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Table of Contents: 2014 JANUARY–FEBRUARY No. 396

Trials in PubMed Linking to Systematic Reviews

Trials in PubMed Linking to Systematic Reviews. NLM Tech Bull. 2014 Jan-Feb;(396):b11

2014 February 27 [posted]

[Editor's Note: This is a reprint of a PubMed Health blog post. To subscribe to the blog see [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth/blog/.](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth/blog/)]

PubMed Health's curated collection of systematic reviews now has an important new role: enabling PubMed users to go straight from a clinical trial to systematic reviews that have considered it.

Visitors to records of many thousands of trials will now see a new section to the right, called a portlet. It will show links to systematic reviews in PubMed that have cited that trial.

For example, people visiting the NIH-funded Women's Health Study publication on beta-carotene supplementation would see the "Cited by 9 systematic reviews" portlet pictured here in Figure 1.

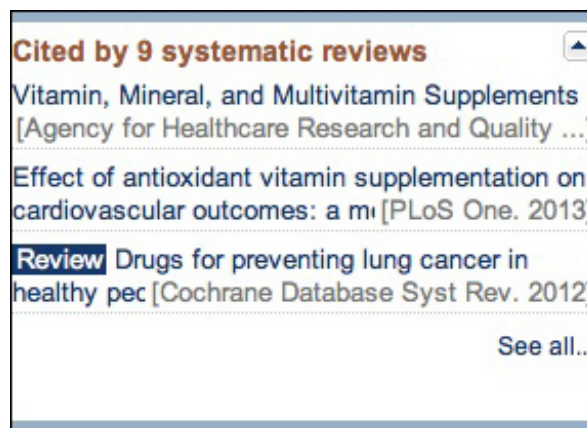


Figure 1: Screen capture of the Cited by systematic reviews portlet.

The 9 systematic reviews are identified by PubMed as systematic reviews because they are included in PubMed Health. The most recent one comes first. In this case, it's the 2013 systematic review of supplements to prevent disease done by AHRQ, the U.S. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, for the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force.

This new portlet does not replace "Related citations in PubMed": that will follow as usual. All of PubMed Health's 31,100 systematic reviews since 2003 are not yet included.

If there is no portlet showing, it does not mean for certain that there is no systematic review that includes the trial. There are enough reviews included, though, that this portlet should become a familiar sight when you're using PubMed.

One trial is rarely enough to provide definitive answers. The results of one trial can seem to be contradicted by another. Knowing it's part of a systematic review is an important step in helping people look at evidence in context. We hope it introduces many more people to the great work done by so many thousands of systematic reviewers around the world.

So remember, when you look at a trial in PubMed – glance to the right to see how this trial fits into the bigger picture of effectiveness research. We hope you find it useful.

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SNOMED CT: Updated CORE Subset Available

SNOMED CT: Updated CORE Subset Available. NLM Tech Bull. 2014 Jan-Feb;(396):b10.

2014 February 19 [posted]

The updated CORE Subset of SNOMED CT is available for download. It is based on the January 2014 International Release of SNOMED CT and 2013AB UMLS Release.

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Haz-Map Updated with 481 New Agents

Haz-Map Updated with 481 New Agents. NLM Tech Bull. 2014 Jan-Feb;(396):b9.

2014 February 14 [posted]

The National Library of Medicine has updated Haz-Map with 481 new agents, including 23 agents causing occupational asthma. Fifteen new hazardous job tasks linked to jobs and industries were also added in this update.

Haz-Map now covers over 9,170 chemical and biological agents and 241 occupational diseases.

Haz-Map is an occupational health database designed for health and safety professionals and for consumers seeking information about the health effects of exposure to chemicals and biologicals at work. Haz-Map links jobs and hazardous tasks with occupational diseases and their symptoms.

For more information, see the Haz-Map Fact Sheet.

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SNOMED CT: International Release and Updated ICD-10-CM Mapping Available

SNOMED CT: International Release and Updated ICD-10-CM Mapping Available. NLM Tech Bull. 2014 Jan-Feb;(396):b8.

2014 February 05 [posted]

Two new SNOMED CT downloads are available:

1. International Release, January 2014
2. SNOMED CT to ICD-10-CM Map, December 2013

The content maps the September 2013 US Edition of SNOMED CT to ICD-10-CM 2013. The download contains files in Release Format 2 (RF2) and in tab delimited format. The map covers 46,767 SNOMED CT concepts.

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List of Serials Indexed for Online Users, 2014 Available in XML

List of Serials Indexed for Online Users, 2014 Available in XML. NLM Tech Bull. 2014 Jan-Feb;(396):b7.

2014 February 03 [posted]

The *List of Serials Indexed for Online Users* (LSIOU), 2014 edition, is now available in XML format. The 2014 edition contains 14,772 serial titles, including titles currently indexed for MEDLINE as well as titles indexed over time which have ceased or changed titles. The titles are listed alphabetically by the journal title abbreviation.

Tailored lists of indexed journals may be generated from the NLM Catalog. While the XML version of the LSIOU is a snapshot in time, the results of a search in the NLM Catalog will provide a "real time" list for the LSIOU.

For a "real time" list for the LSIOU:
Enter **reportedmedline** in the search box and click "Search"

For a list of only the currently indexed MEDLINE journals:
enter **currentlyindexed** in the search box and click "Search"

Display and sort formats are selected from the results page:

click on the Display Settings pull-down to choose a display format (for example, the Journal display) and an appropriate sort (for example, Title or Title Abbreviation)

To save the entire list as one document:

click on the "Send to" pull-down, "File" as the destination, choose a format and sort order, and then click "Create File." Click "Save" in the File Download pop-up box. Provide your directory location and desired file name.

Additional information about journals indexed for MEDLINE can be found via the links from the MEDLINE/PubMed Resources Web page. This page includes Journals Recently Accepted by NLM for Inclusion in MEDLINE, a list of titles selected by the Literature Selection Technical Review Committee (LSTRC) that meets three times per year in February, June, and October. Results from those meetings appear online about six weeks after each meeting, both on the Web page and in the NLM Catalog.

For additional details about searching the NLM Catalog, see NLM Catalog Quick Tours and Searching for Journals in the NLM Catalog.

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Discovering TOXNET Module 2: Free Online Class Open for Registration

Discovering TOXNET Module 2: Free Online Class Open for Registration. NLM Tech Bull. 2014 Jan-Feb;(396):b6.

2014 January 30 [posted]

"I am more apt to take on chemical/toxicology related questions now that I have the tools to use from this course."

"I loved the videos! The course was really excellent! I also appreciated the quizzes in the synchronous section and the small group. I had never had the experience of switching into small groups using this type of technology. It was an unexpected treat."

"The exercises were thought provoking and helpful in learning to use the TOXNET resources."

--Comments from "Discovering TOXNET Module 1" class participants

Would you like to learn more about the environmental health resources available from the National Library of Medicine? Join the NLM Training Center (NTC) from March 3-25, 2014 for Module 2 of the new online class, called "Discovering TOXNET: From Paracelsus to Nanotechnology."

TOXNET is a Web-based system of databases covering hazardous chemicals, environmental health, and toxic releases. Module 2 covers the following resources:

- Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB)
- Household Products Database (HPDB)
- Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
- LiverTOX
- Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)
- TOXMAP
- Haz-Map

Note: **modules are independent of each other; you do NOT need to complete Module 1 before taking Module 2.** (Module 1 will be offered again at a later date). You'll learn about the resources through videos, guided tutorials, discovery exercises, and solving real-life reference questions.

Who should take the class?

Health sciences librarians and health sciences professionals interested in unlocking the information in these resources.

How much time?

Plan for nine hours of work over three weeks (three hours per week) on your own time followed by a ninety-minute synchronous session using Adobe® Connect™. Participants who complete the class requirements are eligible for 10.5 MLA Continuing Education credits.

When?

- Asynchronous work on your own (total of nine hours, allow three hours per week): March 3 – 20, 2014
- Synchronous Adobe Connect session: March 25, 2014; choose one of two times:

Noon – 1:30 pm Eastern Time

OR

3:00 pm – 4:30 pm Eastern Time

You will be asked to choose a time after the class opens on March 3, 2014.

How to Register?

Class space is limited, so register now at <http://nnlm.gov/ntcc/classes/schedule.html>.

Questions? Contact Sharon Dennis, Assistant Director, National Library of Medicine Training Center, at sharon.dennis@utah.edu or (800) 338-7657, press 2.

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Chemical Information and the West Virginia Elk River Chemical Release

Chemical Information and the West Virginia Elk River Chemical Release. NLM Tech Bull. 2014 Jan-Feb;(396):b5.

2014 January 24 [posted]

[Editor's Note: This is a reprint of an announcement published on DISASTR-OUTREACH-LIB, a Listserv for librarians, information specialists and others interested in disaster information outreach to their communities and responding to information needs for all-hazards preparedness, response and recovery. This forum is provided by the Disaster Information Management Research Center, U.S. National Library of Medicine. To subscribe the DISASTR-OUTREACH-LIB Listserv see <http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/dimrc/dimrclistserv.html>.]

You may be aware from multiple news sources that little information was available about 4-methylcyclohexanemethanol at the time of the spill in West Virginia's Elk River earlier this month. Since the spill, government and private sector scientists have contributed to collecting and verifying information about the chemical. As a result, there is now a page on the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Web site about the chemical and the methodology used by CDC to develop its recommendations.

There is also a new record in the NLM Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB) for the chemical 4-Methylcyclohexanemethanol, which has a Chemical Abstracts Service registry number (CASRN) of 34885-03-5. Other terms for the spilled substance are "MCHM" or "crude MCHM" or "4-Methylcyclohexane methanol."

Please note that in some social media and early news reports, the chemical was MISIDENTIFIED as Methylcyclohexanol (CASRN: 25639-42-3). This is NOT the correct chemical.

In chemical incidents, it is unusual for little online information to be available about a substance. Chemicals can often be readily identified using online resources such as TOXNET and WISER. In the absence of published information, local and state officials request consultation with local, state, federal and industry experts. Typically, following such an incident there is immediate, ongoing, extensive consultation and communication among responders and experts to determine appropriate actions.

When planning for providing health information following chemical incidents, it is critical for institutions and government agencies to know who to contact in uncommon situations as well as knowing the authoritative published sources of chemical information.

Sources

- CDC Web page on 2014 West Virginia Chemical Release
- NLM HSDB record for 4-Methylcyclohexanemethanol
- NLM TOXNET
- NLM WISER

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New Field in MEDLINE Display for Abstracts Available from the Publisher

New Field in MEDLINE Display for Abstracts Available from the Publisher. NLM Tech Bull. 2014 Jan-Feb;(396):b4.

2014 January 16 [posted]

2014 April 16 [Editor's note added]

[Editor's note: This change was implemented in PubMed on April 15, 2014.]

The MEDLINE Display includes a new field labeled Other Abstract Language (OABL). This field indicates the language of an abstract available from the publisher. The field appears below the Other Abstract (OAB) field.

For example:

OAB - Publisher: Abstract available from the publisher.

OABL - ger [*Corrected on April 15, 2014.*]

This information appears in the XML display in the OtherAbstract element.

For more information, see the MEDLINE®/PubMed® Data Element (Field) Descriptions. MEDLINE licensees, please see MEDLINE®/PubMed® XML Data Elements.

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WebWISER 4.5 Now Available

WebWISER 4.5 Now Available. NLM Tech Bull. 2014 Jan-Feb;(396):b3.

2014 January 10 [posted]

WebWISER 4.5 is now available. This new release integrates Chemical Hazards Emergency Medical Management (CHEMM) content and updates the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) content to 2012. See below for more information on this release.

CHEMM integration brings the following new features to WISER:

- New hospital provider and preparedness planner profiles, along with a customized home screen for all WISER profiles
- Acute care guidelines for six known mass casualty agents/agent classes
- The addition of a wealth of CHEMM reference material
- CHEMM Intelligent Syndrome Tool (CHEMM-IST), a new help identify tool designed to diagnose the type of chemical exposure after a mass casualty incident

ERG content is now updated to the 2012 release.

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Broad Subject Terms for Indexed Journals Updated

Broad Subject Terms for Indexed Journals Updated. NLM Tech Bull. 2014 Jan-Feb;(396):b2.

2014 January 10 [posted]

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

Change:

Anti-Infective Agents - includes Antibacterial, Antifungal, Antiviral, and Antiparasitic agents
[was Anti-Bacterial Agents]

Deletion:

Social Medicine
[journals previously tagged with this value now tagged with either Public Health; Social Sciences;
Epidemiology; or Health Services]

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

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2013AB UMLS Release Available on UTS

2013AB UMLS Release Available on UTS. NLM Tech Bull. 2014 Jan-Feb;(396):b1.

2014 January 07 [posted]

You now may browse the 2013AB Unified Medical Language System (UMLS) Release on the UMLS Terminology Services (UTS) Metathesaurus Browser. You may also query the data through the UTS API.

In addition, the UTS SNOMED CT Browser now features the September 2013 Release Format 2 (RF2) US Edition of SNOMED CT.

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Additional OLDMEDLINE Citations

Von Braunsberg S. Additional OLDMEDLINE Citations. NLM Tech Bull. 2014 Jan-Feb;(396):e1.

2014 February 25 [posted]

In an ongoing project to convert information from older print indexes that were the precursors to *Index Medicus*, over 11,800 citations from the 1950-1959 *Current List of Medical Literature* (CLML) and the 1960-1965 *Cumulative Index Medicus* (CIM) were added to PubMed. Adding citations from these older CLML and CIM indexes to PubMed was delayed because the correct journal for each citation was hard to verify. All citations processed through our Data Creation and Maintenance System (DCMS) and loaded into PubMed must link to a serial record in LocatorPlus. Determining the proper journal for some of these older citations takes research time which can result in some citations being made available later than the online debut date for the majority of a year's index. When the original MEDLINE database made its debut in 1971, it contained citations to journal articles published from approximately 1966 forward. OLDMEDLINE citations represent 20 years of going back in time to enhance access to the older biomedical literature.

NLM also continues the work of mapping the original keywords assigned to these older references so that current Medical Subject Headings, or MeSH terms, are added to the records and available for searching in PubMed.

Additional information about the OLDMEDLINE data project is available.

By Susan Von Braunsberg
MEDLARS Management Section

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