


**Pubmed@NYU Basics Class Handout (updated 2014, August)**

OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	EXERCISES AND LINKS
Define the purpose and content of PubMed.	PubMed comprises more than 24 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Include the fields of medicine, nursing, dentistry, veterinary medicine, the health care system, and preclinical sciences. MEDLINE is the largest component of PubMed, created by the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM®). Approximately 5,400 journals from the U.S. and >80 other countries are currently indexed.	<p>NYU PubMed Research Guide: <a href="http://nyu.libguides.com/pubmed">http://nyu.libguides.com/pubmed</a></p> <p>PubMed Fact sheet:  <a href="http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/dif_med_pub.html">www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/dif_med_pub.html</a></p> <p><b>ENTER</b> the Pubmed/MEDLINE* database via the NYU library Arch:  <a href="http://arch.library.nyu.edu/databases/proxy/NYU00068">http://arch.library.nyu.edu/databases/proxy/NYU00068</a></p>
Identify elements of the PubMed display.	<p>Display Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Query Box</li> <li>b. Results</li> <li>c. “Send to” dropdown box</li> <li>d. Display settings</li> <li>e. Related articles</li> <li>f. Details</li> <li>g. Clipboard (“shopping cart”)</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. Enter a simple query: Obesity</b></p> <p>View a sample record processed for PubMed</p> <p>View a sample record “in process”</p> <p>Notice the fields and attributes of a PubMed record “indexed for Medline” Change <b>Display Settings</b> to “Abstract;”</p> <p>Select some records and <b>Send to:</b> Clipboard</p>
Link to article full text	<p>NYU SFX icon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Full text</li> <li>b. Bobcat</li> <li>c. Interlibrary loan</li> </ul> 	<p><b>2. The NYU icon links to options for electronic full text when we are subscribers. If electronic version is not available, you will see options to search the Bobcat catalog for hard copy. If hard copy is not available you may click the link to order from Interlibrary Loan.</b></p>
Conduct a simple search	<p>Citations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Doing a Basic Search</li> <li>b. Boolean logic (AND, OR)</li> <li>c. MeSH terms</li> <li>d. Advanced Search</li> <li>e. Search History</li> </ul>	<p><b>3. Enter a query using AND: driving AND cell phone; browse results</b></p> <p><b>4. View Search Details</b> for the Query Translation. What MeSH terms does <b>driving</b> map to? What does <b>cell phone</b> map to?</p> <p><b>5. Enter nested search: driving AND (cell phone OR text*)</b> (the truncation symbol will retrieve text, texts, texting, texture, etc.)</p> <p><b>6. Browse some records; notice MeSH terms and text words in abstracts</b></p> <p><b>7. Use Advanced Search</b> link to view search history. Compare search results among sets.</p>

Conduct an advanced search	Limits <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Limiting by Article Type</li><li>b. Age</li><li>c. Publication date</li></ul>	<b>8.</b> Limit a search to Article type: clinical trial OR review <b>9.</b> On left menu, click on Show Additional Filters; choose <b>Ages</b> . Then limit the search to Age group: all adult 19+ yrs <b>10.</b> Limit the search by Publication date <b>11.</b> Use <b>Advanced search</b> link to view search history
Utilize the MeSH database  [MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) is the NLM controlled vocabulary thesaurus used for indexing articles for PubMed. Using MeSH terms for your topics ensures consistency and precision when locating literature. Like having a magnet in a haystack! ]	Mapping terms to MeSH terms;	<b>12.</b> View the MESH tool from the dropdown menu on the main search page or from <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh</a>  <b>13.</b> Search one of the following and notice what it maps to: <div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. food poisoning</li><li>b. Hispanic</li><li>c. ear infection</li><li>d. BSE</li><li>e. mad cow disease</li><li>f. binge drinking</li><li>g. Lou Gehrig’s disease</li><li>h. acid reflux</li></ul></div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>h. World Trade Center attack</li><li>i. nightmares</li><li>j. aids</li><li>k. ebola</li><li>l. nurses aides</li><li>m. hip replacement</li><li>n. heart attack</li><li>o. hay fever</li></ul></div></div>
Create a “My NCBI” account	A personal account allows you to save searches, collections, manage filters, and preferences	Sign up for a My NCBI account by clicking MY NCBI at top right of screen
(Optional exercises) Use additional tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Clinical queries (a preformulated search filter helps narrow to higher level of evidence)</li> <li>b. Topic Specific Queries (locate citations in predefined topic areas)</li></ul>	<b>14.</b> Click <b>Advanced Search</b> , More Resources, <b>Clinical Queries</b>  For this clinical question: <i>Do exercise programs reduce the incidence of accidental falls in the aged population?</i>  Use Clinical Queries to search by Clinical Study Category: Enter search terms: <b>falls AND exercise</b> Select “ <b>Therapy, narrow, specific</b> ” and compare results with “ <b>Therapy, broad, sensitive.</b> ” <i>Bonus exercise: limit results to age 65+</i>  <b>15.</b> Click <b>Advanced Search</b> , More Resources, <b>Topic-Specific Queries</b> Click to activate the filter: <b>History of Medicine</b> Then, search on a term: <b>polio</b> (results will be limited to the History of Medicine subset)

