ready, Set, Search

Once you are on the Limits page, click in the field, "Show both free and embargoed articles." and enter your search and click Go (see Figure 3).



Figure 3: Search for Free and Embargoed Articles.

Next, take a look at the search results on the Summary display page (see Figure 4), where you can now see three tabs, "All," "Free," and "Embargoed," as well as the number of articles in each of these categories. These display features will allow you to obtain an immediate view of the number of Free vs. Embargoed articles within your initial search result.

The screenshot shows a search results page with a yellow header bar that reads "Limits: include embargoed articles". Below the header, there are several controls: "Display" set to "Summary", "Show" set to "20", "Sort By" (dropdown), and "Send to" (dropdown). A red box highlights three tabs: "All: 15776", "Free: 14744", and "Embargoed: 1032". Below the tabs, it says "Items 1 - 20 of 15776" and "Page 1 of 789 Next". The first article is listed with a checkbox, title "Schizophrenia and Violence: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis", authors "Seena Fazel, Gautam Gulati, Louise Linsell, John R. Geddes, and Martin Grann", journal "PLoS Med. 2009 August; 6(8): e1000120", DOI "10.1371/journal.pmed.1000120", and PMID "PMCID: PMC2718581". A red box highlights the text "| Free in PMC on 2009/08/11 |".

Figure 4: Results Page with Tabs for Free and Embargoed Article Citations.

3. Your Number is Up!

Finally, click on the "Embargoed" tab at the top of the Results Page. As shown in Figure 5, you will then be able to find the PMID at the bottom of an article citation, as well as the date on which the article itself becomes publicly available or "Free in PMC." Please note that the usual PMC links, such as "Full Text," will not appear with the citation until the article is viewable in PMC.

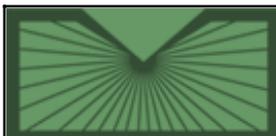
The screenshot shows the same search results page as Figure 4, but with the "Embargoed: 1032" tab selected. The "Items 1 - 20 of 1032" and "Page 1 of 52 Next" information is updated. The article details are the same, but the red box now highlights the PMID "PMCID: PMC2718581" and the date "| Free in PMC on 2009/08/11 |".

Figure 5: Embargoed Article PMID and Date of Availability.

**By Marla Fogelman
National Center for Biotechnology Information**

Fogelman M. PubMed Central® Releases New Search Option for Embargoed Articles. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Sep-Oct;(370):e8.

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September 30, 2009 [Editor's note added]

Preview of PubMed® Redesign Coming

[Editor's note: A feedback link (only on the preview-version) can be used to send comments. No replies can be made; use the Help Desk link if you need a reply.]

The redesign of the PubMed interface was announced in May (see: *PubMed® Redesign 2009*). Very soon a link on the PubMed homepage will connect to a preview version. The preview version will enable users to try out the new interface and is expected to run for at least two weeks after which PubMed will exist in the redesigned version. No changes to URLs will be necessary.

One aspect of the redesign affects display formats. There will be three of interest to most users: **Summary**, **Abstract**, and **MEDLINE**. The AbstractPlus and Citation formats will be retired as the Abstract format will combine aspects of both, e.g., Related Articles titles and MeSH® vocabulary. Any saved searches or links that were created with the Citation or AbstractPlus formats will eventually default to the new Abstract format.

A number of changes will be made to **Advanced Search** and **My NCBI** as a result of the redesign.

Watch for an upcoming article with more information about the redesign.

By Annette M. Nahin
MEDLARS Management Section

Nahin AM. Preview of PubMed® Redesign Coming. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Sep-Oct;(370):e9.

For more information:

- [Preview information](#)
- [Redesign information](#)
- [LinkOut and the Redesign](#)
- [Redesign Webcast](#)
- [PubMed Now Using the Redesigned Interface](#)

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September 17, 2009 [posted]

2010 MeSH® Files Available for Download

The Introduction to MeSH 2010 is now available. 2010 MeSH is also available for download in XML and ASCII formats.

Also available for 2010 from the same MeSH download page are:

- Pharmacologic Actions
- New Headings with Scope Notes
- MeSH Replaced Headings
- MeSH MN (tree number) changes
- 2010 MeSH in MARC format

2010 MeSH® Files Available for Download. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Sep-Oct; (370):e10.

Other pertinent articles:

[MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing Activities](#)

[2010 MeSH Now Available](#)

[2010 MeSH Files Available for Download](#)

[Cataloging News 2010](#)

[MEDLINE Data Changes — 2010](#)

[PubMed Notes — 2010](#)

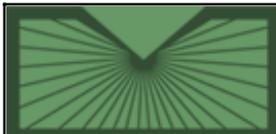
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September 17, 2009 [posted]

MedlinePlus® Now on Twitter

[Editor's Note: This is a reprint of an announcement published on the NLM® Web site on August 31, 2009. To be notified of announcements like this subscribe to NLM-Announces e-mail list.]

Follow us on Twitter, medlineplus4you, to get the latest health information from the National Library of Medicine® (NLM).

NLM launched medlineplus4you on Twitter as a companion to the NLM popular and respected consumer health Web site, MedlinePlus.gov.

Both MedlinePlus.gov provide trustworthy health and wellness information from US government agencies and other authoritative sources.

MedlinePlus® Now on Twitter. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Sep-Oct;(370):e11.

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September 17, 2009 [posted]

National Library of Medicine® Offers Disaster Information Resources on Hurricanes and Wildfires

[Editor's Note: This is a reprint of an announcement published on the NLM® Web site on August 31, 2009. To be notified of announcements like this subscribe to NLM-Announces e-mail list.]

With the hurricane season upon us and continuing battles with wildfires, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) leads federal efforts to provide online health and safety information for people in the path of a hurricane or wildfire.

For wildfire information, go to: <http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/enviro/californiafires.html>. Learn how to prepare and protect yourself from wildfires, and get information on how the smoke and particulate matter may affect your health.

And for up-to-date information on hurricanes, go to: <http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/enviro/hurricane.html>. Here, you can find information on everything from taking care of pets during a storm to food safety for consumers upon returning home after a hurricane.

A complete list of disaster health Web link pages can be found at: <http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/dimrc/subjectguides.html>.

Additionally, the National Library of Medicine (NLM) has numerous Web sites that provide information for the general public, emergency planners, and public health professionals. The NLM Web site, <http://medlineplus.gov> contain numerous Web pages with easy-to-understand information for the general public, available in English and Spanish.

- Hurricanes <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/hurricanes.html>
- Floods <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/floods.html>
- Disaster Preparation and Recovery <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/disasterpreparationandrecovery.html>

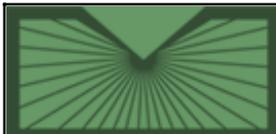
En español

- Huracanes <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/spanish/hurricanes.html>
- Inundaciones <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/spanish/floods.html>
- Preparativos y recuperación ante un desastre
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/spanish/disasterpreparationandrecovery.html>

National Library of Medicine® Offers Disaster Information Resources on Hurricanes and Wildfires. NLM Tech Bull.

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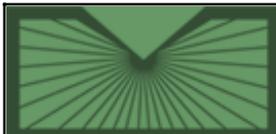
Unified Medical Language System® (UMLS®) News: Upcoming Webcast

The forthcoming reorganized UMLS Web pages will be discussed in the UMLS Webcast, "UMLS Web Site Changes," to be held on September 24, 2009 at 2:00 pm ET. The Webcast will include a guided tour of the new Web site and a question-and-answer session. Captioning will be provided, and the Webcast will be archived and available online for later viewing. For more information about the Webcast or to register, visit the [UMLS Webcasts](#) page.

Unified Medical Language System® (UMLS®) News: Upcoming Webcast. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Sep-Oct;(370):e13.

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September 22, 2009 [posted]

New LinkOut® for Libraries Quick Tours

A six-minute quick tour, Library Submission Utility: An Introduction, and a two-minute quick tour, Retrieving Your Password for the Library Submission Utility, are now available under the Training and Promotion section of the LinkOut for Libraries homepage and on the Distance Education Program Resources page. These quick tours require the Adobe Flash™ Player and were created using Qarbon's ViewletBuilder™.

New LinkOut® for Libraries Quick Tours. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Sep-Oct;(370):e14.

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U.S. National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894
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September 24, 2009 [posted]

Unified Medical Language System[®] (UMLS[®]) Web Site Changes

UMLS Web Site Changes

NLM[®] reorganized the UMLS Web site (see Figure 1). Information is now divided into four categories:

- **New Users (1)** — basic information for users who have little or no experience with UMLS; includes information about getting a UMLS License;
- **User Education (2)** — UMLS Webcasts, Quick Tours, and links to papers and presentations about the UMLS;
- **Knowledge Sources (3)** — information about the three UMLS Knowledge Sources, including relevant chapters of the new UMLS Reference Manual and Fact Sheets and;
- **Implementation Resources (4)** — technical information such as Database Query Diagrams and Database Load Scripts for application development; includes information about MetamorphoSys and the Rich Release Format Browser.

The new UMLS Web site homepage also includes a list of "Quick Links" to popular UMLS Web pages. Other links on the homepage include UMLS News, Downloads, Metathesaurus License Agreement, and the *UMLS Reference Manual*.

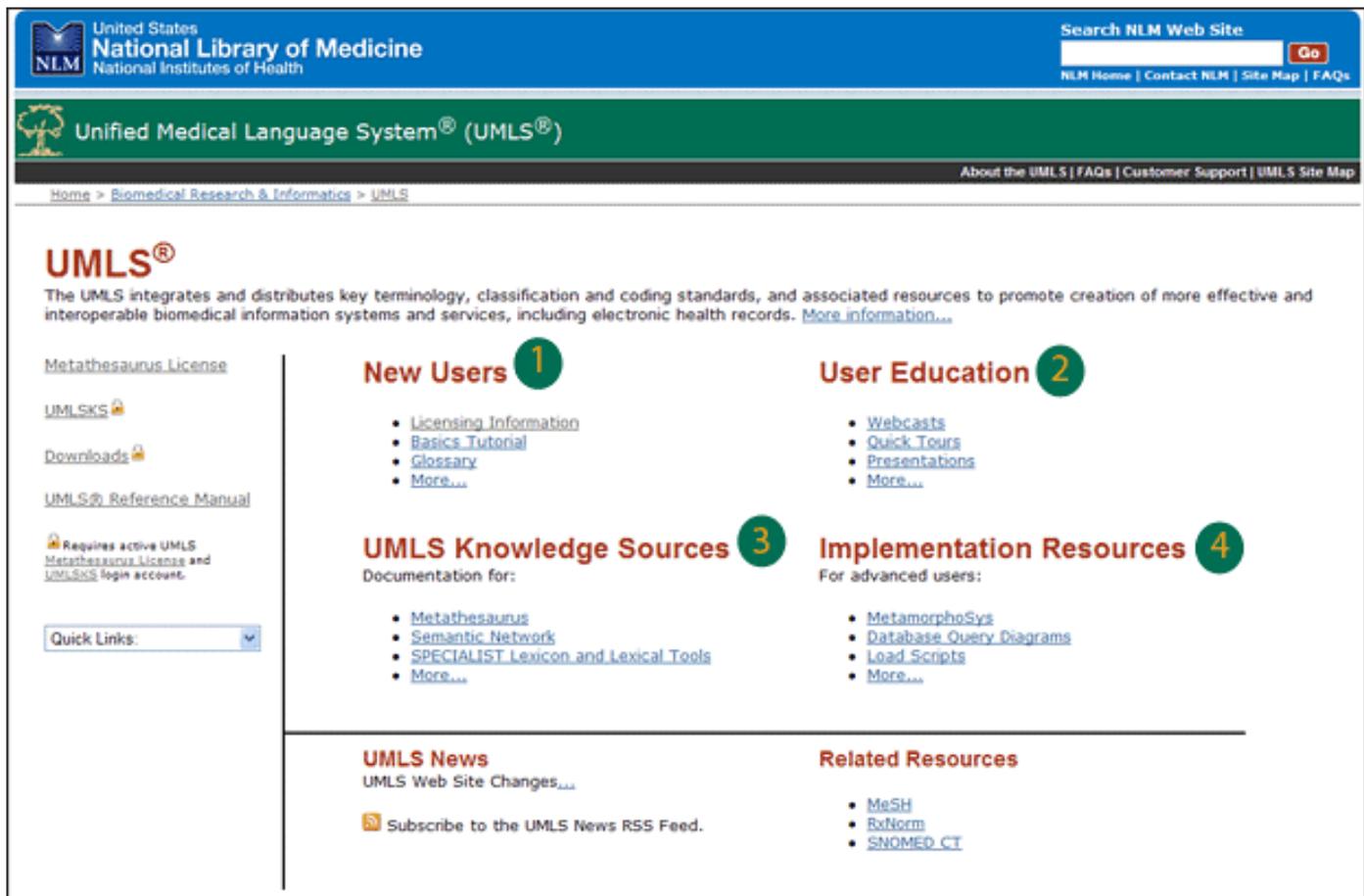


Figure 1: Reorganized UMLS homepage.

UMLS Reference Manual

As part of the UMLS Web site reorganization, NLM rewrote the UMLS Release Documentation as the *UMLS Reference Manual*, a new book on the NCBI Bookshelf. Information specific to a UMLS Release, such as sources included in the current version of the Metathesaurus and statistics regarding the number of concepts, remains on the UMLS Web site while general reference information now resides on the Bookshelf. This change allows users to search the general reference information directly within the manual itself. The *UMLS Reference Manual* has been formatted to increase readability and each chapter can be printed as a PDF file.

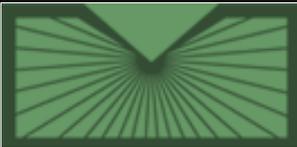
UMLS Webcast

The reorganized pages were discussed in the UMLS Webcast, "UMLS Web Site Changes." The archived Webcast is available on the UMLS Webcasts page.

**By Rachel Kleinsorge
MEDLARS Management Section**

Kleinsorge R. Unified Medical Language System® (UMLS®) Web Site Changes. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Sep-Oct;(370):e15.

U.S. National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894
National Institutes of Health, Department of Health & Human Services
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NLM Technical Bulletin

National Library of Medicine | National Institutes of Health

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September 30, 2009 [posted]

September 30, 2009 [Editor's note added]

October 19, 2009 [Editor's note added]

October 27, 2009 [Editor's note added]

PubMed® Redesign

[Editor's note added October 27, 2009: PubMed changed to the redesigned interface on Tuesday, October 27, 2009.]

[Editor's note added September 20, 2009: Preview information is available in the article, Preview of PubMed Redesign Coming. Please also see LinkOut in the PubMed Redesign.]

NLM® is pleased to announce a redesign of the PubMed interface. While retaining the robust functionality, the interface was simplified to make it easier to use while promoting scientific discovery.

The changes to PubMed are outlined below. Please note that search processing, including Automatic Term Mapping, has not changed.

PubMed Homepage

The PubMed homepage has been streamlined, requiring less effort to find resources. The new homepage includes an NCBI Header, Search Bar, and Footer that are common to all PubMed pages (see Figure 1).

The **NCBI Header** includes an NCBI Resources pull-down menu categorized by topic, a How To menu, and the Sign In for My NCBI.

The **Search Bar** retains the database selection menu, and includes a link to Advanced search and Help. Additional Search bar selections, RSS and Save search, display after running a PubMed search.

The Go button is now the Search button.

Access to the popular tools and resources previously found on the PubMed homepage sidebar may be found under PubMed Tools (e.g., the Single Citation Matcher and Clinical Queries) and More Resources (e.g., New and Noteworthy and the PubMed Tutorials).

For more information:

[Preview information](#)

[Redesign information](#)

[LinkOut and the Redesign](#)

[Redesign Webcast](#)

[PubMed Now Using the Redesigned Interface](#)

The **Footer** includes links to many NCBI resources.

The Limits, Preview/Index, History and Details tabs' features have been consolidated in **Advanced search**.

The screenshot displays the PubMed.gov homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'NCBI Resources' and 'How To' menus, and a 'My NCBI | Sign In' link. Below this is the 'PubMed.gov' logo and a search bar containing 'PubMed'. To the right of the search bar are links for 'Advanced search' and 'Help', and 'Search' and 'Clear' buttons. A large banner features a 'Welcome to PubMed' message, stating that the database has over 19 million citations. To the right of the banner is a 'Rapid Research Notes' (RRN) logo. Below the banner are three columns of links: 'Using PubMed' (including Quick Start, Author, Journal, Full Text, and FAQs), 'PubMed Tools' (including Citation Matchers, Clinical Queries, and E-Utilities), and 'More Resources' (including New and Noteworthy, Tutorials, MeSH Database, Journals Database, and Clinical Trials). A central widget promotes 'NLM/NCBI H1N1 Flu Resources' with a 'FLU.GOV' logo and a list of links. At the bottom, a footer contains a breadcrumb trail, a 'Help Desk' link, and four columns of resource links: 'GETTING STARTED', 'RESOURCES', 'POPULAR', and 'FEATURED'.



Figure 1: New PubMed Homepage.

Summary Results

Changes to the Summary format include these modifications (see Figure 2):

- Item checkboxes appear above the item number.
 - The previous free article notations have been combined into the single indicator, Free article.
 - Items in the Clipboard display the green note, Item in clipboard, in lieu of displaying the citation number in green.
 - Display Settings and Send to features (see below) appear only at the top of the search results.
 - To move to another page, the options are now First, Last, Previous, and Next.
-

The screenshot shows the PubMed website interface. At the top, there are navigation links for 'NCBI Resources', 'How To', and user options like 'pubmeddemo', 'My NCBI', and 'Sign Out'. The search bar contains the text 'human genetic resistance malaria'. Below the search bar, there are options for 'Display Settings' (Summary, 20 per page, Sorted by Recently Added), 'Send to', and 'Clipboard: 4 items'. The main results section shows 'Results: 1 to 20 of 579' with navigation arrows. Four search results are listed, each with a checkbox, a title, authors, journal information, and PMID. On the right side, there is a 'Filter your results:' section with 'All (579)' selected, and links for 'Review (144)' and 'Free Full Text (220)'. Below that, there are sections for 'Titles with your search terms' and '119 free full-text articles in PubMed Central'.

Figure 2: PubMed Redesign Summary Results.

My NCBI Filters

Filter your results, on the right of the screen, has replaced the Filter tabs (see Figure 2). It provides Manage Filters, a quick link to change filter selections. Free Full Text has been added as a default filter option for users not signed in to My NCBI. Click on the filter link to display the filter contents. A plus sign, will display which if clicked, will add a search for that filter to the search box.

Limits

Limits (which can be activated on the Advanced search page) appear on the upper right of the screen, with links to change or remove them (see Figure 3).

Related Data

Find related data has replaced the database "Links" selections previously available on the Display pull-down menu. After selecting a database from the menu, a database-specific options menu will display if more than one option is available, as well as a description of how the related data were generated (see Figure 3).

The screenshot displays the PubMed.gov search results for the query "low dose aspirin stroke prevention women". The search results are sorted by "Recently Added" and show 1 to 20 of 129 results. The first four results are listed, each with a checkbox, a title, authors, journal information, and PMID. The search interface includes a search bar, navigation buttons, and several side panels. The "Limits Activated: English" panel is highlighted with a red box. The "Filter your results" panel is also highlighted with a red box, showing options for "All (129)", "Review (27)", and "Free Full Text (39)". The "Find related data" panel is highlighted with a red box, showing the "UniGene" database selected and a "Find items" button.

Figure 3: Summary results including Limits, Filter your results, and Find related data (with UniGene selected).

Display Formats

The display formats have been modified and include the following options:

- Summary (see above)
- Summary (text)
 - Previously available by selecting Display Summary, and then Send to Text.
- Abstract (see Figure 4)
 - The features of the AbstractPlus and Citation formats have been combined to create the new Abstract format. This display includes expandable sections for supplemental information such as Publication Types, MeSH Terms, Substances, Grant Support, Secondary Source IDs,

Personal Name as Subject, and LinkOut data. You can choose to have these sections (except LinkOut) expanded by default using My NCBI Preferences.

- **All links from this record** has replaced the Links pull-down menu. A mouseover for each selection displays a description of how the related data were generated.
- Result items in the Clipboard display the note, Item in clipboard, in lieu of displaying the citation number in green (see Figure 7).
- All LinkOut icons, including those activated by a URL parameter or a My NCBI setting, display in the top right of the Abstract format for a single record display, and below the abstract when you are viewing multiple records on one screen (see the article, *LinkOut[®] in the PubMed[®] Redesign*).
- The Abstract LinkOut section is not included when displaying multiple records in the Abstract format.
 - The Libraries LinkOut Holdings link (previously named Libraries in the LinkOut report) only displays in the LinkOut section when a library icon has been activated via My NCBI or a URL parameter.
- Multiple records in the Abstract format display some Summary discovery ads (right sidebar) based on the initial search.
- Abstract (text)
 - Previously available by selecting Display AbstractPlus, and then Send to Text.
- MEDLINE[®]
- XML (Note: Valid XML available from E-Utilities.)
- PMID List

The Brief, Citation, and AbstractPlus formats are no longer available. The MEDLINE, XML, and PMID List display only in text format.

NCBI Resources How To PubMed.gov U.S. National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health

Search: PubMed Advanced search Help Search Clear

Display Settings: Abstract Send to: Free full text article at www.cma.ca FREE full text article in PubMed Central

CMAJ. 2009 Aug 4;181(3-4):159-63. Epub 2009 Jul 20.

Investigation of the first cases of human-to-human infection with the new swine-origin influenza A (H1N1) virus in Canada.

Cutler J, Schleihauf E, Hatchette TF, Billard B, Watson-Creed G, Davidson R, Li Y, Bastien N, Sarwal S; Nova Scotia Human Swine Influenza Investigation Team.

Collaborators (34)
Canadian Field Epidemiology Program, Public Health Agency of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

The outbreak of human infection due to the novel swine-origin influenza A (H1N1) virus began in Mexico in March 2009. As of July 6, 2009, more than 94,000 laboratory-confirmed cases were reported in over 100 countries, including 7983 cases in Canada. In this report, we describe the epidemiologic and clinical characteristics of the first cluster of reported cases of human-to-human transmission of the new influenza virus in Canada.

PMD: 19620268 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] PMID: 2717684

MeSH Terms:

- Adolescent
- Adult
- Canada/epidemiology
- Child
- Cluster Analysis
- Disease Outbreaks/prevention & control
- Disease Outbreaks/statistics & numerical data*
- Disease Transmission, Infectious/prevention & control
- Disease Transmission, Infectious/statistics & numerical data
- Female
- Humans
- Infection Control/methods
- Influenza A Virus, H1N1 Subtype/isolation & purification*
- Influenza, Human/diagnosis
- Influenza, Human/epidemiology*
- Influenza, Human/transmission
- Influenza, Human/virology*
- Male
- Middle Aged
- Young Adult

Related articles

- Review April 2009: an outbreak of swine-origin influenza A(H1N1) virus w/ [Microbes Infect. 2009]
- Emergence of a novel swine-origin influenza A (H1N1) virus in humans. [N Engl J Med. 2009]
- Outbreak of swine-origin influenza A (H1N1) virus infection - Mex [MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2009]
- New influenza A(H1N1) virus infections in Spain, April-May 2009. [Euro Surveill. 2009]
- Review Towards a sane and rational approach to management of influenza H1N1 2009. [Virol J. 2009]

All links from this record

- Related Articles
- References for this PMC Article
- Free in PMC

Recent activity

- Influenza A Virus, H1N1... (853) PubMed
- Influenza A Virus, H1N1 Subtype
- human infection swine ori... (35)
- swine flu outbreak (274) PubMed
- Investigation of the first cases of human-to-human infection with the new swine-origin

Figure 4: Abstract format with MeSH Terms displayed.

Display Settings

The Display Settings menu replaces the Display, Show and Sort By menus.

The consolidated **Display Settings** menu should be used to change results to a different display **format**, change the number of **items per page**, and the **sort** parameter. Make your selection(s), then use the Apply button (see Figure 5).

NCBI Resources How To PubMed.gov U.S. National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health

Search: PubMed RSS Save search Advanced search Help

low dose aspirin stroke prevention women Search Clear

Display Settings: Summary, 20 per page, Sorted by Recently Added Send to: Filter your results:

Format	Items per page	Sort by
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Summary	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Recently Added
<input type="radio"/> Summary (text)	<input type="radio"/> 10	<input type="radio"/> Pub Date
<input type="radio"/> Abstract	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 20	<input type="radio"/> First Author
<input type="radio"/> Abstract (text)	<input type="radio"/> 50	<input type="radio"/> Last Author
<input type="radio"/> MEDLINE	<input type="radio"/> 100	<input type="radio"/> Journal
<input type="radio"/> XML	<input type="radio"/> 200	<input type="radio"/> Title
<input type="radio"/> PMID List		

Apply

Filter your results:

- All (139)
- Review (31)
- Free Full Text (39)

Manage Filters

7 free full-text articles in PubMed Central

- ▶ Aspirin in the primary and secondary prevention of vascular disease: [Lancet. 2009]
- ▶ **Review** Essential fatty acids and their metabolites could function [Lipids Health Dis. 2008]
- ▶ Aspirin and Simvastatin Combination for Cardiovascular Events Prevention [Trials. 2007]

▶ See all (7)...

1. [Aspirin versus placebo in patients with acute coronary syndromes](#)

2. [\(ATLAS ACS-TIMI 46\): a randomised, double-blind, phase II trial.](#)
Mega JL, Braunwald E, Mohanavelu S, Burton P, Poulter R, Misselwitz F, Hricak V, Barnathan ES, Bordes P, Witkowski A, Markov V, Oppenheimer L, Gibson CM; ATLAS ACS-TIMI 46 study group. Lancet. 2009 Jul 4;374(9683):29-38. Epub 2009 Jun 17. PMID: 19539361 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] [Related articles](#)

Figure 5: Display Settings menu.

Send to (destination options)

The **Send to** menu should be used to send citations to a File, Clipboard, Collections, E-mail or to Order (see Figure 6). Use Send to File and select the MEDLINE format to download records for use with reference management software.

The **RSS** feature was moved from the Send to menu to the Search bar. **The Send to Printer option was removed; use your browser's print options to print records.**

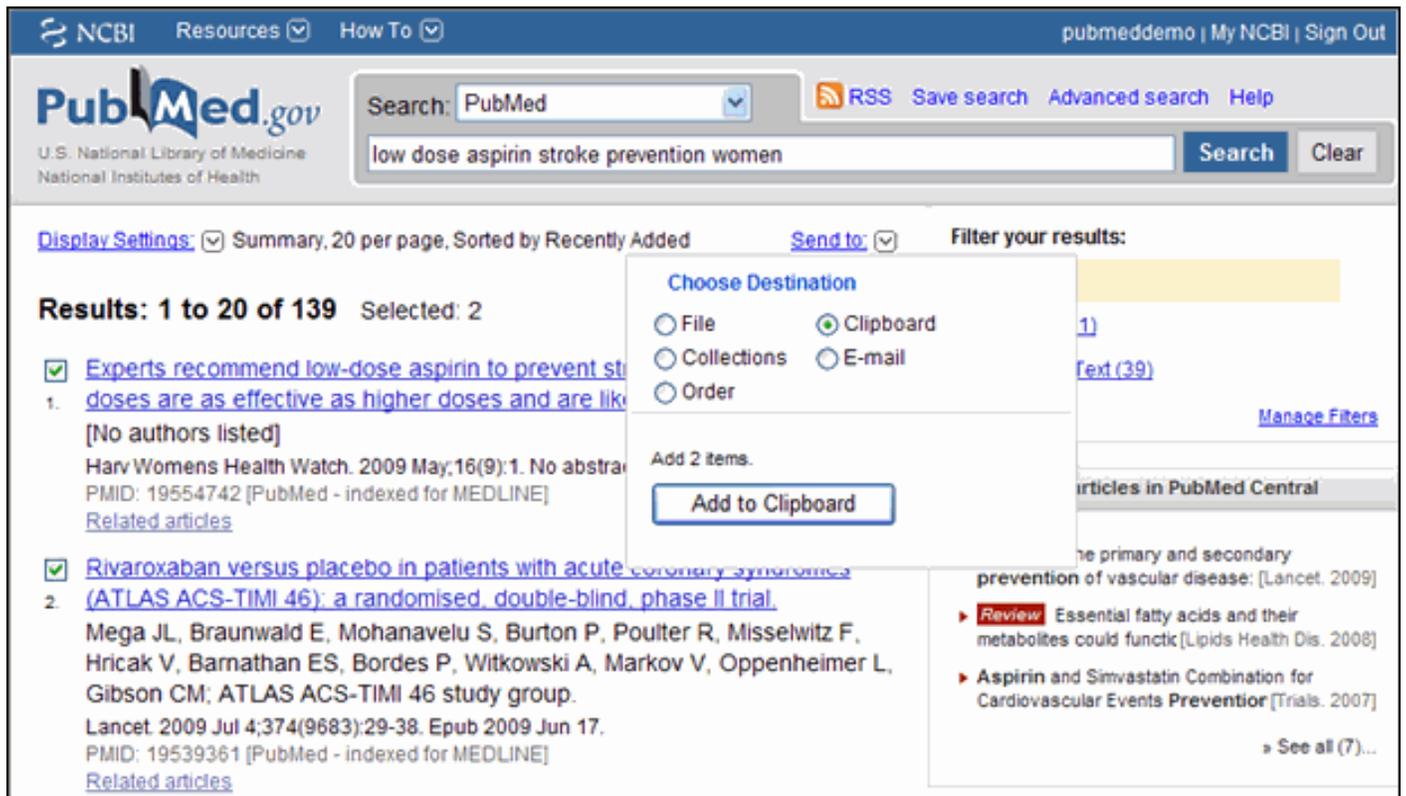


Figure 6: Send to menu with Clipboard selected.

Clipboard

A *Clipboard* link will display after sending citations to the Clipboard. Click the Clipboard number of items link to display the Clipboard contents (see Figure 7).

Individual citations in the Clipboard include a Remove from clipboard option. In addition, Remove all items displays at the top of the Clipboard page; this option changes to Remove selected items when using the check boxes to select items to delete.



Figure 7: Green notation indicates item is in the Clipboard; blue link takes you to the Clipboard.

Advanced search

The Advanced search page was modified to use the redesign look and feel. Changes include:

- Incorporating the new search bar
- Replacing "Add More Citation Search Fields" in the Search by Author, Journal, Publication Date, and more section, with a generic "Add More Search Fields"
- Removing the Preview button from the Index of Fields and Field Values section
- Renaming the Queries section to More Resources
- Adding a link to the Single Citation Matcher in the More Resources section

PubMed Help

The PubMed Help has been updated to reflect the redesign changes.

Discovery Ads

The discovery ads and search sensors have been modified slightly to ensure the ads fit well in the new design. One significant change is some Summary results discovery ads, which are generated based on a user's search terms, will display in the discovery column when displaying multiple records in the Abstract format. A single record displayed in the Abstract format will include the discovery ads for the *particular citation*.

My NCBI

My NCBI was updated with the following changes:

[Editor's note: These changes were implemented in PubMed on October 14, 2009.]

- **Single Citation Display** - The PubMed Preference for Single Citation Display was removed given that the Citation and AbstractPlus formats have merged into a single Abstract format.
- **Abstract Supplemental Data** - A preference has been added to set the Abstract format to open the supplemental information, e.g., MeSH, Publication Types, by default when you are signed in to My NCBI. This does not include LinkOut information.
- **Links Display** - This feature was removed from PubMed Preferences as the "All links from this record" feature replaced the Links pull-down menu. (It is retained under Common Preferences.)
- **Saved Search E-mail Selections** - The format selections for My NCBI automatic e-mail updates was modified to match the new set of available formats.
- **Auto Suggest** - An option was added to turn off the Auto Suggest feature when you are signed in to My NCBI (see the article, *New for PubMed®: Auto Suggest and Titles with Your Search Terms*).

By Kathi Canese
National Center for Biotechnology Information

Canese K. PubMed® Redesign. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Sep-Oct;(370):e16.

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September 30, 2009 [posted]

LinkOut[®] in the PubMed[®] Redesign

[Editor's note: See the articles *Preview of PubMed[®] Redesign Coming* and *PubMed[®] Redesign for additional information.*]

Library LinkOut and Outside Tool icons

The new PubMed interface will display the Library LinkOut and Outside Tool icons on the Abstract format. Library icons are still activated by accessing PubMed through a special URL or by selecting a LinkOut Library as a filter in My NCBI.

Libraries using LinkOut should continue to use the URL below to activate their icons in PubMed:

[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?holding=*NameAbbr*](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?holding=<i>NameAbbr</i>)

NameAbbr is a library's LinkOut user name

Similarly, libraries using Outside Tool should continue to use this URL to activate their icons:

[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?otool=*OutsideToolusername*](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?otool=<i>OutsideToolusername</i>)

Libraries using shared My NCBI account to activate should continue to use:

[http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?myncbishare=*MyNCBIusername*](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?myncbishare=<i>MyNCBIusername</i>)

MyNCBIusername is the username for the shared My NCBI account

When a *single* citation is displayed, the icons are in the upper right corner (see Figure 1). When more than one citation is displayed in the Abstract format, the icons are found beneath the abstract (see Figure 2).

Please note it is recommended that libraries update the URLs used to access PubMed to <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>

For more information:

[Preview information](#)

[Redesign information](#)

[LinkOut and the Redesign](#)

[Redesign Webcast](#)

[PubMed Now Using the Redesigned Interface](#)

NCBI Resources How To My NCBI Sign In

PubMed.gov
U.S. National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health

Search: PubMed [v] RSS Save search Advanced search Help

Search Clear

Display Settings: Abstract Send to:

J Am Coll Cardiol. 2009 Aug 25;54(9):840-50.

Autonomic nervous system activity measured directly and QT interval variability in normal and pacing-induced tachycardia heart failure dogs.

Piccirillo G, Magri D, Ogawa M, Song J, Chong VJ, Han S, Joung B, Choi EK, Hwang S, Chen LS, Lin SF, Chen PS.

Dipartimento di Scienze dell'invecchiamento, Università degli Studi di Roma La Sapienza, Rome, Italy. gianfranco.piccirillo@uniroma1.it

Comment in:
J Am Coll Cardiol. 2009 Aug 25;54(9):851-2.

OBJECTIVES: This study sought to find out more about the relationship between sympathetic and vagal nerve activity and the cardiac repolarization in a canine model of pacing-induced tachycardia congestive heart failure (CHF). BACKGROUND: The QT variability index (QTVI), a noninvasive marker of temporal cardiac repolarization dispersion, is among the risk factors for sudden death during CHF. Among factors influencing this variable are the myocardial damage and the autonomic nervous system activity typical of dilated cardiomyopathy. METHODS: We assessed autonomic nervous system activity recorded from an implanted data transmitter that monitored integrated left stellate-ganglion nervous activity, integrated vagus nerve activity, and electrocardiogram. We collected 36 segments recorded at baseline and 36 after induced CHF. We then arbitrarily identified recording segments as containing low or high sympathetic activity values, and we compared corrected QT intervals and the QTVI under a given sympathetic activity condition at baseline and after inducing CHF. RESULTS: In the high sympathetic activity subgroup, both QT variables increased from baseline to CHF (corrected QT intervals, $p < 0.01$; QTVI, $p < 0.05$) whereas in the low sympathetic activity subgroup they remained unchanged. The baseline QTVI correlated inversely with integrated vagus nerve activity ($r(2) = 0.16$; $\beta = -0.47$; $p < 0.05$) whereas, during CHF, the QTVI correlated directly with integrated left stellate-ganglion nervous activity ($r(2) = 0.32$; $\beta = 0.27$, $p < 0.01$). CONCLUSIONS: During CHF, sympathetic activation is associated with an increase in the QT interval and QTVI. Because these changes vary over time, they could result from myocardial structural damage and sympathetic activation combined. Conversely, under normal conditions, no relationship exists between sympathetic activation and the QT variables. 2009 by the American College of Cardiology Foundation

PMD: 19695465 [PubMed - In process]

Publication Types, Grant Support
LinkOut

ELSEVIER FULL-TEXT ARTICLE
USC-SOM Online
USC-SOM in Print
NIH LIBRARY FULL-TEXT PLUS!

Related articles

- ▶ Power spectral analysis of heart rate variability and autonomic nervous sys [Heart Rhythm. 2009]
- ▶ Effects of sildenafil citrate (viagra) on cardiac repolarization and on autonon [Am Heart J. 2002]
- ▶ Influence of age, the autonomic nervous system, and anxiety on QT-interval [Clin Sci (Lond). 2001]
- ▶ **Review** [The neurovegetative system in heart failure and heart transpl [Ital Heart J Suppl. 2001]
- ▶ **Review** QT dispersion and heart rate variability in sudden death risk ε [Medicina (Kaunas). 2006]

> See reviews... | > See all...

All links from this record

- ▶ Related Articles

Recent activity

Turn Off Clear

- Autonomic nervous system activity measured directly and QT interval
- 19695465 [uid] (1)
- vitamin d receptor (5556)
- fluorescent protein (153269)
- protein expression (935210) PubMed

> See more...

Figure 1: Library LinkOut and Outside Tool icons in Abstract display for a single citation.

The screenshot displays the PubMed search results interface. At the top, there is a search bar with 'PubMed' entered and buttons for 'Search' and 'Clear'. Below the search bar, the page shows 'Results: 1 to 100 of 17535'. Two abstracts are visible:

- Abstract 1:**
 - Title: **Marked MMP-2 transcriptional up-regulation in mononuclear leukocytes invading the subarachnoidal space in aseptic suppurative Steroid-Responsive Meningitis-Arteritis in dogs.**
 - Authors: Schwartz M, Puff C, Stein VM, Baumgärtner W, Tipold A.
 - Journal: *Vet Immunol Immunopathol.* 2009 Aug 13. Epub 2009 Aug 13.
 - PMID: 19733404 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher]
 - Abstract text: Canine Steroid-Responsive Meningitis-Arteritis (SRMA) is a suitable animal model for studies on the development of neutrophilic pleocytosis in aseptic meningitis. Samples of dogs in the acute phase of SRMA (n=15) were examined for gene expression of matrix metalloproteinases (MMP) -2 and -9 and tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMP)-1 and -2. Results were compared to those of dogs under glucocorticosteroid treatment for SRMA (n=15) and dogs with other inflammatory and neoplastic diseases of the central nervous system (CNS) (n=19). Samples included mononuclear (FBMCs) and polymorphonuclear cells (PBMNs) of peripheral blood and cerebrospinal fluid white blood cells (CSF WBCs). In the acute phase of SRMA CSF WBCs showed mRNA expression for MMP-2 and -9 and TIMP-1 and -2, highlighting a contribution of these cells to the overall content of MMPs and TIMPs in CSF. MMP-2 mRNA levels in CSF WBCs were significantly up-regulated in comparison to FBMC expression levels, suggesting that MMP-2 is relevant for FBMC invasion into the subarachnoidal space and that the expression is influenced by migratory activity through the blood-CSF-barrier.
 - Related articles: [Related articles](#)
 - Icons: Elsevier Full-Text Article, USC-SOM Online, NIH Library Full-Text Plus.
- Abstract 2:**
 - Title: **PACS-1 mediates phosphorylation-dependent ciliary trafficking of the cyclic-nucleotide-gated channel in olfactory sensory neurons.**
 - Authors: Jenkins PM, Zhang L, Thomas G, Martens JR.
 - Journal: *J Neurosci.* 2009 Aug 26;29(34):10541-51.
 - PMID: 19710307 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
 - Abstract text: Impaired ciliary protein transport in olfactory sensory neurons (OSNs) leads to anosmia, and is a newly recognized clinical manifestation of a class of human disorders called ciliopathies. Surprisingly little is known regarding the mechanisms controlling trafficking to this unique neuronal compartment. Here, we show a novel role for phosphofurin acidic cluster-sorting protein 1 (PACS-1) in the ciliary trafficking of the olfactory cyclic-nucleotide-gated (CNG) channel. PACS-1 is an intracellular sorting protein that mediates its effects through the binding of acidic clusters on cargo protein. This interaction is dependent on CK2 phosphorylation of both PACS-1 and its cargo. We show that CNGB1b contains two putative PACS-1 binding sites, which are phosphorylated by the serine/threonine protein kinase, CK2. Additionally, we show that PACS-1 is expressed in OSNs and interacts in complex with the CNG channel. CK2 inhibition in native OSNs causes a loss of CNG channel from cilia and subsequent olfactory dysfunction, while adenoviral expression of mutant PACS-1 causes similar mislocalization. These results provide a mechanism for the subunit-dependent ciliary trafficking of the CNG channel and offer insight into the mechanisms of ciliary transport.
 - Related articles: [Related articles](#)
 - Icons: Final Version (Memorand), USC-SOM Online, USC-SOM in Print, NIH Library Full-Text Plus.

Figure 2: Library LinkOut and Outside Tool icons in Abstract display for multiple citations.

In the new PubMed interface, the maximum icon size for Library LinkOut and publisher icons has changed to 120 pixels wide by 30 pixels high. Library and publisher icons larger than 120x30 will be automatically reduced to fit the size limit. Libraries that wish to update their icons can do so by entering an icon URL or uploading an icon file through the Submission Utility.

Library Holdings Filter

Libraries that select a filter for their LinkOut holdings in a My NCBI shared account will see the filter listed under "Filter your results" section of the display (see Figure 3).

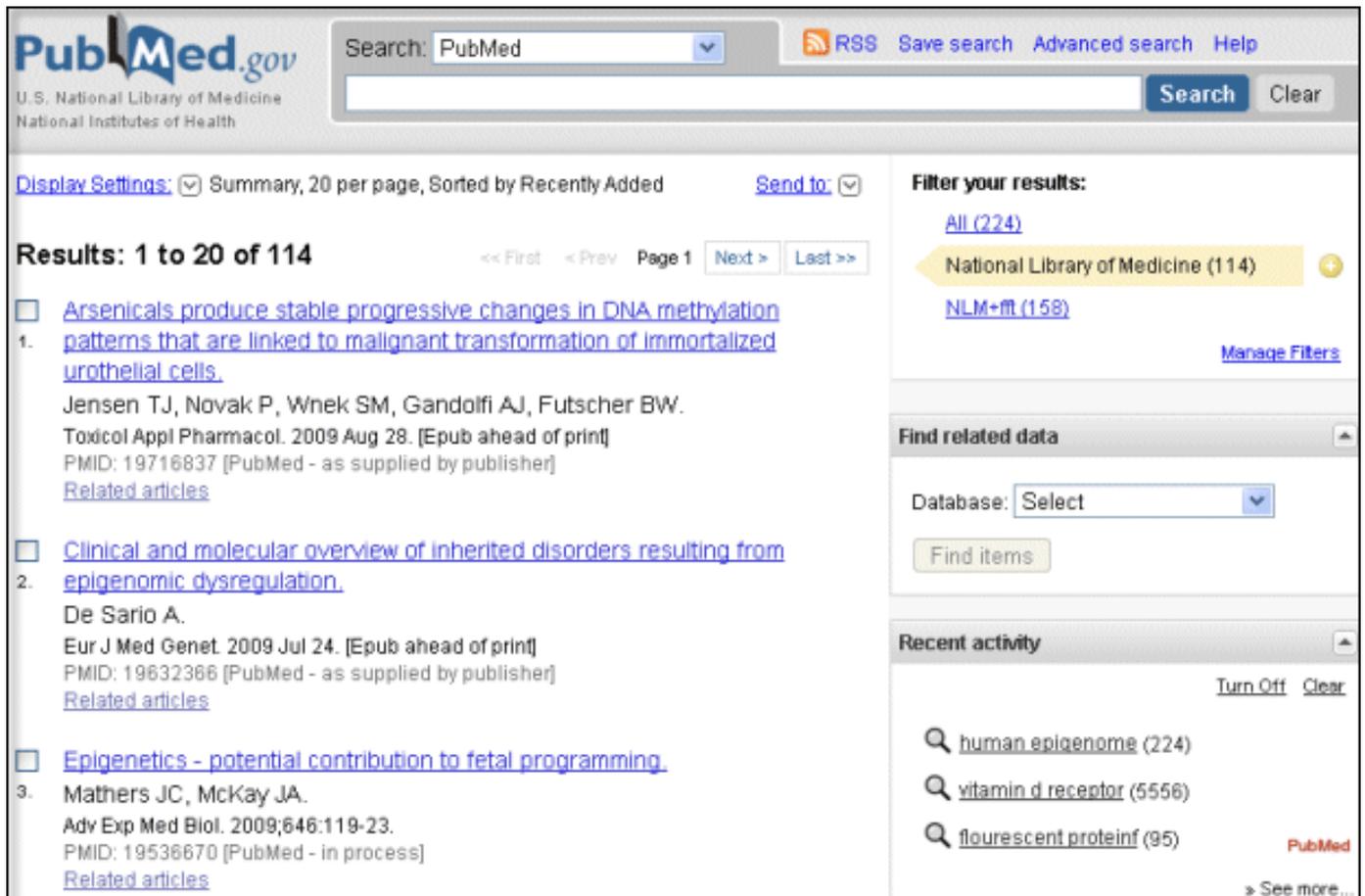


Figure 3: Library holdings filter and custom filter under "Filter your results."

"Filter your results" provides the same functionality as the former filter tabs. Clicking on a library filter link narrows results to citations found in a library's LinkOut holdings.

To see the filters selected in My NCBI, libraries continue to access PubMed through the URL.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?myncbishare=MyNCBIusername>

LinkOut Information

The LinkOut information shows all full text and supplemental information links available for a PubMed citation. The former LinkOut Display format was absorbed by the new Abstract display. You must display a *single* item in the Abstract format to access the LinkOut information. The LinkOut information is located below the abstract and users will need to expand the plus sign (+) next to "LinkOut - more resources" to see the full text and supplemental information links available there (see Figure 4). This information will not be automatically expanded using the My NCBI preference to automatically open the supplemental information. When displaying multiple records in the Abstract format, the LinkOut option will not be included.


 Search: PubMed
[RSS](#) [Save search](#) [Advanced search](#) [Help](#)

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 National Institutes of Health

[Display Settings:](#) Abstract [Send to:](#)

Mamm Genome. 2006 Feb;17(2):103-10. Epub 2006 Feb 7.

The Purkinje cell degeneration 5J mutation is a single amino acid insertion that destabilizes Nna1 protein.

Chakrabarti L, Neal JT, Miles M, Martinez RA, Smith AC, Sopher BL, La Spada AR.
 Department of Laboratory Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98195-7110, USA.

In the mouse, Purkinje cell degeneration (pcd) is a recessive mutation characterized by degeneration of cerebellar Purkinje cells, retinal photoreceptors, olfactory bulb mitral neurons, and certain thalamic neurons, and is accompanied by defective spermatogenesis. Previous studies of pcd have led to the identification of Nna1 as the causal gene; however, how loss of Nna1 function results in neurodegeneration remains unresolved. One useful approach for establishing which functional domains of a protein underlie a recessive phenotype has been to determine the genetic basis of the various alleles at the locus of interest. Because none of the pcd alleles analyzed at the time of the identification of Nna1 provided insight into the molecular basis of Nna1 loss-of-function, we obtained a recent pcd remutation--pcd5J, and after determining that its phenotype is comparable to existing pcd severe alleles, we sought its genetic basis by sequencing Nna1. In this article we report that pcd5J results from the insertion of a single GAC triplet encoding an aspartic acid residue at position 775 of Nna1. Although this insertion does not affect Nna1 expression at the RNA level, Nna1pcd-5J protein expression is markedly decreased. Pulse-chase experiments reveal that the aspartic acid insertion dramatically destabilizes Nna1pcd-5J protein, accounting for the observation that pcd5J is a severe allele. The presence of a readily detectable genetic mutation in pcd5J confirms that Nna1 loss-of-function alone underlies the broad pcd phenotype and will facilitate further studies of how Nna1 loss-of-function produces neurodegeneration and defective spermatogenesis in pcd mice.

PMID: 16465590 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Publication Types, MeSH Terms, Substances, Grant Support

LinkOut - more resources

Full Text Sources:

- [Springer](#)
- [EBSCO](#)
- [Ingenta plc](#)
- [OhioLINK Electronic Journal Center](#)
- [Swets Information Services](#)

Other Literature Sources:

- [COS Scholar Universe](#)

Molecular Biology Databases:

- [\(L\)-ASPARTIC ACID - HSDB](#)
- [KOMP - KOMP Repository](#)

Research Materials:

- [DBA/2J-Agtpbp1pcd-5J/J - Jackson Laboratory JAX@Mice Database](#)

Miscellaneous:

- [Mouse Genome Informatics \(MGI\)](#)

Libraries:

- [LinkOut Holdings](#)  [Link to list of libraries with access to electronic full text and/or print](#)

Figure 4: LinkOut - more resources full text and supplementary information links in Abstract display for a single citation.

The "LinkOut Holdings" link (see Figure 4) will only be included with the LinkOut information if users access PubMed through a URL that includes one of the following parameters: holding=, myncbshare=, or otool= (see complete URLs above). The "LinkOut Holdings" link leads to an alphabetical list of libraries that offer electronic full text access or hold the print version of the article in their collections (see Figure 5).

NCBI Resources How To

LinkOut Holdings

[The Purkinje cell degeneration 5J mutation is a single amino acid insertion that destabilizes Nna1 protein.](#)

Chakrabarti L, Neal JT, Miles M, Martinez RA, Smith AC, Sopher BL, La Spada AR.
Mamm Genome. 2006 Feb;17(2):103-10. Epub 2006 Feb 7.
PMID: 16465590 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Check the collections of **LinkOut Libraries** that are related to this PubMed record below. Libraries maintain their links using the [Library Submission Utility](#).

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [Y](#) [Z](#) [All](#)

Galen College School of Nursing Library, FL	Electronic Full-text
Galter Health Sciences Library Northwestern University, IL	Electronic Full-text
Gateway Technical College Libraries	Electronic Full-text
Gazi University, Turkey	Electronic Full-text
Genentech Inc., South San Francisco, CA	Link to OpenURL server
Gifu Women's University, Japan	Electronic Full-text
Gorgas Memorial Library, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research & Naval Medical Research Center, Washington, DC	Electronic Full-text Print Collection

Figure 5: Alphabetical list of libraries with electronic full text and/or print.

Using Single Citation Matcher and Clinical Queries with LinkOut

To activate library icons using Single Citation Matcher and Clinical Queries, use the below URLs.

Single Citation Matcher with LinkOut:

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/pubmedutils/citmatch?holding=NameAbbr>

Single Citation Matcher with Outside Tool:

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/pubmedutils/citmatch?otool=OutsideToolusername>

Single Citation Matcher with MyNCBI:
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/pubmedutils/citmatch?myncbishare=MyNCBIusername>

Clinical Queries with LinkOut:
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/pubmedutils/clinical?holding=NameAbbr>

Clinical Queries with Outside Tool:
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/pubmedutils/clinical?otool=OutsideToolusername>

Clinical Queries with MyNCBI:
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/pubmedutils/clinical?myncbishare=MyNCBIusername>

Single Citation Display

The default display format in the new PubMed interface will be the Abstract display format. Consequently, libraries that are currently using the parameter dr= in conjunction with their special URLs will no longer need to specify a display format.

Similarly, in My NCBI the Single Citation Display options available under PubMed Preferences will no longer be available in the new PubMed interface.

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

By Lidia Hutcherson
National Center for Biotechnology Information

Hutcherson L. LinkOut® in the PubMed® Redesign. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Sep-Oct;(370):e17.

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NLM Technical Bulletin

National Library of Medicine | National Institutes of Health

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October 01, 2009 [posted]

Webcast: 2009 PubMed® Redesign

Learn about the 2009 PubMed redesign during a thirty minute live online demonstration and question and answer session presented by the NLM®. Go to <http://webmeeting.nih.gov/pubmed2009/> at one of the following four dates and times:

Tuesday, October 6, 2009:

9:00 am - 9:30 am Eastern Time
11:00 am - 11:30 am Eastern Time

Wednesday, October 7, 2009:

1:00 pm - 1:30 pm Eastern Time
2:00 pm - 2:30 pm Eastern Time

Please read the article, *PubMed® Redesign*, before you attend this demonstration.

No registration is necessary. Select "Enter as a Guest" and turn on your computer speakers.

For more information and instructions on attending one of these demonstrations, go to: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/disted/clinics/pmredesign09.html>.

Note that only the first 300 participants will be permitted entry due to technical limitations. The Webcast will be recorded and available for later viewing at: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/disted/clinics/pmredesign09.html>.

For more training opportunities, see the National Training Center and Clearinghouse Web site and the NLM Distance Education Program Resources page. Watch for announcements of new training resources here in the *NLM Technical Bulletin*.

We hope you find the *Webcast: 2009 PubMed Redesign* useful and enjoyable. "See" you online!

By Kate Majewski
MEDLARS Management Section

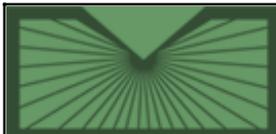
Majewski K. Webcast: 2009 PubMed® Redesign. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Sep-Oct;(370):e18.

For more information:

- [Preview information](#)
- [Redesign information](#)
- [LinkOut and the Redesign](#)
- [Redesign Webcast](#)
- [PubMed Now Using the Redesigned Interface](#)

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October 05, 2009 [posted]

New Web Site Promotes Interoperable Newborn Screening Data

[Editor's Note: This is a reprint of an announcement published on the NLM® Web site on September 16, 2009. To be notified of announcements like this subscribe to NLM-Announces e-mail list.]

Standardization will support quality health care for children.

The National Library of Medicine® (NLM) launched the Newborn Screening Coding and Terminology Guide, an important step toward efficient electronic exchange of standard newborn screening data. The new Web site was created in collaboration with the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology, the Health Resources and Services Administration, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, all components of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, as well as a number of professional organizations, to enable more effective use of newborn screening test results in assessing child health and improving lifelong health care.

Newborn screening is an important part of public health, but use of test results is complicated by wide variations among states in the ways tests are conducted and results recorded - and by inefficient, paper-based communications. The current situation can delay rapid attention to a child's health problems, and it creates frustration and extra work for parents, health care providers, and public health authorities. The new Web site is a "translator," to help deal with current complexity and to promote more efficient electronic exchange of newborn screening information in the future.

The Web site is designed to help states move toward the use of common terminology and coding standards, a key step in enabling electronic exchange of laboratory test information as well as readying newborn screening information for inclusion in electronic health records (EHRs). The site covers more than 100 conditions and lists the terminologies and codes used for each. It also identifies the tests that may be used in screening for each condition. For all the conditions and tests included, the preferred standard terminology and codes are indicated. Users of the Web site can view the information interactively or download electronic datasets of standard names and identifiers for use in their systems.

"The Web site can also help researchers untangle the confusion of terms and tests that exist today," said Dr. Clem McDonald, director of NLM's Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications. "But beyond research, the most important goal for the new Web site is to help bring about efficient electronic exchange of newborn screening information. The big gain for patients and providers will come when we can include this information in a child's permanent EHR."

The goal of the Newborn Screening Codes and Terminology Guide is to provide a standard framework for reporting the results of newborn screening tests whose contents can be accurately interpreted by recipient electronic systems for use in care, follow-up and analysis. This standard framework will also enable the use and comparison of data from different laboratories. "For decades, the NLM has been a trailblazer in conducting and supporting research in clinical informatics and electronic medical records," said NLM Director Dr. Donald A.B. Lindberg. "Harmonizing standard coding, terminology and electronic messaging methods in newborn screening will support quality health care for

children. Moreover, public health agencies will be better equipped to observe and compare nationwide trends from newborn screening test results, which will also support efforts of the biomedical research community at NIH and elsewhere to improve newborn screening methods and evaluation."

New Web Site Promotes Interoperable Newborn Screening Data. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Sep-Oct;(370):e19.

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October 06, 2009 [posted]

Fundamentals of the NLM® Classification Tutorial

The Cataloging Section of the National Library of Medicine® is pleased to announce the availability of an e-learning course called Fundamentals of the NLM Classification. It is available as a link from the Cataloging Section homepage, as well as the Distance Education page. The course is a free set of modules and interactive exercises that students may take at their own pace without an instructor.

This course covers the principles and applications of the NLM Classification in the cataloging environment. The course is divided into nine modules:

1. Overview of the NLM Classification
2. Using the Online NLM Classification
3. Components of NLM Call Numbers
4. General Principles
5. Table G (Geographic Notations)
6. Form Numbers
7. Bibliographies and Related Materials
8. Classification of 19th Century Works and Early Printed Books
9. Continuing Resources

By Barbara Bushman
Cataloging Section

Bushman B. Fundamentals of the NLM® Classification Tutorial. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Sep-Oct;(370):e20.

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NLM Technical Bulletin

National Library of Medicine | National Institutes of Health

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October 14, 2009 [posted]

My NCBI: My Bibliography and Other Citations Enhanced

NCB I has revamped the My Bibliography and Other Citations feature in My NCBI. Formerly under the category Bibliographies within the My Saved Data section, My Bibliography and Other Citations are now grouped under the Collections section. Features have been added to facilitate maintaining your own authored papers or populating collections by specific authors.

You can now create a true bibliography, because in addition to journal articles, you can also add citations from books, meetings, presentations, and patents. The ability to add citations to journal articles not found in PubMed® has also been added.

Create Bibliographies

Creating or adding to a bibliography operates the same way as before. On the My NCBI homepage, click on the link "Bibliographies" under My Saved Data. On the My Saved Data screen, click on My Bibliography. Click on  to add items to My Bibliography (see Figure 1).

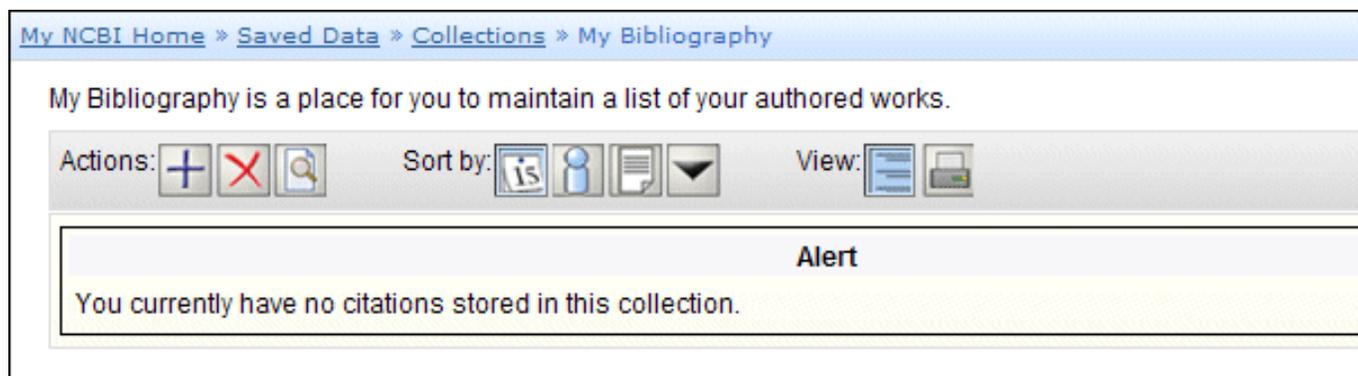


Figure 1: Create your My Bibliography.

Adding PubMed Citations

On the screen, Add to My Bibliography, the default is to Add Journal Articles. Click continue. Enter your name (or select from the autocomplete listing). You can also search for citations by title words. For even

more search options, click on the tab More Options so you can additionally search by Years Published, Journal, Grant Number, Affiliation, and PMID (see Figure 2).

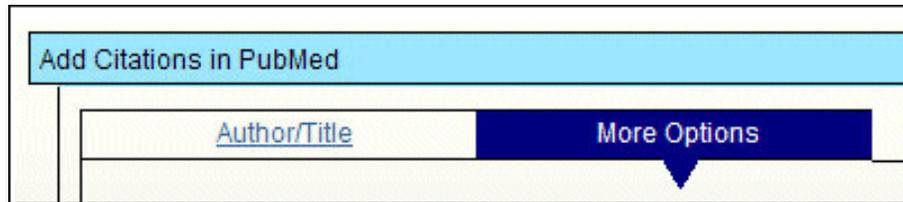


Figure 2: Search filters.

The results will display on the same page beneath the search filters. Click **+ Add** next to the items you want to save to your My Bibliography. Confirm that **Added** is displayed after you make your selection. Click **Done** to save the added items to your Bibliography collection (see Figure 3).

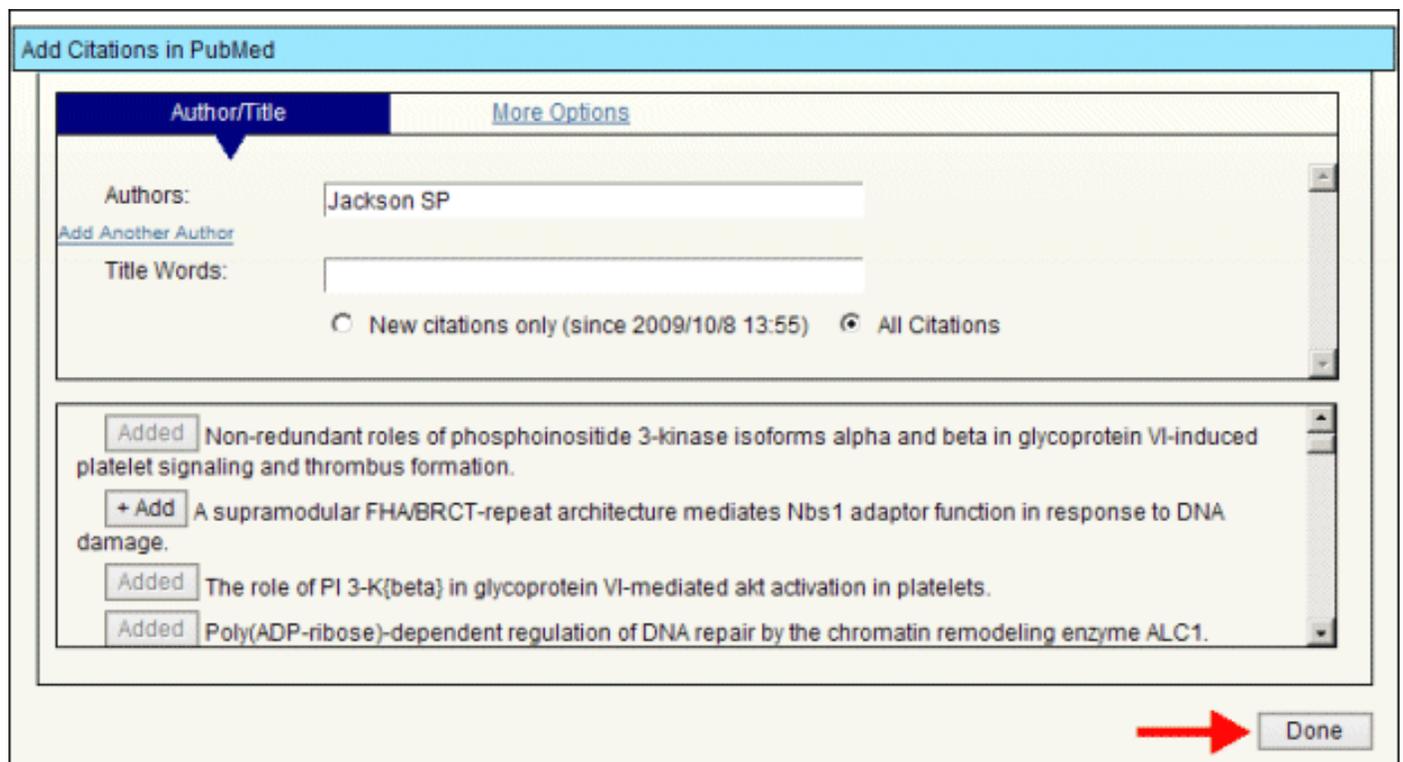


Figure 3: Adding items to My Bibliography.

Adding Non-PubMed Citations

With the **Add to My Bibliography** feature, you may also opt to add citations manually by changing from the default option, Citations in PubMed, to Manually (see Figure 4) and click Continue. Next, enter necessary field items including Title, Author, Journal, Publication Date, Volume, Issue, Page, and DOI. Enter as much accurate data as possible to create a valid citation.

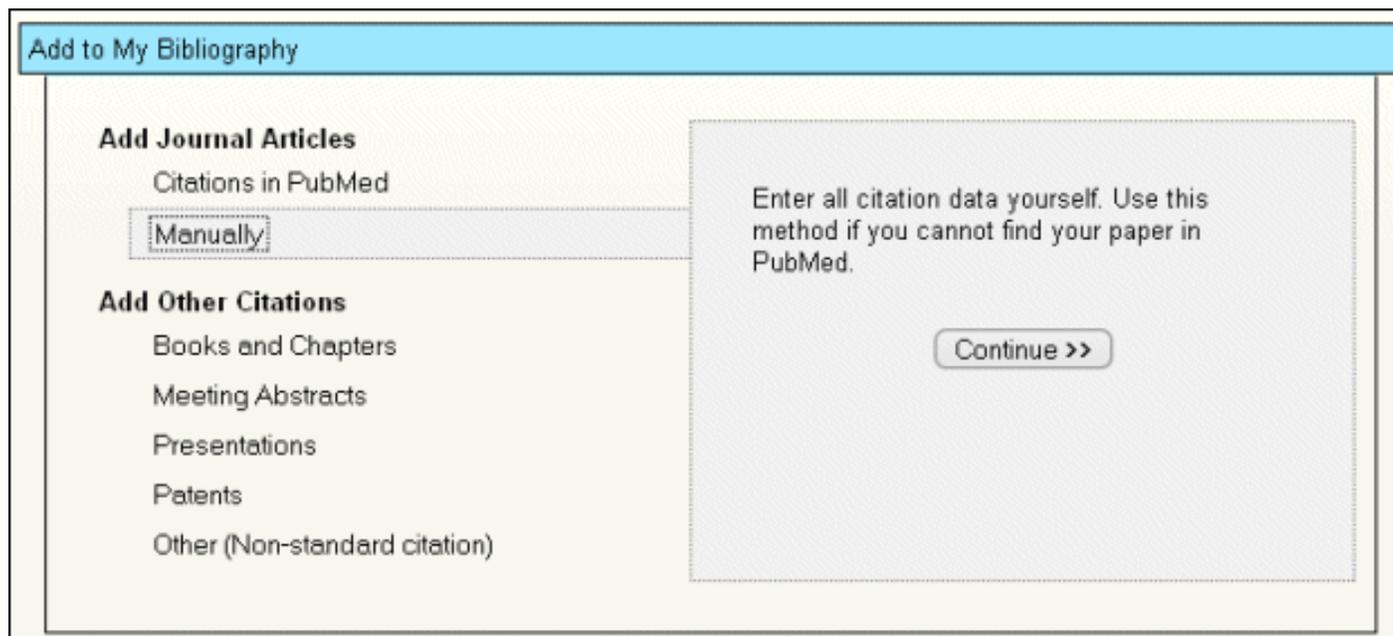


Figure 4: Adding items manually to My Bibliography.

Note: The Other Citations Collection is for you to create an additional bibliography, e.g., items you did not author but on which you contributed. Adding items to Other Citations operates in the same way as adding items to the My Bibliography Collection. Confirm you are in the correct Collection before adding items.

Managing Bibliographies

Viewing, adding, deleting, and updating bibliographies within the collection has not changed.

To view an item, click on the title of the item in My Bibliography. The item will display in PubMed. A book chapter, etc. will not display in PubMed.

To add a citation to a journal article to My Bibliography, follow the steps listed above in this document.

To delete items, go to your My Bibliography under My Saved Data. Select all items you wish to remove and then click

New to My Bibliographies

You can now add items other than journal articles to My Bibliography. To add these items go to My Bibliography. Click . Similar to selecting the Manual option, select the category you want to utilize: Books and Chapters, Meeting Abstracts, Presentations, Patents, or Other (Non-standard citation) (see Figure 5). Click Continue. Next, enter the required fields. Required fields are denoted with a red asterisk.

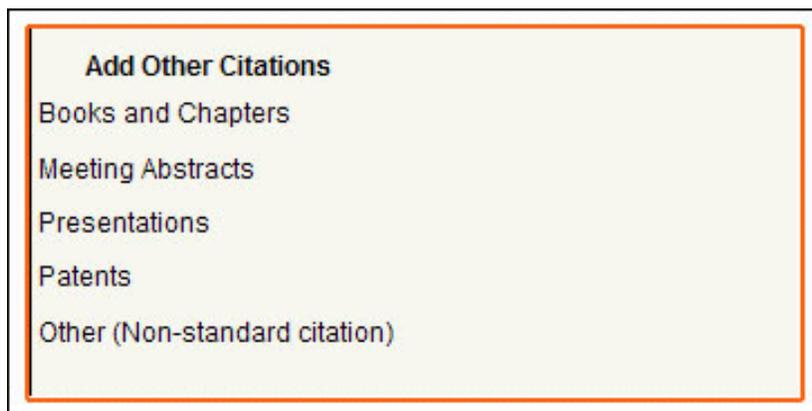


Figure 5: Other categories for My Bibliography.

By Jina Kim
National Center for Biotechnology Information

Kim J. My NCBI: Updated My Bibliography and Other Citations. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Sep-Oct;(370):e21.

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October 27, 2009 [posted]

PubMed® Now Using the Redesigned Interface

Today, PubMed transitioned completely to the redesigned interface. The previous version is no longer available.

The PubMed tutorials are being updated. The workbook used for the NLM-sponsored one-day PubMed training class has been updated.

We appreciate the feedback offered during the preview period. Some suggestions have been incorporated into today's release. Others will be considered for future enhancements.

Some of the changes implemented in today's release are described below.

When we initially transition to the redesigned version, Search Details will display for all users with search results (see Figure 1). The current plan is that at a later date this will change and users must use My NCBI to select the option to display Search Details with search results. Details will remain as a link on the Advanced Search screen for all users.

For more information:

[Preview information](#)

[Redesign information](#)

[LinkOut and the Redesign](#)

[Redesign Webcast](#)

[PubMed Now Using the Redesigned Interface](#)

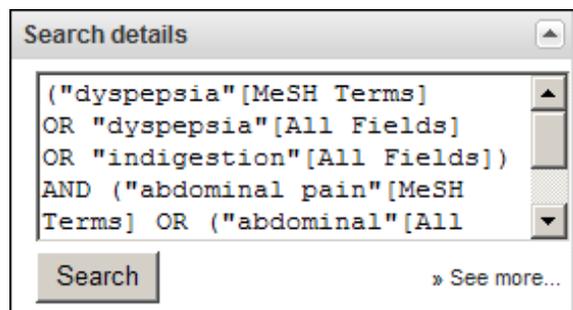


Figure 1: Search Details from Results Screen

There is now a difference between the data on the Abstract and the Abstract (text) formats. Abstract (text) will not include the supplemental data (e.g., MeSH® Terms and Substances) that is available on the Abstract format. This is true for any use of these formats, e.g., on-screen display, Send to File, Send to E-mail, and Automatic Updates. Users are reminded that the MEDLINE® format includes all fields.

Automatic e-mail updates set for Citation or AbstractPlus formats will soon change to use the new Abstract format. Users who wish to change the format they receive should use the Settings link for Saved Searches under My Saved

Data in My NCBI.

The option to see More History on the Advanced Search screen will stay active for the duration of the search session unless you use the Less History option.

The feature, All links from this record, which appears on the Abstract display, will occur only if the record has links other than Related Articles. If there are other links, Related Articles will be on the list (see Figure 2).



Figure 2: This feature displays on the Abstract format when links other than Related Articles are available.

The **Feedback** link that was provided over the search box during the preview period is gone. The Help Desk link in the footer of each screen can be used to send questions or comments.

PubMed requires that JavaScript™ is enabled in your Web browser. Users of mobile devices may want to check their browser's JavaScript setting.

Links to PubMed need not be changed, however, this is a good time to make sure your links are in the correct format. See: Creating a Web Link to the Entrez Databases.

By Annette M. Nahin
MEDLARS Management Section

Nahin AM. PubMed® Now Using the Redesigned Interface. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Sep-Oct;(370):e22.

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