



NLM Technical Bulletin

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Last updated: 28 December 2009



November 04, 2009 [posted]

UMLS® 2009AB Release Available

The 2009AB release of the Unified Medical Language System® (UMLS) Knowledge Sources is available for download as of November 3, 2009.

RxNorm and SNOMED CT® are also available for download.

In this UMLS Release there are:

- More than 2.1 million concepts and 9.8 million unique concept names from over 150 source vocabularies
- One new source
 - Routine Health Outcomes (LNC_RHO)
- One new Content View
 - CORE (Clinical Observations Recording and Encoding) Problem List Subset of SNOMED CT
- One new mapping file
 - ICD10PCS_2009 to ICD9CM_2009 Mappings (Reimbursement)
- Twenty-nine updated English sources and nine updated translation sources
 - These include ICNP®, MeSH®, MedDRA, RxNorm, and SNOMED CT (English and Spanish). For a complete list of updated sources, see the Updated Sources Web page. For more detailed information on changes in this version of the Metathesaurus, see the Updated Sources (Expanded) Web page.
- RxNorm data changes including adding the term type PIN (Precise Ingredient Name) and changes to the term type SY (Synonym)

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

To access the UMLS Release files, you must have an active UMLS Metathesaurus® license and a valid UMLSKS account. You will be prompted for your UMLSKS Login ID and Password when downloading the files.

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

UMLS DVD

As always, the production and mailing of the UMLS DVDs occur about four weeks after the release is made available for download. Those licensees who requested the DVD for the previous release (2009AA) will automatically receive a DVD copy of the current release. If you did not receive the previous release on DVD and want the current release on DVD, contact NLM Customer Service and include your license code in the request.

MetamorphoSys Changes

MetamorphoSys has undergone a number of changes including the addition of new filters, features for developers, and new load script options. These changes will be discussed in a Webcast on December 2, 2009 at 2:00 pm ET. The URL for the Webcast will be posted on the UMLS Webcast page prior to the beginning of the meeting.

The RRF Browser has been enhanced, including four new browsing options: cluster views, hyperlinked data in the Report View, refine searches, and highlight search results. These new options will be explained in forthcoming RRF Browser Quick Tours, which will be available from the UMLS User Education homepage. For information about other changes in the RRF Browser please see the What's New section of the Release Documentation, or consult the new Help screens within the Browser.

As of this version of MetamorphoSys, old configuration files can no longer be used. Future versions of MetamorphoSys will maintain backward compatibility, but configuration files developed for the 2009AA release or earlier will not function with the 2009AB MetamorphoSys Release or future releases.

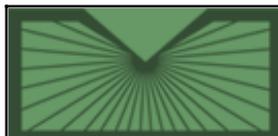
In addition, Mac users must have Java Runtime Environment (JRE) Version 1.6 to create or browse a subset. A separate MetamorphoSys release download will be available from the UMLS Web site for Mac JRE 1.5 users for this 2009AB release.

For more information about the changes in MetamorphoSys please see the MetamorphoSys Section of the What's New of the Release Documentation.

UMLS® 2009AB Release Available. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Nov-Dec;(371):e1.

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November 05, 2009 [posted]

NLM[®] Resource: Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB[®]) Added First Set of Nanomaterial Records

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

The National Library of Medicine[®] (NLM) Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB) has added its first set of nanomaterial records. Nanotechnology is the study of matter on an atomic and molecular scale -- structures 100 nanometers or smaller. A nanometer (nm) is one billionth of a meter.

Like other HSDB records, the nanomaterial records are peer reviewed and contain information on toxicity, manufacturing and use, chemical and physical properties, environmental fate and exposure, and more.

There are currently seven HSDB nanomaterial records:

- Carbon nanotubes
- Fullerenes
- Silver nanoparticles
- Iron nanoparticles
- Titanium oxide nanoparticles
- Zinc oxide nanoparticles
- Cerium oxide nanoparticles

Information on hollow, spherical, or ellipsoidal carbon nanostructures is found in the Fullerenes record. The carbon nanotubes record contains information on tubular or lattice materials.

The fields of nanoparticles and nanostructures, as well as associated nomenclature, are continually evolving. Information and/or records will be added as data become available. The HSDB and nanomaterial records can be accessed at: <http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB>

HSDB is a toxicology data file on the NLM Toxicology Data Network (TOXNET[®]). It focuses on the toxicology of potentially hazardous chemicals. It is enhanced with information on human exposure, industrial hygiene, emergency handling procedures, environmental fate, regulatory requirements, and related areas. All data are referenced and

derived from a core set of books, government documents, technical reports and selected primary journal literature. HSDB is peer reviewed by the Scientific Review Panel, a committee of experts in the major subject areas within the data bank's scope. HSDB is organized into individual chemical records, and contains over 5,000 such records.

NLM® Resource: Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB) Added First Set of Nanomaterial Records. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Nov-Dec;(371):e2.

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November 10, 2009 [posted]

December 17, 2009 [Editor's note added]

Cataloging News 2010

[Editor's note: On December 15, 2009 the NLM Catalog was updated with 2010 MeSH.]

MeSH® 2010 - Implications for LocatorPlus®, NLM® Catalog, and the NLM Classification

The National Library of Medicine® (NLM) adopted the 2010 MeSH® vocabulary for cataloging beginning on November 9, 2009.

Accordingly, MeSH subject headings in LocatorPlus were changed to reflect the 2010 MeSH vocabulary and appear in that form as of November 9, 2009.

When year-end processing (YEP) activities are completed in mid-December, the NLM Catalog, MeSH database, and translation tables will be updated to reflect 2010 MeSH. Until then, note that there will be a hiatus in the addition of new and edited bibliographic records to the NLM Catalog.

The Index to the *NLM Classification* will not reflect 2010 MeSH changes until Spring 2010.

MeSH 2010 Changes in NLM Bibliographic Records

In general, the Cataloging Section implemented the vocabulary changes in NLM bibliographic records for books, serials, and other materials, as they are to be applied for citations in MEDLINE®. For highlights about 2010 MeSH, see the upcoming articles *What's New for 2010 MeSH* and *MEDLINE Data Changes — 2010*.

Publication Types (PTs):

Of the four new publication types, Cataloging will use *Webcasts* for current material. During YEP, the PT *Webcasts* was retrospectively added to Center for Information Technology (CIT) videocast records of special NIH events, seminars, and lectures for current materials. *Incunabula* and *Postcards* will be used by Cataloging for historical materials only.

Other New Terms not used by Catalogers for Current Materials:

- *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act* [Catalogers will use the heading *United States. American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009* from Name Authority File (NAF)]

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

- *Health Level Seven* [Catalogers will use the NAF heading *Health Level Seven (Organization)*]
- *Organism Forms* [Catalogers will use specific terms treed under this broad term, such as *Spores*]

Additional Database Changes

Linking ISSN (MARC 022 \$I)

The ISSN International Center has assigned a new linking ISSN (also called ISSN-L) for every serial in the Center's ISSN database. The ISSN-L matches one of the existing ISSNs, and serves to link multiple media versions of the same title. During YEP, the ISSN-Ls that matched the ISSNs of existing serial titles in LocatorPlus were loaded into 022 \$I ("I" is letter L in lower case), a new subfield in the bibliographic records designated for this purpose. After YEP, the linking ISSN will be added manually to new serial records.

Language Codes Updated (MARC 008 Position 35-37 and MARC 041)

Three languages were revised to reflect changes in the MARC Code List for Languages:

- Serbian, previously coded as *scc*, is now coded *srp*.
- Croatian, previously coded as *scr*, is now coded as *hrv*.
- Moldovan, previously coded as *mol*, is now coded as *rum*.

Resource Description and Access (RDA)

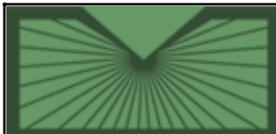
Three new fields (336 - Content Type; 337 - Media Type; 338 - Carrier Type) and several code values for the 007 and 008 were added to the data structure to accommodate the forthcoming new cataloging rules, RDA. NLM is coordinating the testing of RDA along with the Library of Congress (LC) and National Agricultural Library (NAL).

By Diane Boehr and Sharon Willis
Cataloging Section

Boehr D, Willis S. Cataloging News 2010. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Nov-Dec;(371):e3.

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November 12, 2009 [posted]

PubMed® Batch Citation Matcher

A new NCBI (PubMed) Batch Citation Matcher is available from the PubMed homepage. This version provides results *only* via e-mail. The old Batch Citation Matcher, which provided the option to return results on the matcher page, will be discontinued soon. The Batch Citation Matcher is a tool used primarily by online journal publishers.

PubMed® Batch Citation Matcher. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Nov-Dec;(371):e4.

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November 16, 2009 [posted]

"Expanded Access" in ClinicalTrials.gov

[Editor's Note: This is a reprint of two announcements published on the NLM® Web site on October 25, 2009. To be notified of announcements like this subscribe to NLM-Announces e-mail list.]

F AQ: What is "expanded access"?

Answer: Expanded access is a means by which manufacturers make investigational new drugs available, under certain circumstances, to treat a patient(s) with a serious disease or condition who cannot participate in a controlled clinical trial.

Most human use of investigational new drugs takes place in controlled clinical trials conducted to assess the safety and efficacy of new drugs. Data from these trials are used to determine whether a drug is safe and effective, and serve as the basis for the drug marketing application. Sometimes, patients do not qualify for these controlled trials because of other health problems, age, or other factors, or are otherwise unable to enroll in such trials (e.g., a patient may not live sufficiently close to a clinical trial site).

For patients who cannot participate in a clinical trial of an investigational drug, but have a serious disease or condition that may benefit from treatment with the drug, FDA regulations enable manufacturers of such drugs to provide those patients access to the drug under certain situations, known as "expanded access." For example, the drug cannot expose patients to unreasonable risks given the severity of the disease to be treated and the patient does not have any other satisfactory therapeutic options (e.g., an approved drug that could be used to treat the patient's disease or condition). The manufacturer must be willing to make the drug available for expanded access use. The primary intent of expanded access is to provide treatment for a patient's disease or condition, rather than to collect data about the study drug.

Some investigational drugs are available for treatment use from pharmaceutical manufacturers through expanded access programs listed in ClinicalTrials.gov. If you or a loved one is interested in treatment with an investigational drug under an expanded access protocol listed in ClinicalTrials.gov, review the protocol eligibility criteria and inquire at the Contact Information number. If there is not an expanded access protocol listed in ClinicalTrials.gov, you or your health care provider may contact a manufacturer of an investigational drug directly to ask about expanded access programs.

FAQ: How do I find information on Expanded Access Studies in ClinicalTrials.gov?

Answer: Expanded Access Studies can be found by using the Advanced Search feature at ClinicalTrials.gov.

1. Select "Search for Clinical Trials" from the ClinicalTrials.gov homepage
2. Select "Advanced Search" on the Search Page.

3. Find the field titled "Study Type" and select "Expanded Access Studies" from the pull-down menu on the "Advanced Search" page. **Note:** Additional search terms (e.g., condition) may be added to the Advanced Search page.
4. Select "Search" to see a list of Expanded Access studies.

Alternatively, to see a list of available Expanded Access studies [click here](#), and to see a list of all (available and no longer available) Expanded Access studies [click here](#).

For additional information on expanded access programs, please see the FDA website.

"Expanded Access" in ClinicalTrials.gov. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Nov-Dec;(371):e5.

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November 24, 2009 [posted]

NLM® Resource: Updated WISER® for Windows 4.3 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.]

An update for the National Library of Medicine® (NLM) WISER for Windows 4.3 is now available. This update corrects a recently reported protective distance mapping issue.

Highlights of this version also include:

- Improved display of WISER for Windows on low resolution displays
- Usability improvements to the included Emergency Response Guidebook 2008 tool

WISER for Windows can be downloaded from the WISER Web site: http://wiser.nlm.nih.gov/downloads_windows.html;
http://wiser.nlm.nih.gov/downloads_windows.html?email=

You can follow the activity of the National Library of Medicine Division of Specialized Information Services on Twitter, which includes updates regarding WISER development.

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.

We welcome your feedback and suggestions. Please let us know what you think at <http://wiser.nlm.nih.gov/contact.html>.

NLM® Resource: Updated WISER® for Windows 4.3 Now Available. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Nov-Dec;(371):e6.

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December 01, 2009 [posted]

NLM[®] Releases Draft SNOMED CT[®] to ICD-9-CM Rules-Based Map To Support Reimbursement

Map Available Now—NLM Seeks Users to Test, Evaluate

[Editor's Note: This is a reprint of an announcement published on the NLM Web site on November 19, 2009. To be notified of announcements like this subscribe to NLM-Announces e-mail list.]

The U.S. National Library of Medicine[®] (NLM) has released a draft rules-based mapping from SNOMED Clinical Terms[®] (SNOMED CT) to the International Classification of Diseases, 9th revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM). The map was designed to support semi-automated administrative reporting and reimbursement for healthcare services within U.S. healthcare organizations. The NLM seeks users to "test drive" and provide feedback for the map — which will guide the development of related maps.

The draft map consists of approximately 5,000 mappings representing the SNOMED CT terms most commonly used by Kaiser Permanente[®] and the University of Nebraska. It is designed to support administrative reporting and reimbursement processes originating with data sets where SNOMED CT is the core terminology for clinical descriptive purposes. It provides a validated concept-based mapping to ICD-9-CM, recognizing that in some selected cases, further processing of ICD-9-CM codes may be required for specialized business applications.

Users can evaluate and test the map now by downloading it from the NLM Web site at: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/research/umls/mapping_projects/snomedct_to_icd9cm_reimburse.htm

Starting December 1, 2009, through February 1, 2010, users will be able to provide feedback to the NLM and CAP STS. More details about the feedback process will be posted on the same Web page by December 1, 2009.

"We strongly encourage testing by people who intend to use the map for the billing use case," said Betsy Humphreys, deputy director, NLM. "The results from this test will inform and influence the development of related maps including SNOMED CT to ICD-10-CM [International Classifications of Diseases, 10th revision, Clinical Modification] and ICD-10-PCS [International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision, Procedure Coding System]."

SNOMED Terminology Solutions™ (STS), a division of the College of American Pathologists (CAP), developed the map on behalf of the NLM. CAP STS, and the American Health Information Management Association Foundation (AHIMA Foundation), on behalf of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), completed a collaborative review and validation of the draft map to ensure that the result accurately reflects the meaning and usage of ICD-9-CM. James Campbell, MD, at the University of Nebraska, was also instrumental in the development of this draft map.

The mapping is provided for the benefit of software vendors and the information technology community at large on the assumption that they will employ the data to create functionality to support semi-automated administrative and reimbursement reporting from a clinical data record that uses SNOMED CT.

"The final map will become a critical component for healthcare IT systems in the United States linking SNOMED CT and ICD-9-CM for streamlined reimbursement and administrative reporting," said Kevin Donnelly, vice president and general manager, CAP STS.

For additional details contact Vivian Auld, Senior Specialist for Health Data Standards, National Library of Medicine.

NLM® Releases Draft SNOMED CT® to ICD-9-CM Rules-Based Map To Support Reimbursement. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Nov-Dec;(371):e7.

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December 02, 2009 [posted]

December 14, 2009 [corrected] [corrected]

MEDLINE® Data Changes — 2010

At this time each year the *NLM Technical Bulletin* traditionally includes information about changes made to MEDLINE during annual National Library of Medicine® (NLM®) maintenance known as Year-End Processing (YEP). This article collects, in one place, the notable data changes for 2010. Some topics may be linked to another article where details will be found. For information about how this maintenance affects the NLM schedule for adding indexed MEDLINE citations to PubMed®, see the article, *MEDLINE® /PubMed® Year-End Processing Activities*.

Two additional resources, *Annual MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing (YEP): Impact on Searching During Fall 2009* and *Annual MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing (YEP): Background Information*, include examples of typical changes that take place in MEDLINE citations during YEP.

MeSH® Vocabulary Updated for 2010

The MeSH Browser currently includes a link to the 2010 MeSH vocabulary. Searchers should consult the Browser to find MeSH headings of interest and their relationships to other headings. The Browser contains MeSH Heading records that may include scope notes, annotations, entry terms, history notes, allowable qualifiers (subheadings), previous headings and other information. It also includes Subheading records and Supplementary Concept Records (SCRs) for substances that are not MeSH Headings.

The MeSH Section homepage provides a link under "All About MeSH" to the Introduction of 2010 MeSH and under "Obtaining MeSH" to download electronic versions.

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

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](#)

For highlights about 2010 MeSH see the forthcoming article, *What's New for 2010 MeSH*.

The PubMed MeSH database and translation tables will also be updated to reflect 2010 MeSH in mid-December when YEP activities are complete and the newly maintained MEDLINE data are available in PubMed.

Updated MeSH in MEDLINE Citations

MEDLINE records with updated MeSH will be in PubMed in mid-December 2009. See the Changing Saved Searches Quick Tour for details on revising My NCBI saved searches.

The MeSH Section homepage provides links to descriptions of MeSH maintenance. The About Updates link under the "MEDLINE Citation Maintenance" section explains how NLM prepares the changes in a machine-readable form for others to use. To access the XML files for the tasks processed for this maintenance, click on the "Download XML Files" link under this same section; the 2010 changes should be available sometime in January 2010. This information is helpful for those individuals or organizations using MeSH headings in their own application (such as indexing curricula guides) and want to update those applications with the new version of MeSH.

New MeSH Headings

This year 422 new MeSH Headings were added.

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

Brand New Concepts

Examples of new MeSH headings of special interest to searchers are highlighted below by Category. You can browse all of the new 2010 concepts on the MeSH New Descriptors Web page.

Category A - Anatomy

- Bacterial Structures
- CA1 Region, Hippocampal
- CA2 Region, Hippocampal
- CA3 Region, Hippocampal
- Cervical Rib
- Fungal Structures
- Germ Cells, Plant
- Ovule
- Uterine Artery
- Viral Structures

Category B - Organisms

Eukaryota
Human T-lymphotropic virus 3
Influenza A Virus, H1N2 Subtype
Mammoths
Mastodons
Proboscidea Mammal
Simian T-lymphotropic virus 3
Uropathogenic Escherichia Coli

Category C - Diseases

Alien Hand Syndrome
Anterior Wall Myocardial Infarction
Asthma, Aspirin-Induced
Contrecoup Injury
Corpse Dismemberment
Inferior Wall Myocardial Infarction
Latent Tuberculosis
Leprosy, Multibacillary
Leprosy, Paucibacillary
Obesity, Abdominal
Pelvic Organ Prolapse

Additionally a number of Rare Disease terms were added.

Category D - Chemicals and Drugs

Acaricides
Antibodies, Neutralizing
Behind-the-Counter Drugs
Biofuels
Dentin Desensitizing Agents
Galactogogues
Histone Deacetylase Inhibitors
Neuronal Tract-Tracers
Ubiquitinated Proteins

Category E - Analytical, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Techniques and Equipment

Animal Assisted Therapy
Apitherapy
Cathode Ray Tube
Child Restraint Systems
Compassionate Use Trials
Delayed Diagnosis
Early Termination of Clinical Trials
Electronic Health Records
Enzyme Replacement Therapy
Epicardial Mapping
Equine-Assisted Therapy
Health Records, Personal
Individualized Medicine
Insecticide-Treated Bednets
Molecular Imaging
Mosquito Nets

Off-Label Use
Patient Positioning
Preoperative Period
Recreation Therapy
Single Embryo Transfer

Category F - Psychiatry and Psychology

Emotional Intelligence
Femininity
Information Seeking Behavior
Masculinity
Pleasure

Category G - Biological Sciences

Adaptive, Immunity
Bacterial Shedding
Climate Change
Colony Collapse
Cross Protection
Endangered Species
Gametogenesis, Plant
Genetic Loci
Global Warming
Immune Evasion
Immunity, Humoral
Immunomodulation
Microbial Interactions
t-Complex Genome Region
Viral Tropism
Virus Release

Category H - Natural Sciences

Advanced Practice Nursing
Chemistry, Analytic
Metagenomics
Sleep Medicine Specialty
Travel Medicine

Category I - Anthropology, Education, Sociology and Social Phenomena

Health Literacy
Independent Living
Medical Tourism

Category J – Technology, Industry, and Agriculture

Automation, Laboratory
Beekeeping
Bioengineering
Fast Foods
Food, Preserved
Functional Food
Prebiotics

Category K – Humanities

Therapeutic Equipoise
Therapeutic Misconception

Category L - Information Science

Biometric Identification
Blogging
Data Mining
Search Engine
Webcasts as Topic

Category M - Named Groups

Alcoholics
Athletes
Criminals

Category N - Health Care

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
Checklist
Comparative Effectiveness Research
Drug Recalls
Economic Development
Economic Recession
Medical Device Recalls
Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
Product Recalls and Withdrawals
Safety-Based Drug Withdrawals
Safety-Based Medical Device Withdrawals

Category Z - Geographicals

Austria-Hungary
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Ottoman Empire
Republic of Korea

Changes to MeSH Headings

This year 72 MeSH Headings were either changed or deleted and replaced with more up-to-date terminology. During YEP, NLM updates MeSH headings on MEDLINE citations.

Changes to citations of particular interest include:

- In 2010, the new heading Eukaryota was created and added to the MeSH vocabulary. The Protozoa tree was disassembled and the vast majority of newly created taxonomic headings and headings previously treed under Protozoa are re-treed under various groups under Eukaryota.
- Plant Components and Fungal Components (formally treed in the B tree) are renamed Plant Structures and Viral Structures and re-treed in the A tree.
- Hepatitis, Toxic is replaced by Drug-Induced Liver Injury and Hepatitis, Chronic, Drug Induced is replaced by Drug-Induced Liver Injury, Chronic.

- Food Poisoning is replaced by Foodborne Diseases.
- Hemorrhagic Disease of the Newborn is replaced by Vitamin K Deficiency Bleeding.
- Monsters is replaced by Abnormalities, Severe Teratoid.
- Antibiotics, Antifungal is replaced by Antifungal Agents.
- Genetic Screening is replaced by Genetic Testing.
- Cyclones is replaced by Cyclonic Storms.
- Cytology is replaced by Cell Biology.
- Mass Immunization is replaced by Mass Vaccination.
- Chemistry, Analytical is replaced by Chemistry Techniques, Analytical.

In addition to the replaced-by heading changes, YEP includes other adjustments to MEDLINE citations to reflect 2010 MeSH vocabulary and to enhance search retrieval. These follow-on adjustments are largely the adding of more MeSH headings or Supplementary Concept Record Names of Substances (NM) to citations to help searchers refine retrieval. In some cases, the changes clarify areas where a single concept existed before, but it is now represented by two or more specific concepts.

These types of changes, along with others documented on the Annual MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing (YEP): Background Information Web page, suggest the importance of routinely using the PubMed Details feature when searching to see how terms are mapped with the new year's vocabulary and then checking the MeSH Browser or the MeSH database for clarification. Additional information is also available in the article, *Skill Kit: The Effects of Year End Processing (YEP) on Saved Searches or RSS Feeds*.

Two New Publication Types for 2010

For 2010, NLM will begin using two new Publication Types, Webcasts and a new research support publication type Research Support, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

Notable MeSH Changes and Related Impact on Searching

The old Protozoa heading was deleted and replaced in 2010 by Eukaryota. Protozoa now maps to the subheading /parasitology. Protozoa and its indentions were also indexed with Animals in the past. This coordination is no longer in effect for 2010 MeSH for the heading Eukaryota and its indentions.

Precoordinated headings related to protozoa still exist in 2010 MeSH, e.g.;

- Antibodies, Protozoan
- Antigens, Protozoan
- DNA, Protozoan
- Genes, Protozoan
- Protozoan Infections

Hemorrhagic Disease of Newborn is replaced by Vitamin K Deficiency Bleeding; however, this term is coordinated with Infant, Newborn only if it is pertinent.

Immunity, Humoral is a new MeSH Heading and no longer an Entry Term to Antibody Formation.

Global Warming is a new MeSH Heading and no longer an Entry Term to Greenhouse Effect.

Economic Recession is a new MeSH Heading and no longer an Entry Term to Economics.

Korea is now defined as an historical geographic concept. Two new MeSH Headings are:

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (has an entry term of North Korea)
Republic of Korea (has an entry term of South Korea)

The new MeSH Heading, Compassionate Use Trials, will not be routinely coordinated with any of the Clinical Trial Publication Types, unless the study design meets the MeSH definition of a clinical trial.

The Publication Type Webcasts will be used when the link to a Webcast is an integral part of an article, or if the Webcast represents the entire article.

Other changes that affect searching include:

The MeSH Heading Rabbits has two new Entry Terms: Rabbits, New Zealand and Rabbits, Chinchilla.

Entry Combination Revisions

This year during YEP, NLM will again retrospectively replace certain MeSH heading/subheading combinations, known as Entry Combinations, with the new precoordinated MeSH heading. If you get no retrieval for a MeSH Heading/subheading combination check the heading in the 2010 MeSH Browser to see if the Entry Combination information indicates a different term.

Below are the eleven Entry Combinations new for 2010:

Previous MeSH Heading/Subheading (Entry Combination)	Replaced-by Heading for 2010
Aminosalicyclic Acid/analogs & derivatives	Aminosalicyclic Acids
Arginase/deficiency	Hyperargininemia
Argininosuccinate Lyase/deficiency	Argininosuccinic Aciduria
Caspase 8/deficiency	Alstrom Syndrome
Complement C1 Inhibitor Protein/deficiency	Hereditary Angioedema Types I and II
Cysteine Proteases/antagonists & inhibitors	Cysteine Proteinase Inhibitors
Exopeptidases/antagonists & inhibitors	Protease Inhibitors
Hepatitis, Chronic/chemically induced	Drug-Induced Liver Injury, Chronic
Histone Deacetylases/antagonists & inhibitors	Histone Deacetylase Inhibitors

Iduronate Sulfatase/deficiency	Mucopolysaccharidosis II
Liver Diseases/chemically induced	Drug-Induced Liver Injury
Methylmalonyl-CoA Decarboxylase/deficiency	Propionic Acidemia
Nurses/ethics	Ethics, Nursing
Ornithine Carbamoyltransferase/deficiency	Ornithine Carbamoyltransferase Deficiency Disease
Pregnancy/complications	Pregnancy Complications
Serine Proteases/antagonists & inhibitors	Serine Proteinase Inhibitors
Shellfish/poisoning	Shellfish Poisoning
Steryl-Sulfatase/deficiency	Ichthyosis, X-Linked

Additional Changes to MEDLINE and OLDMEDLINE Data

1. *[Editor's Note: This sentence was corrected on December 14, 2009.]*

Linking ISSN data will be included with the 2010 PubMed system:

The ISSN International Center assigned new Linking ISSN data which NLM added to most existing serial records in LocatorPlus[®] and to those journal article citations.

2. *[Editor's Note: This sentence was corrected on December 14, 2009.]*

International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Abbreviations added to all serial records and to journal citations:

As a part of Year-End Processing, ISO Abbreviations were added to the serial records for indexed journals, and therefore, the citations for these journals will have ISO Abbreviations when the new system comes up in mid-December.

3. Cites:

Cites will contain PMIDs and source data for items in the bibliography or list of references at the end of an article that is deposited in PubMed Central[®] (PMC). Cites will contain only PMIDs and source data for citations where an actual PMID for the cited article exists in the NLM Data Creation and Maintenance System (DCMS). It is therefore possible for a citation to be present in the list of references for an article and yet the PMID is not included in the Cites list because it is not present in the DCMS. Over 26.5 million Cites were added to 1,092,196 PubMed citations.

4. New Granting Organization:

Canadian Institutes of Health Research was added in October 2009 as a granting agency.

5. Wellcome Trust retrospective update:

On September 29, 2009 Wellcome Trust funding information was added to roughly 22,000 MEDLINE citations for articles published from 1984-1999.

6. Language Code changes:

The Library of Congress MARC language codes for Croatian and Serbian languages have changed:

Croatian is now hrv; it was scr.

Serbian is now srp; it was scc.

NLM processed the changes for these languages on MEDLINE citations in mid-November.

Journal Subject Term changes for 2010

Two of the Subject Terms assigned to MEDLINE journals have changed as part of Year-End Processing changes for 2010 MeSH. The two changes are:

Cytology was replaced by Cell Biology

Chemistry, Analytical was replaced by Chemistry Techniques, Analytical

By Sara Tybaert

MEDLARS Management Section

Tybaert S. MEDLINE® Data Changes — 2010. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Nov-Dec (371):e8.

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December 02, 2009 [posted]

LinkOut® Enhancements in PubMed®

In response to user feedback LinkOut has been added to the list of "More Resources" on the PubMed homepage. This link goes to the LinkOut homepage.

Soon when printing PubMed results in the Abstract format LinkOut icons will be included on the page. When printing multiple records the icons will appear under the abstract. When printing a single record the icons will appear in the upper right. Please remember to use your browser's print function.

By Elizabeth Frost
MEDLARS Management Section

Frost E. LinkOut® Enhancements in PubMed®. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Nov-Dec;(371):e9.

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December 08, 2009 [posted]

PubMed® Notes — 2010

The 2010 PubMed system will be available in mid-December. Links to other articles pertinent to the new system are provided to the right.

There are just a few year-end changes to PubMed this year:

- The two new Publication Types, **Webcasts**, and **Research Support, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act**, will be added to the "Type of Article" menu on the Advanced Search screen.
- The heading, **Young Adult**, new to MeSH for 2009 indexing, will be added to the "Ages" menu on the Advanced Search screen as Young Adult: 19-24 years.
- **Linking ISSN** numbers will appear on the MEDLINE format in the ISSN field (IS) with the qualifier, "Linking" as in this example:
IS - 1098-4275 (Linking)
- Users of **XML data** may want to see additional information including "XML Changes for the NLM 2010 Production Year:"
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/licensee/announce/2009.html#d09_17

XML users can keep up to date by subscribing to an announcement mailing list at this site: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mailman/listinfo/utilities-announce>.

Future Plans

In early 2010 the Advanced Search feature of PubMed will be re-worked to improve search capabilities. More information will be provided at a later date.

By **Annette M. Nahin**
MEDLARS Management Section

Nahin AM. PubMed® Notes — 2010. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Nov-Dec;(371):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](#)

[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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December 09, 2009 [posted]

NLM[®] Resource Update — ToxLearn[®] 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.]

ToxLearn, a new National Library of Medicine[®] (NLM) resource, is now available.

ToxLearn is a multi-module online learning tool that provides an introduction to toxicology. It can be used as an ancillary curriculum to a first-level undergraduate toxicology course, and can provide users of NLM toxicology databases with a working knowledge of basic toxicology principles. "Introduction to Toxicology and Dose-Response" is the first module. Additional units will be made available as they are completed.

ToxLearn is an update of NLM Toxicology Tutors, which was designed to provide a basic understanding of toxicology as an aid for users of toxicology literature contained in the NLM toxicological and chemical databases.

ToxLearn will update and expand on that effort. Both tutorials will be accessible while ToxLearn is finished.

NLM[®] Resource Update — ToxLearn[®] Now Available. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Nov-Dec;(371):e11.

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December 15, 2009 [posted]

PubMed Central[®] (PMC) — New URL Format

The URL (Uniform Resource Locator) format of PMC was recently redesigned to allow for easier usability as well as consistency across the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) Web site. To implement this change, we moved the previous site, www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov, into the NCBI domain as a sub-site. You can now access the PMC homepage at www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc.

The primary advantage of the new format is to enable the PMC site to become more fully integrated with other NCBI resources. The new URL is also more user-friendly — it no longer includes technology-driven terminology, such as Common Gateway Interface (CGI) script name and file extension (see Figure 1).

In the new format, after the NCBI/PMC address, the URL first identifies the type of resource, e.g., the PMC journal list, with subsequent identification for a particular subset of that resource — in this case, the journal number (see Figure 2).



Figure 1: Old URL for journal page with CGI script name.

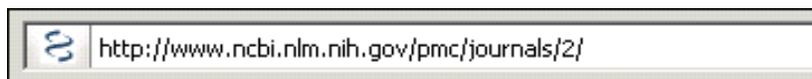


Figure 2: New URL for journal page with journal number.

There is now greater flexibility in accessing particular types of material because, in a number of cases, more than one URL can be used for the same resource. In these instances, there is one URL that is considered as primary; however, using any of the other URLs for that resource will redirect you back to the primary (or "canonical") one. For example (see Figure 3), although the first URL, which includes the PubMed Central identifier (PMCID), is the primary way to link to the article, you may also create a URL to obtain access to the article by using other identifiers, such as the PubMed identifier (pmid,) digital object identifier (doi), or the issn-volume-issue-page (ivip).

Article full text	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2150930/ http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/2150930/ http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/pmid/16511247/ http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/doi/10.1107/S1744309105040984/ http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/ivip/0021-9738/117/9/2380/
--------------------------	---

Figure 3: Canonical and ancillary URLs for the same Full-Text article.

Finally, with the roll-out of these more standardized URLs, as in the table below (see Figure 4), you will also find it easier to modify the Web addresses in your browser. Note that the canonical URL is given first and is shown in bold; the ancillary URLs are listed below it and use samples to indicate the format that should be followed.

The base URL is shown in footnote 1 of Figure 4.

Resource type	New URL(s)¹
List of journals	/journals/
List of journals matching search	/journals/?term=respiratory
A specific journal archive	/journals/2/ /journals/domain/pnas/ /journals/irid/32141/ /journals/issn/1091-6490/ /ivip/1091-6490/
Latest issue	/journals/2/latest/
Issue	/issues/157490/ /ivip/0021-9738/117/8/
Article full text	/articles/PMC2150930/ /articles/2150930/ /articles/pmid/16511247/ /articles/doi/10.1107/S1744309105040984/ /ivip/0021-9738/117/9/2380/
Article PDF	/articles/PMC2150930/pdf/f-62-00001.pdf
Article abstract	/articles/PMC2150930/?report=abstract
Figure	/articles/PMC2278217/figure/F5/
Table	/articles/PMC2278217/table/T1/
Article manuscript	/articles/instance/1868567/
Cited-by list	/articles/PMC369838/citedby/

1. New URLs are relative to <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc>

Figure 4: Display of all new URL types and new base URL.

Although the use of the new URLs is now recommended, please also note that we have not completely

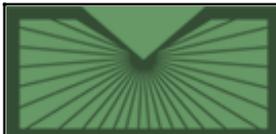
discarded the old to bring in the new. If you do use the old pubmedcentral.gov URL, it's not a problem. Your browser will be redirected to the new location.

By Marla Fogelman
National Center for Biotechnology Information

Fogelman M. PubMed Central® (PMC) — New URL Format. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Nov-Dec;(371):e12.

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December 17, 2009 [posted]

Newly Maintained MEDLINE® for 2010 MeSH® Now Available in PubMed®

As of December 15, PubMed MEDLINE citations, translation tables, the MeSH database, and the NLM Catalog were updated to reflect 2010 MeSH. Now that end-of-year activities are complete, MEDLINE/PubMed may be searched using 2010 MeSH vocabulary. See [MEDLINE® Data Changes - 2010](#) for details on data changes as well as links to other pertinent MEDLINE and MeSH-related articles from the sidebar on the right. On December 15, NLM® resumed daily (Tuesday-Saturday) MEDLINE updates to PubMed (including the backlog of citations indexed since November 18 with 2010 MeSH).

Newly Maintained MEDLINE® for 2010 MeSH® Now Available in PubMed®. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Nov-Dec;(371):e13.

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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December 17, 2009 [posted]

MedlinePlus[®] Medical Encyclopedia: New Patient Information and Enhanced Navigation

In November 2009, NLM[®] released a new version of the A.D.A.M. Medical Encyclopedia on MedlinePlus. The encyclopedia now includes hundreds of new Patient Instruction pages in English (see Figure 1) and Spanish. These pages cover pre-operative information, discharge instructions, self-care instructions, and questions to ask your doctor. Users can find links to Patient Instructions and related MedlinePlus topics in the right side-bar of many encyclopedia articles.

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and the NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

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español

Other encyclopedia articles: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z 0-9

Heart bypass surgery - discharge

Your doctor took a vein or artery from another part of your body to create a detour, or bypass, around an artery that was blocked and could not bring blood to your heart. Your surgery was done through an incision (cut) in your breastbone. Your breastbone was reconnected with wire, and your skin was closed with stitches. You also had an incision made in your leg or arm, where the vein used for the bypass was taken from.

What to Expect at Home

After surgery, it takes 4 to 6 weeks to completely heal and start feeling better. It is normal to:

- Have pain in your chest area around your incision
- Have a poor appetite for 2 to 4 weeks
- Have mood swings and feel depressed
- Have swelling in the leg that the vein graft was taken from
- Feel itchy, numb, or tingly around your incisions on your chest and leg for 6 months or more
- Have trouble sleeping at night
- Be constipated from pain medicines
- Have trouble with short-term memory or feel confused ("fuzzy-headed")
- Be tired or not have much energy
- Have some shortness of breath. This may be worse if you also have lung problems. Some patients may use oxygen when they go home.
- Have weakness in your arms for the first month

Self-care

You should have someone to stay with you in your home for at least the first 1 to 2 weeks.

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MedlinePlus Topics

[Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery](#)

Images

[How to take your pulse](#)

Read More

[Angina](#)
[Coronary heart disease](#)
[Heart bypass surgery](#)
[Heart failure](#)
[High blood cholesterol and triglycerides](#)
[Smoking - tips on how to quit](#)

Patient Instructions

[Angina - discharge](#)
[Angina - what to ask your doctor](#)
[Angina - when you have chest pain](#)
[Aspirin and heart disease](#)
[Being active after your heart attack](#)

Figure 1: Patient Instruction page.

Additionally, as of December 2009, users can access related A.D.A.M. Medical Encyclopedia articles and Patient Instruction pages from nearly 700 of the 800 MedlinePlus topic pages. A new "Encyclopedia" box on the right-hand side of most English topic pages displays links to related encyclopedia content (see Figure 2). On the MedlinePlus en español topic pages, the encyclopedia links appear in the body of the page.

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Other Health Topics:
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W XYZ List of All Topics

Asthma

Asthma is a chronic disease that affects your airways. Your airways are tubes that carry air in and out of your lungs. If you have asthma, the inside walls of your airways become sore and swollen. That makes them very sensitive, and they may react strongly to things that you are [allergic](#) to or find irritating. When your airways react, they get narrower and your lungs get less air. This can cause wheezing, coughing, chest tightness and trouble breathing, especially early in the morning or at night.

When your asthma symptoms become worse than usual, it's called an asthma attack. In a severe asthma attack, the airways can close so much that your vital organs do not get enough oxygen. People can die from severe asthma attacks.

Asthma is treated with two kinds of medicines: quick-relief medicines to stop asthma symptoms and long-term control medicines to prevent symptoms.

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

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Encyclopedia

- [Asthma](#)
- [Asthma - control drugs](#)
- [Asthma - quick-relief drugs](#)
- [Asthma - what to ask the doctor - adult](#)
- [Exercise-induced asthma](#)
- [How to use a nebulizer](#)
- [How to use an inhaler - no spacer](#)
- [How to use an inhaler - with spacer](#)
- [How to use your peak flow meter](#)
- [Make peak flow a habit!](#)

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Figure 2: Topic Page with Encyclopedia box on the right.

By Sarena Burgess and Stephanie Dennis
Reference and Web Services Section

Burgess S, Dennis S. MedlinePlus® Medical Encyclopedia: New Patient Information and Enhanced Navigation. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Nov-Dec;(371):e14.

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December 18, 2009 [posted]

What's New for 2010 MeSH®

Overview of Vocabulary Development and Changes for 2010 MeSH

- 422 Descriptors added
- 52 Descriptor terms replaced with more up-to-date terminology
- 20 Descriptors deleted

Totals by Type of Terminology

- 25,588 Descriptors
- 83 Qualifiers
- 186,686 Supplementary Concept Records (SCRs)

Helpful Links

Please consult the 2010 online Introduction to MeSH for more details. Lists of new and changed vocabulary are available at these links:

[MeSH Vocabulary Changes
New Descriptors - 2010](#)
[Changed Descriptors - 2010](#)
[Deleted Descriptors - 2010](#)
[New Descriptors by Tree Subcategory - 2010](#)

In addition, files of MeSH 2010 vocabulary are also available for downloading.

Major Tree Revisions

For 2010 MeSH, the Category B (Organisms Tree) was reorganized to include specific taxonomic descriptors for the third domain of life (Eukaryota). The descriptor Protozoa, formerly under Invertebrates, was deleted because it has become an outmoded phylogenetic concept. The vast majority of new descriptors treed under Eukaryota comprise most of the organisms that were previously treed under the old Protozoa.

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](#)

The 20th century classification of Protozoa emphasized modes of nutrition and locomotion; 21st century classification is based on ultrastructure, biochemistry, and genetics. Most of the organism descriptors that were treed under Protozoa are now treed under Eukaryota, some under different taxonomic names. Note these organisms are no longer treed under Animals and will not get the check tag Animals; they are simply eukaryotes. Common usage of the word "protozoan" still exists in the literature, though it is diminishing; for now we are going to retain the other MeSH descriptors with the word "Protozoan." Thus the headings Protozoan Infections, Protozoan Genes, and Protozoan Proteins, etc. have not changed.

For more detailed information on these changes see *2010 MeSH® Category B Restructuring and MEDLINE® Data Changes — 2010*.

H1N1 Virus

Influenza A Virus, H1N1 Subtype for the causative agent of what is colloquially called "swine flu." It has entry terms H1N1 Virus and Swine-Origin Influenza A H1N1 Virus. The disease coordinate for H1N1 in humans is Influenza, Human. There are no references to "swine flu" in MeSH due to its ambiguous meaning (analogous to "bird flu"). For more indexing details, see *2009 H1N1 Flu ("Swine Flu") Terminology*.

Rare Diseases

Under an agreement with the NIH Office of Rare Diseases and Research (ORDR), the list of rare disease terms maintained by that office is being merged into the MeSH vocabulary. During the initial review process of 10,379 ORDR terms, 1,332 ORDR terms were deleted because they were abbreviations of fewer than five letters and therefore would have created ambiguity if included in MeSH. A total of 274 ORDR terms were merged with existing descriptors in MeSH 2010. This increase is in addition to the 440 ORDR terms that were identified as being already in MeSH 2010 descriptors. An additional 372 ORDR terms were identified during this review process to be merged with MeSH 2011 descriptors. The remainder are targeted to be Supplementary Concept Records (Class 3) in MeSH 2011. Each of these rare disease SCR records will be mapped to (Heading Mapped to) at least one current MeSH disease term to help future searches and indexing.

For example, ORDR disease term Myotonia Congenita matches the existing MeSH descriptor Myotonia Congenita (D009224). The ORDR related term Thomsen Disease is an Entry Term for Myotonia Congenita. See Figure 1; note the ORDR terms are identified by the label Thesaurus with a value of ORD (2010). This particular concept will have additional edits targeted for the 2011 MeSH.

MeSH Heading	Myotonia Congenita
Tree Number	C05.651.662.500
Tree Number	C10.574.500.545
Tree Number	C10.668.491.606.500
Tree Number	C16.320.400.540
Concept 1 (Preferred)	Myotonia Congenita

Concept UI	M0014513	
Scope Note	A dominantly inherited muscle disease that begins in early childhood and is characterized by severe myotonia (delayed relaxation of a muscle) after forceful voluntary contractions. Muscular hypertrophy is common and myotonia may impair ambulation and other movements. Myotonia typically becomes less severe with repetitive voluntary contractions of the affected muscles. Generalized myotonia (of Becker) is an autosomal recessive variant of myotonia congenita that may feature more severe myotonia and muscle wasting. (From Adams et al., Principles of Neurology, 6th ed, pp1476-7; Joynt, Clinical Neurology, 1997, Ch53, p18)	
Semantic Type	T047 (Disease or Syndrome)	
Term (Preferred)	Myotonia Congenita	
	Term UI	T027500
	Date	01-JAN-1999
	Lexical Tag	NON
	Thesaurus	NLM (1966)
	Thesaurus	ORD (2010)
Term	Generalized Myotonia of Thomsen	
	Term UI	T372041
	Date	03-NOV-1999
	Lexical Tag	NON
	Thesaurus	NLM (2000)
Term	Thomsen Disease	
	Term UI	T027501
	Date	15-JUN-1984
	Lexical Tag	EPO
	Thesaurus	ORD (2010)
	Thesaurus	UNK (19XX)
Term	Thomsen's Disease	
	Term UI	T027503
	Date	30-MAR-1974
	Lexical Tag	EPO
	Thesaurus	UNK (19XX)
Term	Thomsens Disease	
	Term UI	T027502
	Date	15-JUN-1984
	Lexical Tag	EPO
	Thesaurus	UNK (19XX)
Concept 2 (Related)	Becker Generalized Myotonia	
Concept UI	M0337012	
Semantic Type	T047 (Disease or Syndrome)	
Term (Preferred)	Becker Generalized Myotonia	
	Term UI	T372042
	Date	03-NOV-1999
	Lexical Tag	EPO
	Thesaurus	NLM (2000)
Term	Generalized Myotonia of Becker	
	Term UI	T372044
	Date	03-NOV-1999
	Lexical Tag	EPO

	Thesaurus	NLM (2000)
Term	Myotonia, Generalized	
	Term UI	T372045
	Date	03-NOV-1999
	Lexical Tag	NON
	Thesaurus	NLM (2000)
Term	Myotonia, Generalized, Becker	
	Term UI	T372043
	Date	03-NOV-1999
	Lexical Tag	EPO
	Thesaurus	NLM (2000)
Concept 3 (Narrower)	Myotonia Levior	
	Concept UI	M0337013
	Semantic Type	T047 (Disease or Syndrome)
	Term (Preferred)	Myotonia Levior
	Term UI	T372046
	Date	03-NOV-1999
	Thesaurus	NLM (2000)
Allowable Qualifiers	BL CF CI CL CO DH DI DT EC EH EM EN EP ET GE HI IM ME MI MO NU PA PC PP PS PX RA RH RI RT SU TH UR US VE VI	
Entry Version	MYOTONIA CONGEN	
Date of Entry	19990101	
Unique ID	D009224	

Figure 1: Myotonia Congenita, MeSH Browser 2010, Expanded Concept View Showing ORD as a New Thesaurus Value.

**By Jacque-Lynne Schulman
MeSH Section**

Schulman JL. What's New for 2010 MeSH®. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Nov-Dec;(371):e15.

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December 18, 2009 [posted]

2010 MeSH[®] Category B Restructuring

Background

Due to in-house system constraints and an entrenched classical view of organism taxonomy, MeSH has been gradually converting from the traditional five-kingdom paradigm to the modern three-domain classification of life. With the creation of the descriptor Eukaryota and its associated children in 2010, NLM[®] completes this conversion.

In 2009 the top level of the Category B Organisms tree looked like this:

- B1 Animals
- B2 Algae
- B3 Bacteria
- B4 Viruses
- B5 Fungi
- B6 Plants
- B7 Archaea
- B8 Mesomycetozoea

The new hierarchy for 2010 now looks like this: Animals, Algae, Fungi, Plants, and Mesomycetozoea are now all treed under Eukaryota.

- B1 Eukaryota
 - Algae
 - Alveolata*
 - Amoebozoa*
 - Animals
 - Choanoflagellata*
 - Diplomonadida
 - Euglenozoa*
 - Fungi
 - Mesomycetozoea
 - Oxymonadida*
 - Parabasalidea*
 - Plants
 - Retortamonadidae
 - Rhizaria*
- B2 Archaea

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](#)

B3 Bacteria
B4 Viruses
B5 Organism Forms

[* new heading]

Protozoa Reclassification

Protozoa was a descriptor from 1963-2009. It described a group of unicellular organisms in the old five-kingdom paradigm. Classification of Protozoa emphasized modes of nutrition and locomotion, but today, organism classification is based on genetics, ultrastructure, and biochemistry. Consequently, what was once considered Protozoa are now viewed as a group of unrelated Eukaryotes and that concept is no longer considered useful taxonomically. So the descriptor Protozoa has been deleted from MeSH and its children are now treed under new descriptors that are part of Eukaryota.

Furthermore, under the old five-kingdom paradigm, Protozoa were considered animals and were treed under Animals in MeSH. This is no longer the prevalent view, so the check tag Animals will no longer be used with these organisms.

For now, MeSH has retained descriptors containing the word "Protozoan" such as Protozoan Infections, Protozoan Proteins, etc., since common usage of the adjectival form still exists in the literature though it is diminishing.

For additional information on MeSH developments and changes for 2010 see *What's New for 2010 MeSH*® .

By Allan Savage

Medical Subject Headings Section

Savage A. 2010 MeSH® Category B Restructuring. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Nov-Dec;(371):e16.

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NLM Technical Bulletin

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December 22, 2009 [posted]

NLM[®] Announces Changes in Cuttering Practices

The National Library of Medicine[®] (NLM) will cease providing cutter numbers in LocatorPlus[®] for most of the classification numbers assigned to print monographs that the Library catalogs. Cutter assignment will cease on June 21, 2010, with the exception of material being shelved in the NLM Reference collection or titles cataloged for the NLM History of Medicine Division.

As the library looks to increase efficiencies in its cataloging practices, the time spent cuttering stands out as an inefficient activity. For the past 15 years, NLM has been shelving print monographs by accession number, rather than by call numbers, but has continued to provide fully shelflisted call numbers for the convenience of other libraries using NLM records. NLM is still committed to providing a classification number that reflects the subject of a book, in recognition that this information can be used widely by others. Cutter numbers, on the other hand, are unique to a particular collection. Libraries that use cutters to arrange their material on the shelf will not have identical collections to NLM, so cutters provided by NLM often need adjustments to arrange material properly on any particular library's shelves.

Because NLM recognizes this may have an impact on the workflow in some libraries, we hope that the six month notice of this change will provide ample time for these libraries to make needed adjustments.

By Diane Boehr
Head, Cataloging Section

Boehr D. NLM[®] Announces Changes in Cuttering Practices. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Nov-Dec;(371):e17.

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December 23, 2009 [posted]

New LinkOut® for Libraries Quick Tour

A five-minute Quick Tour, Library Submission Utility: Print Holdings, is now available on 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™.

By Elizabeth Frost
MEDLARS Management Section

Frost E. New LinkOut® for Libraries Quick Tour. NLM Tech Bull. 2009 Nov-Dec;(371):e18.

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