NLM Technical Bulletin

November-December 1996 No. 293

Something Old, Something New

OLDMEDLINE: the Newest ELHILL Database

On December 18, 1996, a new database, OLDMEDLINE, will join the family of MEDLINE databases. OLDMEDLINE, or OLDMED, will initially contain over 307,000 citations that were published in the 1964 and 1965 *Cumulated Index Medicus (CIM).*

This database will be accessible to command language searchers from any USER: prompt with the command FILE OLDMED or FILE OLDMEDLINE. Until programming changes can occur, the file will not have an input form screen in any of the Grateful Med programs; however, Grateful Med users who know how to search directly with the command language may choose direct searching and then give the FILE command. This file will not be immediately available via Internet Grateful Med (IGM).

Background

In 1964, NLM began testing the computerized MEDLARS system as a mechanism for producing *Index Medicus*. Indexed citations for the 1964 and 1965 publications were not kept in electronic form by the Library, and until now were never made available in an NLM database.

NLM has long wanted to provide online access to citations published in *Index Medicus* before 1966, and with this file has begun the effort to accomplish this important goal. NLM was greatly assisted in this effort by the generosity and cooperation of the Deutsches Institut fur Medizinische Dokumentation und Information (DIMDI), the International MEDLARS Center in Germany. DIMDI was able to supply to NLM tapes of the original data for the citations from the 1964 and 1965 *Cumulated Index Medicus*.

In order to make these data available to users as soon as possible, NLM has taken the data, as much as possible "as is." These older data were not subject to the stringent data entry and validation procedures now in place for data entry in MEDLINE. These older citations have not been maintained for over 30 years and only limited resources were available for review and maintenance. (Maintenance refers to the annual Year-End Processing that includes updating the MeSH vocabulary and adding new fields to records.) This means that when searching OLDMED, users must remember that:

1. There may be erroneous or "dirty" data in many fields. While dirty data may occur in any database, considerable efforts are taken to make MEDLINE and MEDLINE Backfiles as clean and accurate as possible. Searchers may find the higher percentage of dirty data more noticeable in OLDMED. NLM does not currently plan to correct typographical errors or dirty data in OLDMED.

2. OLDMED data has not been maintained for over 30 years and lacks the individual and accumulated changes and improvements made to MEDLINE data during annual maintenance called Year-End Processing. Most significantly, the original MeSH Headings had not been maintained for over 30 years.

Approximately 400 of the original MeSH Headings are invalid in the current MeSH vocabulary. Also, there were no subheadings in this file! Therefore, all MeSH headings have been placed in a Keywords (KW) field, to distinguish them to searchers from MeSH Headings (MH) in MEDLINE and other ELHILL databases that are **always** valid in the current vocabulary. Because the vocabulary is not current, the tree numbers are also not valid and therefore, EXPLOSIONS and PRE-EXPLOSIONS are not functional for this file.

OLDMED Facts and Figures

- Total number of records: 307,336
  - from 1964 CIM: 153,662
  - from 1965 CIM: 153,674
- Citations by publication year:

196?	1
1962	541
1963	81,970
1964	151,444
1965	73,380

- All alphabetic data in OLDMED appear in UPPER CASE.
- No abstracts.
- ILL currently not available.

Continued on page 4

In this issue

Articles:

1 Something Old, Something New
7 BIOETHICSLINE Includes MEDLINE Records
8 RISKLINE: the Newest TOXLINE Subfile
11 Rebuilding of CATLINE/AVLINE
11 Grateful Med for Windows
12 More on MeSH
15 MeSH Errata
16 Changes in Cataloging Policy

Appendixes:

17A Online Codes Map

Regular Features:

2 Technical Notes
PREMEDLINE Citations Available through DOCLINE ■ Preliminary 1997 MLA Meeting Info ■ Training Schedule Revision ■ MeSH Available on the Web ■ Electronic Access Procedure Changes ■ OSRM Chapters Available ■ Manual: Intro to HSR ■ Index Medicus, B & W MeSH, LJI, CIM Pricing and Order Info ■ Chem Tool Discontinued ■ TB Index 1996 ■ Online Codes Map ■ NLM Pricing Schedule Errata

19 Instructions for Retrieving NLM Publications in Electronic Format
19 Internet Directory

Technical Notes

PREMEDLINE Citations Available through DOCLINE

PREMEDLINE document delivery is now available through DOCLINE as well as through Loansome Doc via Internet Grateful Med (IGM). The PREMEDLINE file is available with a user-friendly screen in IGM or with direct searching.

Preliminary 1997 MLA Meeting Information

The NLM Online Users' Meeting at the annual meeting of the Medical Library Association (MLA) will be held as a Lunch N' Learn on Sunday, May 25, 1997 from 12:30 - 1:15 pm. Stay tuned for further information on NLM events at MLA.

Training Schedule Revision

The dates for the April 1997 Fundamentals of MEDLARS Searching Class in Bethesda, MD have been changed from April 14-15 to April 28-29.

MeSH Available on the Web

The Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) are now available over the World Wide Web. The 1997 MeSH is available on the Web in several formats. From the NLM Web site, (http://www.nlm.nih.gov) click on General Information, Organizational Structure, Medical Subject Headings Section, then Downloading. It is possible to: browse the tree structures; download a file containing all of MeSH in tree structure; or download all of MeSH in MARC format. The downloads require the completion of an online Memorandum of Understanding before a download can be done. No license or fee is required. In the future it is hoped that MeSH will be available in other formats as well. Comments and suggestions are welcomed; please direct your correspondence to Stuart Nelson, MD, Head, Medical Subject Headings, e-mail: nelson@nlm.nih.gov.

Changes in Electronic Access Procedures

The instructions for retrieving NLM publications in electronic format are published on the next to last page of each issue of this publication. The directories for the *Technical Bulletin* on nlmpubs have been changed slightly to make it easier to distinguish between ps (postscript) and pdf (portable document file) formats. As before, you may anonymous ftp from: nlmpubs.nlm.nih.gov/nlminfo/newsletters/techbull or you may anonymous ftp to the new directory listing: nlmpubs.nlm.nih.gov/online/medlars/techbull. In the techbull directory, there are now two subdirectories: pdf_tb and ps_tb. They contain the *Technical Bulletin* in pdf and ps formats respectively.

You may also retrieve NLM documents via NLM's Home Page, URL: http://www.nlm.nih.gov, using ftp. Instructions for this procedure are included on the same page.

Online Services Reference Manual Chapters Available in Print and Electronically

Print Chapters for Purchase

In response to the interests expressed by the medical library community on the MEDLIB-L List Serve in purchasing printed copy of *Manual* chapters, the NLM will make individual *Manual* chapters available from the National Online Training Center headquartered at the New York Academy of Medicine in New York, NY at a cost of $10 per chapter. This price includes U. S. Postal Service express mail delivery and the pages will be 3-hole punched for easy insertion in any three ring binder. When additional chapters are available or current chapters have been updated, a notice will appear in the *NLM Technical Bulletin* and in NN/LM regional newsletters.

To order any of the chapters listed, please send request(s) with a check or credit card number to:

Mr. Charles Rapisarda
The National Online Training Center
NN/LM Middle Atlantic Region
The New York Academy of Medicine
1216 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10029

Please include your complete address and phone number. If using a credit card, the order may be faxed to 212-534-7042. Checks must be payable to the New York Academy of Medicine and directed to Mr. Charles Rapisarda's attention. Sorry, no phone orders, purchase orders or invoices. Please direct questions about this service to: notc@nyam.org. The following chapters are currently available for purchase:

AIDSDRUGS
AIDSLINE
AIDSTRIALS
ALERT
BIOETHICSLINE
CATLINE
CHEMLINE
ChemID
DIRLINE
ELHILL Searching
MEDLINE
POPLINE
SERLINE
TOXLINE/TOXLIT
TOXNET (TOXNET commands, etc.)
CCRIS
DART/ETICBACK
IRIS

Chapters Also Available Electronically

The National Library of Medicine is moving towards more electronic publishing of search tools and publications as the use of the Internet increases. The NLM wants to take advantage of new technology especially since it allows staff to easily maintain publications and post timely updates instead of waiting until an entire publication is completed and sent to the printer.

Users who have Internet/ftp capabilities and prefer to download the chapters may do so by connecting to the NLM Home Page (http://www.nlm.nih.gov), selecting NLM Publications, Publications About Using NLM Programs and Services, Online Services Reference Manual. The updated chapters are available electronically in three formats: Adobe Acrobat pdf; WordPerfect 5.1, and PostScript.

Introduction to Health Services Research: A Class Manual

The National Information Center for Health Services Research (NICHSR) is responsible for developing information services to the research and library communities involved in health services research. Health services research encompasses the difficult issues of

access, quality, and cost of health care. As part of that responsibility, NICHSR has developed a half-day course to introduce librarians to this field. To reach librarians who cannot attend an on-site class, NICHSR has placed the class manual on their home page. To reach the NICHSR home page, open URL: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/about_nlm/organization/library_operations/nichsr/nichsr.html. Select the "Introduction to HSR: Class Manual" which is under "Outreach and Training." The manual provides definitions of health services research, a short history of the field, and descriptions of key players and research issues. Using a brief problem-based format, the manual presents health services research scenarios that librarians can use to formulate search strategies.

Database instructions follow for HealthSTAR, HSTAT, DIRLINE, and HSRProj. Links extend to other Health Services Research Web sites. The manual also provides descriptions of basic study designs to support the librarian's role in evidence-based research projects.

Comments on this manual are greatly appreciated. You can send messages from the Web page or call NICHSR at 301-496-0176.

Index Medicus, "*Black & White" MeSH, LJI, CIM*

Pricing and Order Information

Index Medicus is a monthly publication in two volumes covering the biomedical literature with references to current articles from 3,093 of the world's biomedical journals. Each monthly issue contains subject and author sections and a separate Bibliography of Medical Reviews. Orders received and processed before October 1, 1997 will receive all back issues for the 1997 year. Orders handled after that date will begin with the January 1998 issue. The *Medical Subject Headings* ("*Black & White MeSH")* and *List of Journals Indexed* (*LJI*) are included as part of the subscription to *Index Medicus*. They may also be ordered separately without subscribing to *Index Medicus* (see below). The 1996 *Cumulated Index Medicus* (*CIM*), Volume 37, is a 17-volume cumulation of the citations appearing in the 1996 monthly issues of *Index Medicus*.

Index Medicus, 1997
GPO Subscription List ID: IM97
Price: $310.00 (U.S.)
$387.50 (non-U.S)

Medical Subject Headings ("Black & White "MeSH)
GPO List ID: IM97 (Medical Subject Headings)
Price: $63.00 (U.S.)
$78.75 (non-U.S.)

List of Journals Indexed in Index Medicus, (LJI) 1997
GPO List ID: IM97
(List of Journals Indexed in Index Medicus)
Price: $22.00 (U.S.)
$27.50 (non-U.S.)

The LJI is also available for anonymous ftp. The 1997 LJI will available in January 1997. See page 19 of this issue for locations.

Cumulated Index Medicus (CIM)
GPO Code: S/N 617-052-00311-2
Price: $423.00 (U.S.)
$528.75 (non-U.S.)

All of these publications are available from the GPO (Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office). Orders should be sent to:

New Orders
Superintendent of Documents
P.O. Box 371954
Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954

Individuals with a Deposit Account, VISA, MasterCard, or Discover who wish to order publications by phone or fax may use the following numbers:

Phone: 202-512-1800
Fax: 202-512-2250

Remittance or deposit account numbers should be included with all orders. To avoid delays, send a separate order for each title requested and include full title, price, and GPO List ID or Number for each item.

Supplementary Chemical Tool Discontinued

The *Medical Subject Headings—Supplementary Chemical Records* has been discontinued and will no longer be published. This tool contained the listings for chemicals which have been mentioned in a significant way in journals indexed in MEDLINE. All chemical Names of Substance (NM) are available online in the MeSH vocabulary file. The Chemical Tool was updated annually; however, the online file is updated throughout the year with chemical Names of Substance. All chemical records in file MeSH, that are not MeSH headings, have an NM field, which is searchable. The NM field displays the exact chemical name used in indexing for the MEDLARS databases. Users are directed to the more up-to-date information online in the MeSH file to replace the discontinued printed volume.

TB Index 1996

The Index for the *Technical Bulletin* for 1996 is now available in print. It is also available electronically via anonymous ftp. A PostScript file is available at URL: ftp://nlmpubs.nlm.nih.gov/nlminfo/newsletters/techbull/ps_tb/index96.ps or a pdf file is available at URL: ftp://nlmpubs.nlm.nih.gov/nlminfo/newsletters/techbull/pdf_tb/index96.pdf. It is also available from the NLM Home Page (http://www.nlm.nih.gov) under NLM Publications, NLM Technical Bulletin. Please direct your requests for the print copy to:

Technical Bulletin Index
MEDLARS Management Section
National Library of Medicine
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20894
Fax: 301-496-0822
E-Mail: mms@nlm.nih.gov

Online Codes Map

A new Online Codes map showing distribution of code holders within the United States is provided as Appendix A of this issue of the *Technical Bulletin.*

Errata in the NLM Pricing Schedule

The MEDLARS Pricing Schedule-Domestic & Non-U.S. Charges (for those who lease NLM data) published in Appendix K of the September-October 1996 *Technical Bulletin* has several minor errors on page 40K. For CHEMLINE®, the royalty charges should read $0.68 per online citation and $1.07 per search statement. For TOXLIT® & TOXLIT65 the royalty charge should be $1.14 per online citation and $1.82 per search statement. If you are a tape licensee or provide information to tape licensees, you may wish to make these changes in your copy of the *Technical Bulletin*.

Continued from page 1

Searching OLDMED

- Access OLDMED by entering FILE OLDMEDLINE, or FILE OLDMED at any USER: prompt. Do not shorten the command to: FILE OLD, which will connect you to the OLD MeSH (1996) Vocabulary file.

- The MH (MeSH Heading) field is not directly searchable in OLDMED nor is there an MH field displayed in the record. The original MeSH headings assigned to these citations are searchable in the KW (Keyword) field and that is where they are displayed.

  The original MeSH Headings were applied for the purpose of producing the printed *Cumulated Index Medicus*. When searching (as Keywords) they should be considered as equivalent to main concept (starred) MHs. Non-print headings (unstarred), including check tags, were not routinely assigned as original MeSH Headings. For this reason, standard MeSH Headings called Check Tags (e.g., HUMAN, AGED) should not be searched as Keywords (KW), as they do not provide results consistent with MEDLINE searching.

- There are two ways to search for Keywords. The KW field contains the original MeSH headings assigned in 1964 and 1965, e.g., HEART ANEURYSM (KW). There are approximately six MeSH Headings present per citation in the KW field.

  The KF (Keyword Field Text Words) qualifier can be used to search the individual words present in the KW field, e.g., HEART ANEURYSM (KW) = HEART (KF) AND ANEURYSM (KF). A Keyword may be a single word, HEART or a multi-term word, HEART ANEURYSM; it exactly reflects the old MeSH heading present in the record. The Keyword Field Text Words are always single words. Searching by (KF) is directly comparable to searching by (MHF) MeSH Heading Fragment. Both allow you to look for a single word within a MeSH heading.

- If you do not qualify your search term, the search default is to the Text Word (TW) field. Text Word (TW) retrieval in this file means a single word will be looked for in the Title field and in the KW field, which represents the original MeSH Headings assigned in 1964 and 1965. If you wish to search for a multi-term phrase then you must either qualify it by (KW) or separate the words by AND, e.g., (KW) HEART ANEURYSM, or (KF) HEART AND ANEURYSM, or (TW) HEART AND ANEURYSM (with or without the TW qualification) but **not** (TW) HEART ANEURYSM and **not** HEART ANEURYSM (unqualified).

- Be aware that the absence of abstracts in OLDMED, and the fact that fewer MeSH Headings were assigned per article in 1964 and 1965 (approximately six per citation), will affect subject retrieval.

- Multifile searching (MFS) or OFFSEARCH/SAVE/SAVESEARCH capabilities should probably not be used with subject searches in OLDMED. Because of the lack of MeSH headings and check tags in this file, searches constructed to run in other MEDLINE files, might not produce satisfactory results in OLDMED.

- While in general the 1964 and 1965 data appears in OLDMEDLINE as it appears in the original data, NLM was able to compare the Journal Title Codes (JC) in OLDMEDLINE to the JCs in SERLINE. Where matches were found, current values for Title Abbreviation (TA), Language (LA), and Country Publication (CY) were used to update corresponding OLDMEDLINE citations. Where available, the ISSN from SERLINE was added to corresponding OLDMEDLINE citations.

Several tables and figures follow, which may help in highlighting the distinguishing features in this new file. Table 1 presents the major differences between a MEDLINE record and OLDMED record. Table 2 lists the MEDLINE fields, by name and mnemonic, that are **not** present in an OLDMED record. Figure 1 contains the Unit Record for OLDMED. Table 3 shows the elements that will display with various PRINT commands. And Figure 2 shows a sample search in OLDMED. While this file will not have up to date clinical articles, some classic citations may now be retrieved.

Field	OLDMEDLINE	MEDLINE
Abstract (AB)	No abstracts in OLDMED	Abstracts may be present
Date of Publication (DP)	Directly searchable as (DP) Format: DD MMM YY, e.g., DP - 15 DEC 64 DP - JUL 63 Truncation is not usually useful.	Directly searchable as (DP) Format: YYYY MMM DD, e.g., DP - 1996 Jan DP - 1996 May-Jun DP - 1996 Apr 12-26 Truncation may be useful, e.g., (dp) 1996 Apr: finds all 96 Apr
Entry Month (EM)	Directly searchable as (EM) Format: 6 digit value YYYYMM, e.g., 196412 (EM)	Directly searchable as (EM) Format: 4 digit value YYMM, e.g., 9612 (EM)
Keyword Field Text Words (KF)	Directly searchable as (KF) Single word terms only	Not present
Keywords (KW)	Directly searchable; contains old MHs May be single word or multi-word phrases	Not present
MeSH Headings (MH)	No MH field; MHs are in the KW field	Directly searchable; EXPLODABLE
Text Words (TW)	Directly searchable as (TW) Single word terms generated from: TI and KW fields	Directly searchable as (TW) Single word terms generated from: TI, AB, MH, NM fields
Year (YR)	Directly searchable as (YR) Format: YYYY, e.g., 1964 (YR)	Directly searchable as (YR) Format: YY, e.g., 96 (YR)

Table 1 - Comparing OLDMEDLINE to MEDLINE. This table highlights the differences between the files.

Note that the following MEDLINE fields do NOT exist in OLDMED:

AA	Abstract Author	MH	MeSH Heading
AB	Abstract	NI	No-Author Indicator
AD	Address	NM	Name of Substance
CM	Comments	PT	Publication Type
DA	Date of Entry	RF	Number of References
GS	Gene Symbol	RN	CAS Registry/EC Number
ID	ID Number	RO	Record Originator
IP	Issue/Part/Supplement	SB	Journal Subset
LI	Special List Indicator	SH	Subheadings
LR	Last Revision Date	SI	Secondary Source Identifier

Table 2 - Fields Not Present in OLDMED

CATEGORY QUALIFIER	ELEMENT NAME	SEARCH STATUS	PRINT	PRINT FULL	PRINT DETAILED
AU	AUTHOR	*	Y	Y	Y
CY	COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION	*	N	N	Y
DP	DATE OF PUBLICATION	*	N	N	Y
EM	ENTRY MONTH	*, R	N	N	Y
IS	ISSN	*	N	N	Y
JC	JOURNAL TITLE CODE	*	N	N	Y
KW	KEYWORDS	*, KF, TW	N	Y	Y
LA	LANGUAGE	*	N	Y	Y
PG	PAGINATION		N	N	Y
PS	PERSONAL NAME AS SUBJECT	*	N	Y	Y
SO	SOURCE		Y	Y	Y
TA	TITLE ABBREVIATION	*	N	N	Y
TI	TITLE	TF,TW	Y	Y	Y
TT	TRANSLIT/VERNAC TITLE		Y	Y	Y
UI	UNIQUE IDENTIFIER	*, R	Y	Y	Y
VI	VOLUME ISSUE		N	N	Y
YR	YEAR	*	N	N	Y

* = DIRECTLY SEARCHABLE
KF = KEYWORD FIELD TEXT WORDS
TW = TEXT WORD SEARCHABLE
TF = TITLE FIELD TEXT WORDS
N = NO
Y = YES
R = RANGEABLE

Figure 1 - OLDMED Unit Record

This chart illustrates the field displays for various PRINT commands for OLDMED.

PRINT PRT	UI, AU, TI, TT, SO	
PRINT FULL PRT FU	UI, AU, TI, TT, LA, KW, PS, SO	
PRINT DETAILED PRT DL	UI, AU, TI, TT, LA, KW, PS, SO, TA, DP, VI, PG, IS, CY, JC, EM	
PRINT ABSTRACT PRT ABSTR PRT AR	UI, AU, TI, TT, SO	• **PRT ABSTR gives the same display as PRT in OLDMED. The command exists so the searcher who unthinkingly gives it, will still get retrieval, instead of a NO ABSTRACT message.**
PRINT BROWSE PRT BR	TI	

Table 3 - Print Formats

SS 1 /C?
USER:
file oldmed

PROG:
YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE OLDMEDLINE (PRE-1966 CUMULATED INDEX MEDICUS) FILE.

SS 1 /C?
USER:
all debakey m: (au) and transplantation (kf)

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (9)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
prt 1 dl

PROG:

1
UI - 65084600
AU - DEBAKEY ME
AU - JORDANGL JR
AU - BEALLAC JR
AU - O'NEAL RM
AU - ABBOTT JP
AU - HALPERT B
TI - BASIC BIOLOGIC REACTIONS TO VASCULAR GRAFTS AND PROSTHESES.
LA - ENG
KW - AORTA
KW - BLOOD VESSEL PROSTHESIS
KW - BLOOD VESSEL **TRANSPLANTATION**
KW - DOGS
KW - HEART VALVE PROSTHESIS
KW - PLASTICS
KW - SWINE
KW - **TRANSPLANTATION** IMMUNOLOGY
KW - **TRANSPLANTATION**, HETEROLOGOUS
KW - **TRANSPLANTATION**, HOMOLOGOUS
TA - SURG CLIN NORTH AM
DP - APR 65
VI - 45
PG - 477-97
IS - 0039-6109
CY - UNITED STATES
JC - VAN
EM - 196507
SO - SURG CLIN NORTH AM APR 65;45:477-97

- **Transplantation (KF) retrieves on all occurences of Transplantation in the KW field.**

Figure 2 - Sample Search in OLDMED

Future Plans for OLDMED

While the OLDMED database may contain older data, it is a new database, and it will continue to grow. NLM expects to add citations from earlier years of *Index Medicus* as resources permit. NLM will begin the effort to add citations from 1963 and 1962 *CIM* during 1997. NLM has begun work on making interlibrary loan available for this file as well as offline print capabilities. The $DSFILE command is operational in OLDMED. Watch the online news for the most up-to-date announcements.

The OLDMEDLINE database is expected to be available for leasing in 1998.

NLM will evaluate user response to OLDMED, and will consider enhancements to the data as resources permit. We welcome your comments on, and suggestions for improving OLDMEDLINE.

--prepared by Jan Willis
MEDLARS Management Section

BIOETHICSLINE Includes MEDLINE Records

Beginning with the 9612 Entry Month (EM), BIOETHICSLINE incorporates selected records downloaded from MEDLINE. A subject strategy is run against the MEDLINE file each month to pull candidate citations for the BIOETHICSLINE database. The MEDLINE-derived records are modified and augmented by the BIOETHICS Information Retrieval Project Staff to conform in content and appearance with original BIOETHICSLINE records. Table 1 shows some of the modified fields. In addition to the multiply occurring Secondary Source ID (SI) field, containing KIE and MEDKIE values, other fields added to the downloaded records are shown in Table 2.

Field Name	Mnemonic	Modification
Author	AU	Expanded from last name and initial(s) to the author's name as it appears on the article.
Title	TI	Edited for capitalization and punctuation.
Volume/Issue	VI	Augmented with an issue number when available; there is no IP field in BIOETHICSLINE.
Pagination	PG	Expanded to include the full page range, e.g., 1604-5 expanded to 1604-1605.

Table 1 - Some MEDLINE Fields Modified in BIOETHICSLINE

Secondary Source ID (SI) Field

MEDLINE-derived records are identified in the Secondary Source ID (SI) field by the prefix MEDKIE followed by the MEDLINE Unique Identifier number, e.g., MEDKIE/96298970. As of the end of November, there were 48 records in the file downloaded from MEDLINE. As with all BIOETHICSLINE records, each downloaded record also includes an SI assigned by the Bioethics Information Retrieval Project and identified by the prefix KIE followed by a five-digit number, e.g., KIE/51299.

Field Name	Mnemonic	Description
Corporate Name (as Author)	CN	Contains the names of organizations, etc., responsible for the authorship of a document.
Title of Journal	TJ	Provides the option of searching on, viewing and/or printing the full title of a journal.
Keywords	KWD, KWP, KWI	Adds indexing/searching terms from the *Bioethics Thesaurus* (KWD), terms under consideration for the *Thesaurus* (KWP), and proper name Keywords (KWI). Although the data is stored in three separate fields, all are searchable with KW.
Subject Caption	SC	Allows searches on broad subject areas or general approaches within the bioethics literature.

Table 2 - Some of BIOETHICSLINE's Unique Fields

Citations pulled by the bioethics subject strategy that are from journals not subscribed to by the National Reference Center for Bioethics Literature will use the MEDLINE record as the core of the BIOETHICSLINE citation. These records will have the value MEDKIE in the SI field. Citations from journals subscribed to by the Center may or may not use the MEDLINE record, depending on where the journal is indexed more quickly. If for example, *Journal of Medical Ethics* (a title subscribed to by the Center) is not in MEDLINE at the time the Bioethics Information Retrieval Project is ready to index it, an original record will be created and the citation will have an SI of KIE.

Eliminating the MEDLINE Overlap

The strategy to eliminate the MEDLINE overlap takes the form of X AND NOT MEDKIE: where X may be a search statement number or a search term. However, please remember, the BIOETHICS file covers from 1973 forward and MEDLINE-derived records begin with 9612 (EM) and currently constitute only a very small portion of the file. Also keep in mind that this strategy cannot eliminate citations from MEDLINE journals that receive original indexing by the Bioethics Project. Finally, searchers should be aware that eliminating MEDLINE-derived records from a BIOETHICSLINE search may lose retrieval of desired citations because of differences in indexing patterns between the two databases. For example, if a MEDLINE-derived citation is retrieved by a strategy using a non-MeSH Keyword and if you eliminate MEDLINE citations, you would lose the citation even though you hadn't retrieved it in MEDLINE.

The capacity to download MEDLINE eliminates the need for the Bioethics Information Retrieval Project to create records for many of the journal article citations that are common to both databases. In addition, downloading MEDLINE records adds many more Abstracts (AB) to BIOETHICSLINE, which previously included this field only in records for court decisions and about 30 selected journal titles.

--prepared by Tamar Joy Kahn and Cecily Orr
Kennedy Institute of Ethics
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RISKLINE: the Newest TOXLINE® Subfile

RISKLINE, a bibliographic file covering the broad areas of toxicology and ecotoxicology, joined TOXLINE in August 1996. Created by KEMI (the Swedish National Chemicals Inspectorate), RISKLINE's records contain standard author, title, source information and, often, abstracts, fairly detailed index terms, and CAS Registry Numbers.

KEMI has drawn references for RISKLINE from a carefully selected international set of peer reviewed documents, which routinely present highly evaluated reports on individual or groups of chemicals. Publications covered in RISKLINE, according to KEMI, by country, include:

AUSTRALIA
- NICNAS (National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme) - Worksafe Australia. National Occupational Health & Safety Commission. Priority Existing Chemicals

BELGIUM
- ECETOC - European Centre for Ecotoxicology and Toxicology of Chemicals. Technical Reports. Joint assessment of commodity chemicals.

CANADA
- Canadian Environmental Protection Act (Health and Welfare Canada) Canadian Water Quality Guidelines (Environment Canada) NRCC (National Research Council of Canada) - National Publications

DENMARK
- NORD (Nordic Council of Ministers) Documents

FRANCE
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), World Health Organization - IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Humans

GERMANY
- BG Chemie - Berufsgenossenschaft der chemischen Industrie - Toxikologische Bewertungen
- BUA - Beratergremium fur umweltrelevante Altstoffe
- DFG - Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft - Datensammlung zur Toxikologie der Herbizide
- MAK (Maximale Arbeitsplatz-Konzentrationen) - Senatskommission der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft zur Prufung gesundheitsschadlicher Arbeitsstoffe. Institut fur Toxikologie.

ITALY
- FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. WHO Expert Group on Pesticide Residues - FAO Plant Production and Protection Paper.

LUXEMBOURG
- Commission of the European Community, Health and Safety Directorate - Occupational Exposure Limits

NETHERLANDS
- Dutch Expert Committee for Occupational Standards Documents RIVM (National Institute for Public Health and Environmental Protection) Integrated Criteria Documents

SWEDEN
- Arbete Och Halsa (Criteria Documents) National Chemicals Inspectorate - KEMI Reports

SWITZERLAND
- World Health Organization - International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), World Health Organization (WHO) - Environmental Health Criteria
- World Health Organization - Joint FAO/ WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives - WHO Food Additives Series

UNITED KINGDOM
- British Industrial Biological Research Association Toxicology International - BIBRA Toxicity Profiles
- HSE (Health and Safety Executive) - HSE Toxicity Review
- TSD (Toxic Substances Division), Directorate for Air, Climate and Toxic Substances, Department of Environment - TSD Environmental Hazard Assessment

UNITED STATES
- ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists - Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values and Biological Indices
- ATSDR - Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry Documents
- EPA - Ambient Water Quality Criteria. Health Assessment documents. Health effects assessment documents. Exposure and Risk Assessment documents.
- Journal of the American College of Toxicology - Final Reports
- National Academy of Sciences - Medical and Biological Effects of Environmental Pollutants
- NCI (National Cancer Institute), NTP (National Toxicology Program) - Technical Report Series
- NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health) - Criteria for a Recommended Standard

Indexing Terms used in the Keyword Field

Following are lists of RISKLINE's controlled indexing terms, all of which are searchable within TOXLINE's KW (Keywords) field. The bracketed terms indicate terms that are at the head of a tree-like structure (the brackets do not appear in the online record). The indented terms underneath will co-occur, in the Keywords field, with all the terms listed above and to the left of them. For example, the unique phrase "acute toxicity" would be preceded by ANIMAL in the KW field. See Figure 1 for a sample record that illustrates this point.

There are different levels of indention. <ENVIRONMENT> has two levels of indention. Therefore, a record with the unique keyword "algae" will also contain the keywords "AQUATIC" and "ENVIRONMENT". Users should be aware that some keywords appear in two places in the list below. AQUATIC appears in capital letters as a category under <ENVIRONMENT> and it also appears in lower case as a more specific term under BIOACCUMULATION.

Toxicology Keywords

<ANIMAL>
- acute toxicity
- subacute toxicity
- subchronic toxicity
- chronic toxicity
- irritancy
- hypersensitivity
- immunotoxicity
- carcinogenicity

carcinogens
genetic toxicity
mutagens
reproductive and developmental tests
teratogens
embryo-fetal toxicity
reproductive effect
metabolism

<**HUMAN**>
epidemiological study
case report
occupational exposure
acute effect
chronic effect
irritancy
hypersensitivity
immunotoxicity
carcinogenic effect
genetic effect
teratogenic effect
embryo-fetal effect
reproductive effect
metabolism

Ecotoxicology Keywords

<**ENVIRONMENT**>
TERRESTRIAL TOXICITY
vertebrate
invertebrate
plants
microorganisms

AQUATIC
fish
invertebrate
plant
algae
microorganisms

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCENTRATIONS
air
water
soil/sediment
biota

BIOACCUMULATION
aquatic
terrestrial

BIOAVAILABILITY

DEGRADATION
air
water
soil/sediment
biota

MOBILITY
air
water
soil/sediment

Supplementary Terms

The searchable terms below are grouped into broad categories which are not themselves searchable and do not appear in the record.

ORGAN TERMS (not searchable)
blood
cardiovascular system
endocrine gland
eye
gastrointestinal system
immune system
liver
mammary gland
musculosceletal system (sic)
[Editor's note: Musculosceletal is also spelled this way in the RISKLINE KW field.]
mucous membrane
nervous system
pancreas
reproductive system
respiratory system
skin
spleen
urinary tract

USE TERMS (not searchable)
aerosol
propellants
automobile exhaust
cosmetics
drugs
dust
dyes
enzymes
fibres
fume
flame retardants
food
paint
pesticides
solvents
sweetening agents
tobacco
tobacco smoke
tobacco smokeless
vapour
wood

INDUSTRY TERMS (not searchable)
ceramic industry
chemical industry
drycleaning
dye industry
glass industry
hair dresser
leather industry
metallurgy
mining
paint industry
paper and pulp industry
petrochemical industry
plastic industry
printing industry
rubber industry
steel industry
textile industry
viscose rayon industry

OTHER RELEVANT TERMS (not searchable)
cocarcinogenesis
derivatives
dose effect
dose response
extrapolation
initiation
isomers
metabolites
promotion
risk assessment

Searching in the RISKLINE Subfile

The subfile acronym for RISKLINE is KEMI. Thus, one can limit a search to RISKLINE by coordinating the appropriate search terms with KEMI (SI). Note: **When TOXLINE is rebuilt in early 1997, the acronym in the SI (Secondary Source ID) field will change from "KEMI" to "RISKLINE."** For example, to search for RISKLINE references on endocrine gland toxicity, one would now enter - KEMI (SI) and endocrine gland (KW). After the file is rebuilt this will change to RISKLINE (SI) and endocrine gland (KW). A TOXLINE search (in the RISKLINE subfile) for BIBRA documents on propylene glycol (with CAS Registry Number 57-55-6) could be conducted as shown in Figure 1.

The initial loading of RISKLINE into TOXLINE contained 5,612 records. RISKLINE will be updated quarterly.

More specific information on the data in RISKLINE is available from its producer:

KEMI (Swedish National Chemicals Inspectorate)
Library
Elisabeth Malmberg
P.O. Box 1384
S-171 27 Solna, Sweden

Phone: 46 (8) 730 5700
Fax: 46 (8) 735 76 98
E-Mail: elisam@kemi.se

--prepared by Philip Wexler
Division of Specialized Information Services

```
SS 1 /C?
USER:
file toxline

PROG:
YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE TOXLINE (1981 FORWARD, NON-ROYALTY) FILE.

SS 1 /C?
USER:
kemi (si)

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (5612)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
nbr bibra (au)
PROG:

SELECT #  POSTINGS     TERM
   1          4        BIBOW K
   2         10        BIBR B
   3        458        BIBRA WORKING GROUP
   4          2        BIBRING P
   5          4        BIBRO MC
UP N OR DOWN N OR ENTER A SELECT COMMAND.

USER:
select 3
PROG:
SS (2) PSTG (458)

SS 3/C?
USER:
1 and 2 and 57-55-6
PROG:
SS (3) PSTG (1)

SS 4 /C?
USER:
prt dl compr
PROG:

1
SI  - KEMI/96060006
AU  - BIBRA working group
TI  - Propylene Glycol
SO  - Toxicity profile. BIBRA Toxicology International; 1996; 16 p
LA  - Eng
AB  - In man, propylene glycol has caused skin and mucous membrane irritation. It has produced skin sensitization reactions in several
      individuals and when taken orally can also induce skin rashes. Administration by the oral or injection routes was associated with severe
      effects on the central nervous system and metabolic disruptions. Blood effects (excessive osmotic pressure) resulted from repeated
      intravenous injections or applications to damaged skin. The glycol was minimally irritating to the eyes of rabbits. A low acute toxicity
      has been demonstrated in laboratory animals treated orally; damage to the intestine and kidney and symptoms involving the central
      nervous system were the principal findings. Repeated exposure of rats to a propylene glycol aerosol produced local injury. The blood
      was the main site of injury in cats and dogs given multiple oral doses, with evidence of red blood cell damage being noted. Effects on
      the blood, liver, kidney and caecum of rats were reported in studies involving repeated oral administration. At high and maternally
      toxic dietary concentrations, propylene glycol induced reproductive effects in rats. No malformations were seen in a range of species
      when pregnant animals were treated orally. There was no evidence of carcinogenicity in rats treated by repeated oral administration,
      and more limited skin-painting studies in mice and rabbits also failed to detect carcinogenic potential. Propylene glycol was not
      mutagenic in Ames bacterial assays. It gave indications of a weak action on the chromosomes of mammalian cells in culture. Studies
      of chromosomal effects in rodents treated orally or by injection have, in general, given negative results.
KW  - ANIMAL ; acute toxicity ; subacute toxicity ; chronic toxicity ; irritancy ; carcinogenicity ; genetic toxicity ; reproductive and
      developmental tests ; reproductive effect ; eye ; gastrointestinal system ; urinary tract ; nervous system ; blood ; liver ; HUMAN ; acute
      effect ; irritancy ; hypersensitivity ; metabolism ; skin ; mucous membrane ; nervous system ; cardiovascular system
RN  - 57-55-6
EM  - 9608
```

- **After the file is rebuilt in 1997, you should search on riskline (si) for the RISKLINE subset.**

Figure 1 - Searching RISKLINE for a Chemical and an Author

Rebuilding of CATLINE®/AVLINE®

The rebuilding of the CATLINE and AVLINE databases in December 1996 primarily involves changes to MeSH headings.

The only other changes are:

(1) The addition of the genre terms to the Publication Type (PT) field in CATLINE and AVLINE, where they are directly searchable. The genre terms continue to appear in a General Note (GN), preceded by the label "Genre:".

(2) A format change to standardize the capitalization and punctuation in certain occurrences of the Preservation Action Note (PRS) field in CATLINE. This processing involves only the display of the PRS; it does not affect searching.

These changes appeared online on December 16, 1996.

Data Changes Applicable to CATLINE and AVLINE

Changes were made to MeSH Headings (MH) in CATLINE and AVLINE corresponding to the changes made in 1997 MeSH. Records which were modified by at least one of these heading changes now contain "96" in the Class Update (CU) field.

To improve searching access to genre concepts, genre terms, which previously appeared only in the General Note (GN) field beginning with the label "Genre:", now also appear in the Publication Type (PT) field. With this change, genre terms are directly searchable in CATLINE and AVLINE. This change is being made retrospectively, so that all records containing genre information may be retrieved by searching the valid genre concept, qualified by the mnemonic (PT). The new genre Publication Types are listed on pages I-16 - I-23 in the 1997 *Annotated MeSH*.

Examples of these changes in existing CATLINE and AVLINE records are shown below:

CATLINE record
UI - 9516544
GN - Genre: Addresses.

Is changed to:
UI - 9516544
GN - Genre: Addresses.
PT - ADDRESSES

This value in the PT field is searchable as: addresses (pt).

AVLINE record
UI - 9614721
GN - Genre: Documentaries and Factual Films.

Is changed to:
UI - 9614721
GN - Genre: Documentaries and Factual Films.
PT - DOCUMENTARIES AND FACTUAL FILMS

This value in the PT field is searchable as: documentaries a#d factual films (pt).

Data Changes Applicable to CATLINE Only

Minor format changes were made to the Preservation Action Note (PRS) field which provides information on the status of the preservation microfilming of an item. These format changes include capitalization of the initial word in each occurrence of the field, standardization of field subelement marking and punctuation between subelements when they occur, and normalization of ending punctuation. The intent of these format changes is to improve the readability of those PRS notes which began with the phrase "will reformat" in CATLINE screen and print displays. This modification went into affect for new titles added to NLM's preservation program during a mid-year upgrade and has now been applied retrospectively to all data in the Preservation Action Note (PRS) field.

Examples of these changes follow:

Old format of note:
PRS - will reformat;/19950907

Is changed to:
PRS - Will reformat;/19950907.

Old format of note:
PRS - will reformat;/198711/57-59 1941-1943

Is changed to:
PRS - Will reformat;/198711;//57-59 1941-1943.

These modifications do not affect the searching of the Preservation Action Note (PRS) field, which remains directly searchable.

--prepared by Marti Scheel
Technical Services Division

Grateful Med for Windows®

NLM has just released Version 1.0 of Grateful Med for Windows. This program currently provides access to MEDLINE (back through 1966) only. People who have tested the program have been overwhelmingly positive in their response to its new features, particularly the number of options for tailoring the search and retrieval process to your needs. Version 1.0 will run on Windows 95, Windows 3.x, and Windows NT.

Please note that if you currently use a Grateful Med screen to search databases other than MEDLINE (i.e., AIDSLINE, HealthSTAR, CANCERLIT, etc.) and you do not know the MEDLARS command language, you should also keep your current version of Grateful Med, to retain user-friendly access to these files.

If you are a registered user of the DOS version of Grateful Med and have returned the GM for Windows request card that you received earlier this year, you will be sent a copy of Version 1.0 in January 1997. Request cards were sent to all users in the Spring of 1996 and again (to those that did not respond) in November 1996. If you have misplaced your card, please send your name and address, with a request for **one** of the following products, to the NTIS address shown below:

- Grateful Med for Windows Version 1.0

or

- A 1997 MeSH update for the DOS version of Grat ed (only if you can not use Windows software)

NTIS
Grateful Med Subscriptions
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield VA 22151-9907

Grateful Med for Windows Version 1.0, or the alternative MeSH update for the DOS version, will be sent to only those who specifically request it. NLM will not send a new version of Grateful Med to all registered users automatically, as it has done in past years.

A number of request cards were sent back to NTIS without the part of the card containing the sender's (Grateful Med user's) name and address. In these cases we do not know who has made the request. You will have to resend your request to NTIS as described on the previous page.

If you prefer, you may download the Grateful Med software and User Guide:

- from NLM's World Wide Web site at **http://www.nlm.nih.gov**
- or by anonymous ftp from **gmedserv.nlm.nih.gov** in the directory **grateful/windows**

--prepared by Kathi Canese
MEDLARS Management Section

More on MeSH®

New Heading Notes

There were 350 new MeSH headings created for the 1997 MeSH, representing concepts with no directly corresponding headings in the 1996 MeSH. The list of MeSH headings noted below is not comprehensive. It is intended to highlight a few of the distinctions that might otherwise escape the reader's notice. All searchers are encouraged to look over the complete listing of the new headings with their scope notes in the 1997 *Annotated MeSH* and to read the "Coming Attractions in MeSH" article, on pages 5-7, in the September-October 1996 *Technical Bulletin*.

Acids, Singular and Plural
For the following three terms, MeSH Headings exist for the acids in both the singular and plural forms. The terms ending in the singular form, acid, refer to a specific acid. The terms ending in the plural form, acids, refer to a category of acids. The two should not be confused.

ACETIC ACID vs. ACETIC ACIDS
The new heading, ACETIC ACID, is defined as the product of the oxidation of ethanol and of the destructive distillation of wood. Acetic acid is more commonly known as vinegar. It is used locally, occasionally internally, as a counterirritant and also as a reagent. The already existing heading, ACETIC ACIDS, is used for derivatives of acetic acid which may be formed by substitution reactions.

OLEIC ACID vs. OLEIC ACIDS
The new heading, OLEIC ACID, is used to describe a specific unsaturated fatty acid that is the most widely distributed and abundant fatty acid in nature. It is used commercially in the preparation of oleates and lotions, and as a pharmaceutical solvent. The already existing heading, OLEIC ACIDS, is used for a group of fatty acids that contain 16 carbon atoms and a double bond at the omega-9 carbon.

PALMITIC ACID vs. PALMITIC ACIDS
The new heading, PALMITIC ACID, is used to describe a particular saturated fatty acid. The existing heading, PALMITIC ACIDS, is used to describe a group of 16-carbon fatty acids that contain no double bonds.

ANATOMY, CROSS-SECTIONAL
The Visible Human Project is a see reference to this new heading.

AROMATHERAPY
This new term was added at the request of alternative medicine researchers. It is defined as the use of fragrances and essences from plants to affect or alter a person's mood or behavior and to facilitate physical, mental, and emotional well-being. The chemicals comprising essential oils in plants have a host of therapeutic properties and have been used historically in Africa, Asia, and India. It has been treed under both ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE in Category E2 and PSYCHOTHERAPY in Category F4.

ESCHERICHIA COLI O157
Please note that in the new heading ESCHERICHIA COLI O157 (a bacterium causing severe food-borne diseases) that the first character in the alphanumeric string following COLI is the letter O **not** the number 0.

MECHANICS vs. BIOMECHANICS
The new MeSH heading, MECHANICS (H1.671.515), is used to describe the motions of material bodies, including kinematics, dynamics, and statics for materials, machines, and other inanimate objects. The already existing, BIOMECHANICS (H1.671.100.131), is used when the laws of mechanics are applied to living structures.

Two new trees were created under BIOMECHANICS and MECHANICS. They are identical and incorporate some existing MeSH headings (ELASTICITY, FRICTION, KINETICS) previously treed under PHYSICS and two new headings (described below). The difference in the trees informs the knowledgeable searcher as to whether the described property (e.g., TENSILE STRENGTH) is present in a living subject (BIOMECHANICS tree) or an inanimate object (MECHANICS tree).

COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH and TORQUE are the new headings in the BIOMECHANICS/MECHANICS trees. TORQUE was added at NASA's request but its use is not limited to space flight. TORQUE could be applied to human bone (BIOMECHANICS) or the metal skin of a spacecraft (MECHANICS). COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH was created as part of the overall revision of the dentistry terms. When used to describe the properties of a dental filling, it would be treed as an inanimate property under MECHANICS.

MEDICAL ERRORS vs. MALPRACTICE
MALPRACTICE is the failure of a professional person to render proper services through reprehensible ignorance or negligence or criminal intent. The new heading, MEDICAL ERRORS, is used for honest mistakes or accidents committed by health professionals that harm the patient, but lack the characteristics that define MALPRACTICE. DIAGNOSTIC ERRORS, MEDICATION ERRORS and OBSERVER VARIATION are existing headings that have been treed under MEDICAL ERRORS.

MIND-BODY RELATIONS (METAPHYSICS) vs. MIND-BODY RELATIONS (PHYSIOLOGY)
MIND-BODY RELATIONS (METAPHYSICS) is a new heading used to define the relation between the mind and the body in a religious, social, spiritual, behavioral, and metaphysical context. This concept is significant in the field of alternative medicine.

MIND-BODY RELATIONS (PHYSIOLOGY) is a see reference to PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY, the study of the physiological basis of human and animal behavior (i.e., the

relationship between the brain (mind) and the physiology of the body). The searcher is cautioned not to confuse them.

POLYPHARMACY vs. DRUG THERAPY, COMBINATION

The new heading POLYPHARMACY should not be confused with the existing heading DRUG THERAPY, COMBINATION. POLYPHARMACY may be thought of as the health professional's need to be aware of all of the drugs which have been prescribed for a patient by one or more other doctors; these drugs may be used to treat various conditions which coexist. DRUG THERAPY, COMBINATION refers to using more than one drug to treat a specific, single condition.

PSEUDOLYMPHOMA

The new heading PSEUDOLYMPHOMA is in the C15 tree not the C4 tree because by definition it refers to a non-neoplastic mass that is suggestive of a malignant lymphoma. However, it is a term you may wish to consider if you are running a search on the diagnosis of lymphoma, since it is a look-alike condition.

TOOTH ATTRITION, TOOTH ABRASION, and TOOTH EROSION

The new heading, TOOTH ATTRITION, is defined as the wearing away of a tooth as a result of tooth-to-tooth contact, as in mastication, occurring only on the occlusal, incisal, and proximal surfaces. It is chiefly associated with aging. It is differentiated from TOOTH ABRASION, the pathologic wearing away of the tooth substance by friction, as in toothbrushing, bruxism, clenching, and other mechanical causes and from TOOTH EROSION, the loss of substance caused by chemical action without bacterial action.

TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DYSFUNCTION SYNDROME vs. TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DISORDERS

Both of these terms are new for 1997. TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DYSFUNCTION SYNDROME is described as a symptom complex consisting of pain, muscle tenderness, clicking in the joint, and limitation or alteration of mandibular movement. The symptoms are subjective and manifested primarily in the masticatory muscles rather than the temporomandibular joint itself. The emphasis is placed on the muscles. TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DISORDERS is reserved for describing the conditions affecting the anatomic and functional characteristics of the temporomandibular joint.

Hedges

Hedges are created to bring together related headings in a specific field that cross categories. That is, given the heading EYE in Category A (anatomy), one would also be interested in:

EYE DISEASES in Category C (diseases)
RETINOGRAPHY in Category E1 (diagnostic technics)
CATARACT EXTRACTION in Category E4 (the surgery of eye diseases)
MYDRIATICS in Category D (drugs or chemicals significant in ophthalmology)

and so forth. A Hedge gathers together headings from different trees, that are related to each other by subject.

It can be useful to bring together important related new concepts in the form of Hedges, rather than to present them in unrelated alphabetical order. It may be somewhat easier to remember that these new headings exist when they appear in a single place. The following is a Hedge of new headings for SPACE MEDICINE. They are printed loosely in the order of the tree categories in which the new terms appear.

SPACE MEDICINE Hedge

Category B
GREEN SULFUR BACTERIA
PLANT EPIDERMIS

Category G
COSMIC DUST
HEAD MOVEMENTS
HINDLIMB SUSPENSION

Category H
ELEMENTARY PARTICLE INTERACTIONS
EVOLUTION, CHEMICAL
EVOLUTION, PLANETARY
SOLAR ACTIVITY
TORQUE

Category J
SPACE SUITS

MOLECULAR SEQUENCE DATA Indexing Change

With the approval of the National Center for Biotechnology Information, the threshold levels for indexing with the heading MOLECULAR SEQUENCE DATA are being raised effective with 1997 indexing. It will no longer be necessary to index any nucleotide primers or probes with this heading. Citations will be indexed with MOLECULAR SEQUENCE DATA only if the sequences discussed meet the following criteria:

- Base sequences contain at least 50 bases.
- Amino acid sequences contain at least 15 amino acids.
- Carbohydrate sequences contain trisaccharides or higher.

Articles containing significant discussions of sequences shorter than the criteria shown in the table below will still be indexed with AMINO ACID SEQUENCE, BASE SEQUENCE or CARBOHYDRATE SEQUENCE, as appropriate, but they will **not** also receive the MOLECULAR SEQUENCE DATA heading.

The annotation at MOLECULAR SEQUENCE DATA will be modified for **1998**. You may wish to note the change in your *Annotated MeSH*, 1997.

A summary of the changes is shown in the table below:

Table of Changes in Criteria for Using MOLECULAR SEQUENCE DATA

	Old Criteria	1997 Criteria
Base Sequence	9 or more bases (nucleotides)	50 or more bases
Amino Acid Sequence	3 or more amino acids	15 or more amino acids
Carbohydrate Sequence	2 or more sugars (saccharides)	3 or more sugars

Tumor Key 1997 Changes

The NLM Index Section uses a tool called the *Tumor Key*, to assist in the indexing of tumors and cancers occurring in the literature but without corresponding MeSH headings. The *Tumor Key* lists the names of neoplasms coded and authorized first by the American Cancer Society and later by the World Health Organization. The *Tumor Key* was last revised in 1993 and published in 1994 to update all entries in accordance with the *International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (ICD-O)*, 2d edition. The 1994 *Tumor Key* is available for purchase ($21.50 plus shipping charge) from the National Technical Information Service (800-423-9255); the order number is PB94-107703.

The following changes in the 1997 MeSH should be added to your copy of the 1994 *Tumor Key*. The numbers indicate the pages in the *Tumor Key* where the changes should be made. A new addition of the *Tumor Key* is not being issued at this time.

A portion of this material was adapted from the *1997 MeSH Overview* prepared by Thelma Charen for NLM indexing staff; her contribution to this article is gratefully acknowledged.

--prepared by Toby Port
MEDLARS Management Section

Table of Tumor Key Changes

Page	Tumor Name		MeSH Indexing
9	cancer, residual	-	NEOPLASM, RESIDUAL + specific histological type
11	carcinoma, ductal in situ	-	CARCINOMA, INFILTRATING DUCT + CARCINOMA IN SITU
29	gynandroblastoma	see	NEOPLASMS, GONADAL TISSUE
31	leucosarcoma	-	LEUKEMIA
33	leukemia, large granular lymphocytic	see	LEUKEMIA, LYMPHOCYTIC
34	leukemia, lymphocytic, large granular	see	LEUKEMIA, LYMPHOCYTIC
38	leukosarcoma	see	LEUKEMIA
39	lymphocytoma	see	PSEUDOLYMPHOMA (not neoplastic)
48	neoplasia, prostatic intraepithelial	see	PROSTATIC INTRAEPITHELIAL NEOPLASIA
49	neoplasm, hematologic	-	HEMATOLOGIC NEOPLASMS
53	oncocytoma	see	ADENOMA, OXYPHILIC
57	pseudolymphoma	-	PSEUDOLYMPHOMA (not neoplastic)

MeSH Errata

Four MeSH Headings are missing from the 1997 *Annotated Alphabetic MeSH*. They are present in the *Permuted MeSH* and in the *Tree Structures*. Please notify Stuart Nelson, MD, Head, Medical Subject Headings, e-mail: nelson@nlm.nih.gov, if any other headings are noted as omitted from the publication. The *Annotated Alphabetic MeSH* version of the records for the omitted headings are shown in the table to the right.

--prepared by Stuart Nelson, M.D.
MeSH Section

Table of Headings Missing from the 1997 *Annotated MeSH*

p-Aminosalicylic Acid
D2.241.223.106.505.700.50.60 D2.241.511.390.700.50.60
D2.755.410.700.50.60

an antituberc agent; DF: note short X ref

91(77); was see under AMINOSALICYLIC ACIDS 1977-90; was PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID see under AMINOSALICYLIC ACID 1963-76; PAS was see under AMINOSALICYLIC ACID 1963-67

use P-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID to search PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID 1975-76; use AMINOSALICYLIC ACIDS to search PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID 1966-74 & PAS 1966-67

X 4-Aminosalicylic Acid
X para-Aminosalicylic Acid
X PAS

Benzoylarginine Nitroanilide
D2.65.199.200 D12.125.95.104.100

a chromogenic cpd; DF: BAPA

91(75); was see under ARGININE 1975-90; N-BENZOYLARGINYL-4-NITROANILIDE was (NM) 1988-93

use BENZOYLARGININE NITROANILIDE (NM) to search N-BENZOYLARGINYL-4-NITROANILIDE 1988-93

X BAPNA
X N-alpha-Benzoyl-DL-arginine-4-nitroanilide

2,2'-Dipyridyl
D3.383.725.220

a reagent; D25-26 qualif; DF: DIPYRIDYL

91(77); was see under PYRIDINES 1977-90; was ALPHA,ALPHA-DIPYRIDYL see under PYRIDINES 1975-76

use 2,2'-DIPYRIDYL to search ALPHA,ALPHA-DIPYRIDYL 1975-76

X alpha,alpha-Dipyridyl
X 2,2-Bipyridine
X Bipyridyl

Prostaglandin-Endoperoxide Synthase
D8.586.600.720 D8.586.682.420.715

/antag = CYCLOOXYGENASE INHIBITORS; DF: PG SYNTHASE

92; was PROSTAGLANDIN SYNTHASE 1975-91 (see under HYDROXYLASES 1975-77)

use PROSTAGLANDIN-ENDOPEROXIDE SYNTHASE to search PROSTAGLANDIN SYNTHASE 1975-91

X Cyclooxygenase
X Fatty Acid Cyclo-Oxygenase
X Prostaglandin Endoperoxide Synthetase
X Prostaglandin H Synthase
X Prostaglandin Synthase
X PGH Synthase

Changes in Cataloging Policy

Subject Cataloging

As of July 1996, the NLM assigns subject headings as appropriate to all materials regardless of imprint date. This change in subject cataloging policy was made to conform to a decision by the NLM History of Medicine Division (HMD) to assign subject headings to historical materials published before 1801. The result of this change is that Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) are now assigned to all modern editions and criticisms of early works originally published before 1801 (e.g., those materials classified in WZ 290-WZ 294). Prior to July 1996, subject headings were generally not required for materials classified in these numbers.

Cataloging Treatment for Numbered Monographic Series

Effective September 1, 1996, NLM has redefined the kinds of publications treated as serials at NLM and no longer catalogs all numbered monographic series as serials. Specifically, with this change in policy, NLM now classifies separately and catalogs as a monograph any title in a monographic series which cannot easily be acquired on subscription or controlled as a serial.

Monographic series already cataloged as serials will continue to receive serial treatment, unless it is determined that a significant number of volumes are not in scope. In such cases, the serial record will be closed, and future volumes will be selectively acquired and classed separately.

Monographic series which will be cataloged as monographs and classified separately at NLM typically have two or more of the following characteristics:

- The series is not easily acquired on subscription or on standing order (e.g., series published in Third World nations, Spain, France, Asia, and Eastern Europe); or the series is issued by a lesser known organization.

- The items in the series provide no indication of an intention to publish indefinitely, are known to be issued on an irregular or infrequent basis, or contain no ISSN.

- The items in the series contain no prominent numbering, contain illogical numbering or numbering which appears to consist of stock item or order numbers.

- The items in the series consist of volumes which are revised editions or reprints of earlier volumes in the series.

In addition, NLM continues to treat the following categories as monographs:

- Bibliography series on broad general topics

- Series known to be irregular and issued more than five years apart

- Numbered analyzable Russian monographic series with generic titles (e.g., Trudy, Sbjornik Rabot)

- Government technical report series with titles consisting solely of initials (e.g., ORNL, EPA, etc.) which cover a wide range of subjects and frequently include subseries

- Publishers' series not traced or classed separately according to past practice

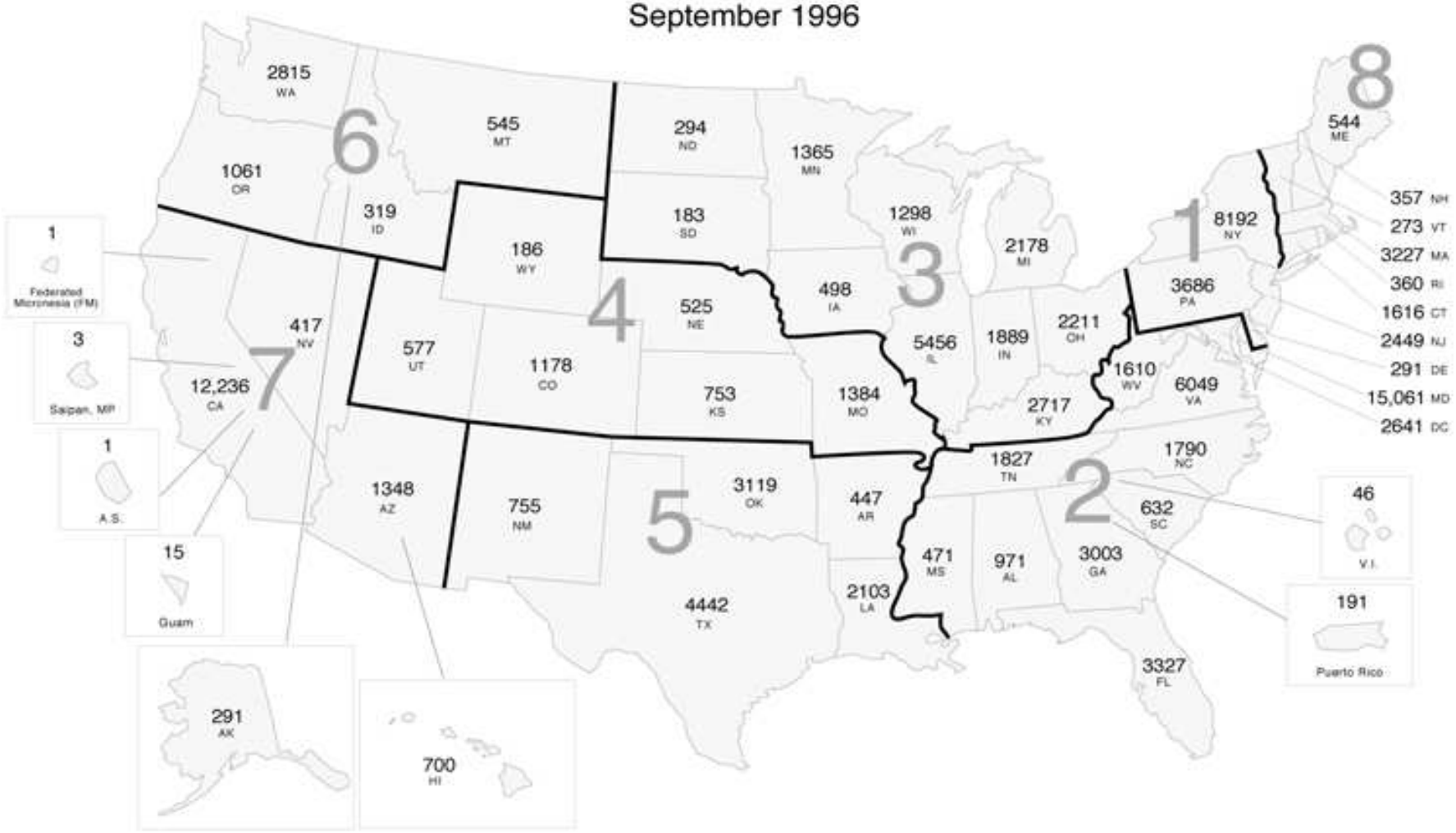
Users should benefit from this change in policy because it will result in enhanced access, particularly to foreign language items in the NLM collection.

--prepared by Alice Jacobs
Technical Services Divsion

National Library of Medicine

Online Codes in the United States

September 1996



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	Region 5 - 10,866	Region 6 - 5,031	Region 7 - 14,721	Region 8 - 6,377

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NLM Internet Directory

The following Internet addresses may be used for specific questions and comments to NLM:

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Anonymous ftp Service Assistance	ftpadmin@nlm.nih.gov
Fixed-Fee and Flat-Rate Special Agreements	ginter@nlm.nih.gov
GenBank Molecular Sequence Database Information	info@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
Gopher and e-mail File Server Assistance	admin@gopher.nlm.nih.gov
Grateful Med	gmhelp@nlm.nih.gov
History of Medicine Division	hmdref@nlm.nih.gov
Images from the History of Medicine	hmdref@nlm.nih.gov
Interlibrary Loan (ILL)/DOCLINE Assistance	ill@nlm.nih.gov
International Programs Office	ip@nlm.nih.gov
Internet Grateful Med Help	access@nlm.nih.gov
MEDLARS Management Section	mms@nlm.nih.gov
MeSH Heading Suggestions	meshsugg@lhc.nlm.nih.gov
National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI)	info@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
National Information Center on Health Services Research and Health Care Technology (HealthSTAR/HSTAT):	nichsr@nlm.nih.gov
Office of Public Information	publicinfo@nlm.nih.gov
Planning and Evaluation Office	siegel@nlm.nih.gov
Preservation Information	pres@nlm.nih.gov
Reference Assistance	ref@nlm.nih.gov
Technical Services Division	tsd@nlm.nih.gov
Toxicology Information Program	toxmail@tox.nlm.nih.gov

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HSTAT	text.nlm.nih.gov

FTP

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NLM Anonymous Server	nlmpubs.nlm.nih.gov

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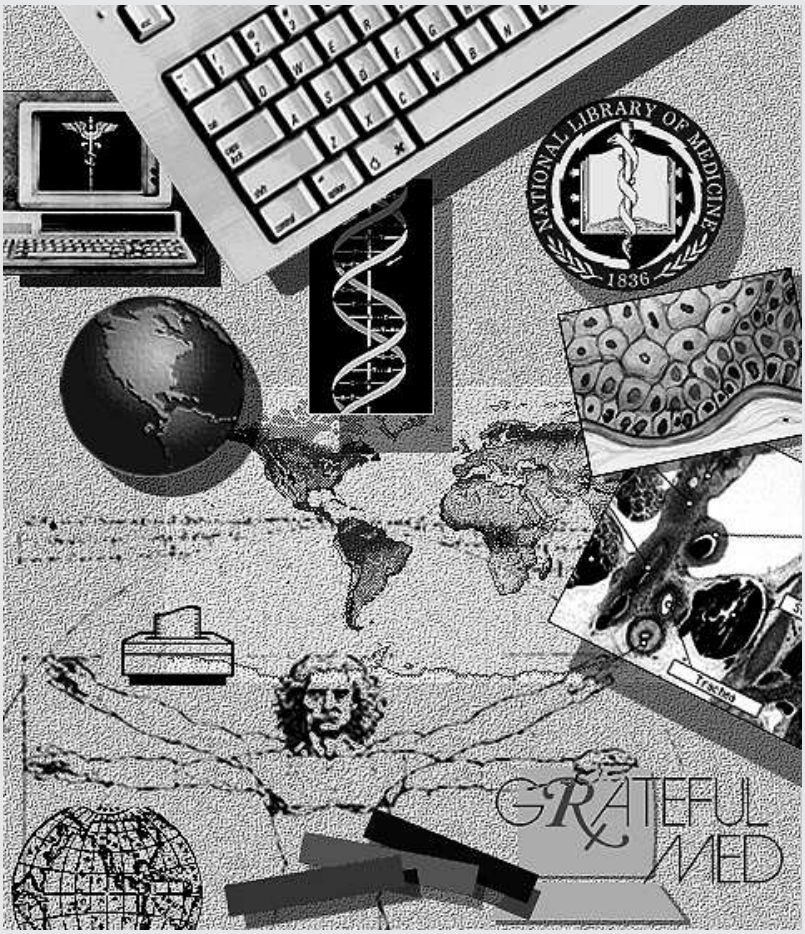

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