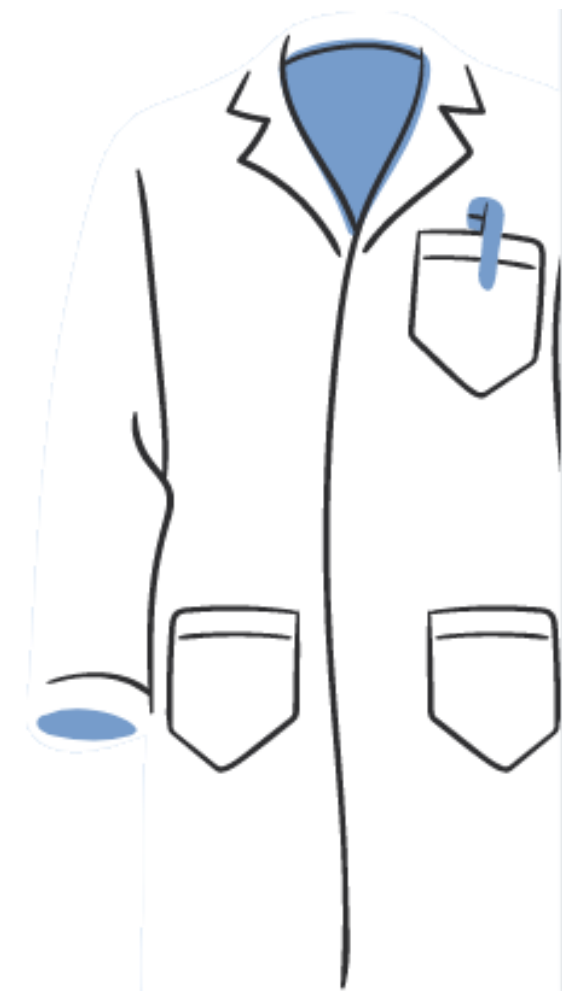


ON LIBRARY TOPICS

PhD Course in Clinical and experimental Oncology and
Immunology

2020/2021

DIGITAL LIBRARY & V. PINALI MEDICAL LIBRARY



ON LIBRARY TOPICS

2. PUBMED

Lisa Dainese – lisa.dainese@unipd.it

Introduction to

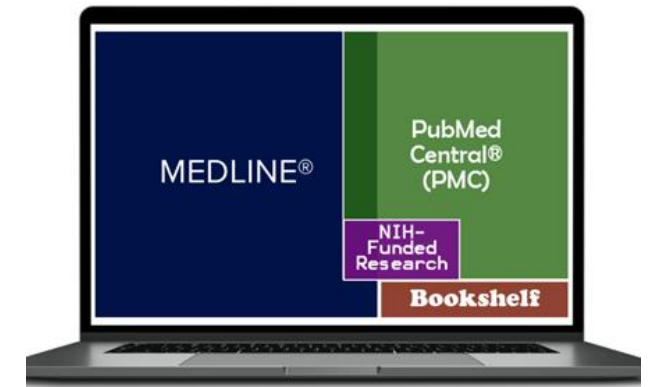


About Pubmed

- Free bibliographic database for the retrieval of biomedical and life sciences literature
- Freely available online since 1996, PubMed has been developed by the [National Center for Biotechnology Information \(NCBI\)](#), at the [U.S. National Library of Medicine \(NLM\)](#), located at the [National Institutes of Health \(NIH\)](#)

CONTENTS:

- More than 32 million citations and abstracts from more than 5200 journals (Medline titles) plus not-Medline records/journals and a small number of books and individual chapters from Bookshelf
- Links to the full text (either free or upon payment from publishers) – approximately 40% free records since 5 years, thanks to the articles deposited in PMC and the growth of Open Access the articles made available by the publishers
- Daily update since 2014



Citations and author abstracts from more than 5,000 biomedical journals

[What is in Pubmed](#)

More details: [MEDLINE](#)
[PubMed Production Statistics](#)



Medline as a Journal / Publisher Whitelist

Content selection criteria allow you to use Medline as a "whitelist" to choose quality journals, to read or where to publish, allowing you to easily avoid pseudo/poor-scientific and predatory publishing (i.e. Google Scholar or PubMed->PubmedCentral).

A journal's inclusion in PubMed does not mean the journal has a stamp of approval from NIH. There is such a low barrier to inclusion that researchers are advised to be suspicious of any journal that boasts about its inclusion in PubMed, especially if the boasting is prominently displayed on the journal's main web page. PubMed inclusion is not an achievement that merits boasts.

Editorial processes
& long term preservation



Scientific /
methodological rigor



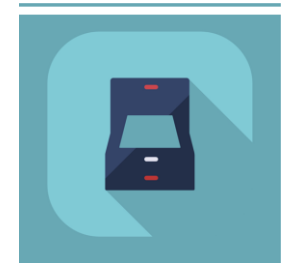
Editorial policy



Editorial processes
& long term preservation



Journal & metadata
indexing



Medline selection criteria:

https://www.nlm.nih.gov/medline/medline_journal_selection.html



What about full text?

- Pubmed is a citation archive, it does not include the articles full text, but shows the relevant links
- Full text may be available either free (approximately 40% over 5 years)
- or upon payment (institutional subscription)

that is:

- Free from the publisher site
- Upon payment from the publisher site (UNIPD subscription)
- Free from Pubmed Central: archive including biomedical articles either deposited according to public access policy from NIH-funded research and articles made available thanks to journal and publisher deposit agreements

N.B.: recommended access to Pubmed from unipd links in order to access the institutional URL resolver for the full text



The new Pubmed

- Launched in november 2019, it has become the default interface since May 2020

Main features:

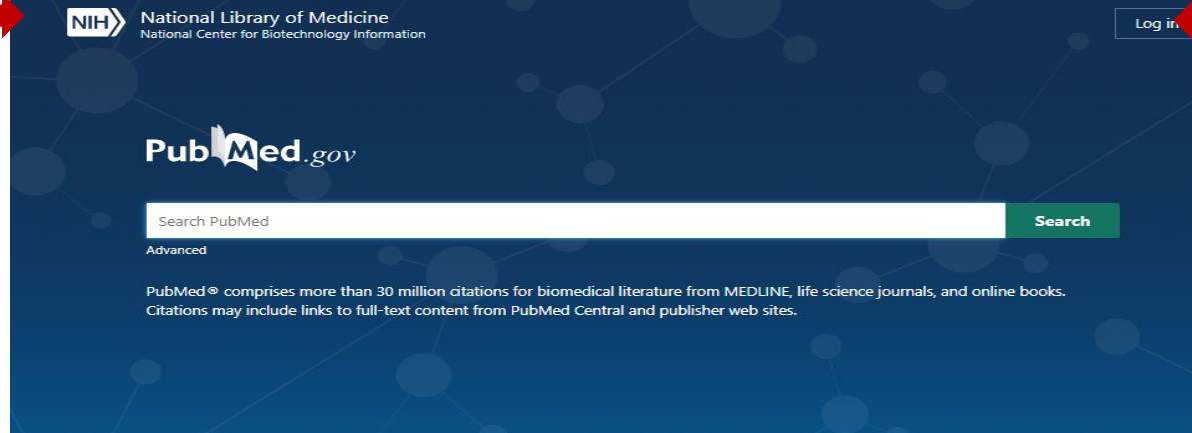
- Clean, modern look
- Easy-to-use interface
- Improved search engine designed to help find the best match for your query
- Running in the cloud
- Designed to offer the same functionalities on a variety of devices



PUBMED HOME PAGE

NIH

Link to NCBI
databases



Log in

Access to MyNCBI,
personal space

Learn

Instruction
materials



Learn

About PubMed
FAQs & User Guide
Finding Full Text



Find

Advanced Search
Clinical Queries
Single Citation Matcher



Download

E-utilities API
FTP
Batch Citation Matcher



Explore

MeSH Database
Journals
Legacy PubMed (available
least 9/30/2020)

Mesh Database

Link to Medical Subject
Headings, medical
controlled vocabulary

Trending Articles

Articles with a
sudden growth in
interest

Trending Articles

Latest Literature

Single citation matcher
Bibliographic record
search

Journals

journal information, titles
abbreviations, indexing status



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Two main tasks to perform in Pubmed

1. *Find a specific article...*

What Do Medical Students Do for Self-Care?
A Student-Centered Approach to Well-Being.
Ayala EE, Omorodion AM, Nmecha D,
Winseman JS, Mason HRC. Teach Learn Med.
2017 Jul-Sep;29(3):237-246. doi:
10.1080/10401334.2016.1271334. Epub
2017 Feb 16.

PMID: 28632007

- **Citation sensor**

Recognizes combination of available bibliographic elements in a search : ex. Volume/issue, page, author, journal title, publication date, ... and finds matching citation

medical students self care ayala omorodion
or
teach learn med ayala 29(3) 2017

- **Title matcher**

Recognizes combination of title words

- **Search builder:** search of elements belonging to title (from Advanced search page)
- **PMID** (Pubmed records identifier)
- **Single citation matcher:** box to be filled with available publication information (

2. *Search for articles on a specific topic... with the right tools*



Author searching

Searching by author can be tricky as:

- Many authors may publish under the same name
- The same author name may be written in different ways

Best practice: start with last name and initials, no need to tag, capitalize or punctuate,

- Avoid searching using full author names
- Not all PubMed records include full author names
- Using full first names may miss articles where only initials were provided

You may click an author link on the abstract display to execute a search for the author in PubMed. Results will display using a ranking algorithm if the author name is computationally similar for additional PubMed citations

ORCID identifier , when more more widely used, will be the best way to search by author

At the moment, we propose author searching in Scopus (multidisciplinary bibliographic database by Elsevier equipped with suitable tools for research assessment)



The bibliographic record – 1

**Publication
type:** if
specified

Bibliographic information: year,
volume/issue pages, doi, ...

**External links for
article retrieval**

**Author:
affiliation details**

PMID: Pubmed
standard
identifier for
an article

**Abstract
often
structured**

[Review](#) > [Lancet](#). 2014 Mar 15;383(9921):999-1008. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)61752-3.
Epub 2013 Sep 29.

The Framingham Heart Study and the epidemiology of cardiovascular disease: a historical perspective

Syed S Mahmood¹, Daniel Levy², Ramachandran S Vasan³, Thomas J Wang⁴

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 24084292 PMCID: [PMC4159698](#) DOI: [10.1016/S0140-6736\(13\)61752-3](#)

[Free PMC article](#)

Abstract

On Sept 29, 2013, the Framingham Heart Study will celebrate 65 years since the examination of the first volunteer in 1948. During this period, the study has provided substantial insight into the epidemiology and risk factors of cardiovascular disease. The origins of the study are closely linked to the cardiovascular health of President Franklin D Roosevelt and his premature death from hypertensive heart disease and stroke in 1945. In this Review we describe the events leading to the foundation of the Framingham Heart Study, and provide a brief historical overview of selected

FULL TEXT LINKS

THE LANCET
FULL-TEXT ARTICLE

PMC **FREE**
Full text



ACTIONS

“ Cite

☆ Favorites

SHARE



PAGE NAVIGATION

< Title & authors

GO full text options at
the University of
Padova Library System
N.B.: only in Abstract
format



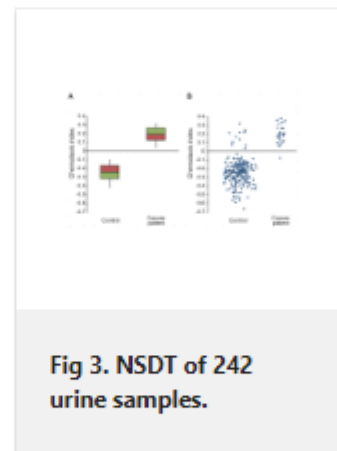
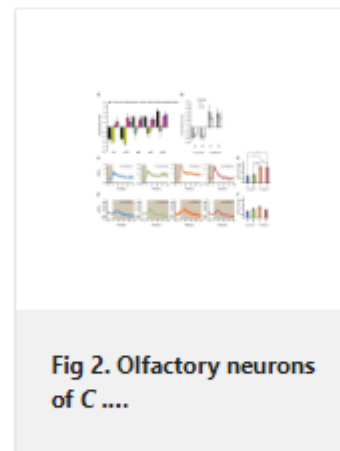
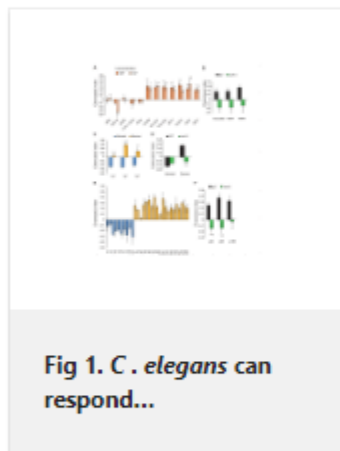
The bibliographic record – 2

the early stage (stage 0 or 1). To conclude, *C. elegans* scent-based analyses might provide a new strategy to detect and study disease-associated scents.

Conflict of interest statement

Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Figures



Similar articles

Efficiency of Gastrointestinal Cancer Detection by Nematode-NOSE (N-NOSE).

Kusumoto H, Tashiro K, Shimaoka S, Tsukasa K, Baba Y, Furukawa S, Furukawa J, Niihara T, Hirotsu T, Uozumi T.

In Vivo. 2020 Jan-Feb;34(1):73-80. doi: 10.21873/invivo.11747.

PMID: 31882465 [Free PMC article.](#)

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resources

Figures may
be available

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navigation

Similar articles closely related articles
ranked from most to least relevant
To select and save, click See all similar
articles at the end of section

The bibliographic record – 3

bioRxiv preprint doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.06.10.201204>; this version posted June 10, 2020. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International license.

PMID: 9454556 Review.

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Konno M, Asai A, Kitagawa T, Yabumoto M, Ofusa K, Arai T, Hirotsu T, Doki Y, Eguchi H, Ishii H.

Diagnostics (Basel). 2020 Jun 10;10(6):392. doi: 10.3390/diagnostics10060392.

PMID: 32532032 [Free PMC article.](#) Review.

Behavioural Response Alteration in *Caenorhabditis elegans* to Urine After Surgical Removal of Cancer: Nematode-NOSE (N-NOSE) for Postoperative Evaluation.

Kusumoto H, Tashiro K, Shimaoka S, Tsukasa K, Baba Y, Furukawa S, Furukawa J, Suenaga T, Kitazono M, Tanaka S, Niihara T, Hirotsu T, Uozumi T.

Biomark Cancer. 2019 Dec 24;11:1179299X19896551. doi: 10.1177/1179299X19896551. eCollection 2019.

PMID: 31903024 [Free PMC article.](#)

Efficiency of Gastrointestinal Cancer Detection by Nematode-NOSE (N-NOSE).

Kusumoto H, Tashiro K, Shimaoka S, Tsukasa K, Baba Y, Furukawa S, Furukawa J, Niihara T, Hirotsu T, Uozumi T.

In Vivo. 2020 Jan-Feb;34(1):73-80. doi: 10.21873/invivo.11747.

PMID: 31882465 [Free PMC article.](#)

Cited by: citations from NCBI resources or supplied by publisher. It may not be a complete list.



The bibliographic record – 4

References:
includes
citations to
full-text
articles in
PMC and/or
supplied by
publisher

Canine scent detection of canine cancer: a feasibility study.
Dorman DC, Foster ML, Fernhoff KE, Hess PR.
Vet Med (Auckl), 2017 Oct 26;86:69-76. doi: 10.2147/VMR.S148594. eCollection 2017.
PMID: 30050858 [Free PMC article](#).

[Show more "Cited by" articles](#) [See all "Cited by" articles](#)

References

1. Boyle P (2008) World Cancer Report 2008. Lyon, France: IARC Press;
2. Willis CM, Church SM, Guest CM, Cook WA, McCarthy N, Bransbury AJ, et al. (2004) Olfactory detection of human bladder cancer by dogs: proof of principle study. *BMJ* 329: 712 - [PMC](#) - [PubMed](#)
3. McCulloch M, Jezierski T, Broffman M, Hubbard A, Turner K, Janecki T (2006) Diagnostic accuracy of canine scent detection in early- and late-stage lung and breast cancers. *Integr Cancer Ther* 5: 30-39. - [PubMed](#)
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5. Sonoda H, Kohnoe S, Yamazato T, Satoh Y, Morizono G, Shikata K, et al. (2011) Colorectal cancer screening with odour material by canine scent detection. *Gut* 60: 814-819. 10.1136/gut.2010.218305 - [DOI](#) - [PMC](#) - [PubMed](#)

[Show all 43 references](#)

Publication types

[Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't](#)

MeSH terms

[Animals](#)
[Biomarkers, Tumor / urine*](#)

[Rivaroxaban](#)
[Aspirin](#)

Associated data

[ClinicalTrials.gov/NCT01776424](#)

Related information

[MedGen](#)
[PubChem Compound \(M](#)

Associated data

[GEO/GSE39085](#)

Related information

[Cited in Books](#)
[GEO DataSet Links](#)

Associated Data

Link to secondary
source databanks,
such es.
ClinicalTrials.gov,
GenBank, Figshare,
etc.

Related information

Links to other related
NCBI databases, i.e.
MedGen,

Publication types

[Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't](#)

MeSH terms

[Animals](#)
[Biomarkers, Tumor / urine*](#)
[Caenorhabditis elegans / cytology](#)
[Caenorhabditis elegans / physiology*](#)
[Cell Line, Tumor](#)
[Chemotactic Factors / urine](#)
[Chemotaxis](#)
[Early Detection of Cancer / methods*](#)
[Humans](#)
[Neoplasms / diagnosis*](#)
[Neoplasms / urine](#)
[Neurons / physiology](#)
[Sensitivity and Specificity](#)
[Smell](#)

Substances

[Biomarkers, Tumor](#)
[Chemotactic Factors](#)

Grant support

This research was supported by a JSPS Grant-in-aid for Young Scientists (A), Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C), Senri Life Science Foundation, Inamori Foundation, The Kurata Memorial Hitachi Science and Technology Foundation, The Japan Health Foundation, Mishima Kaiun Memorial Foundation and Kyushu University Interdisciplinary Programs in Education and Projects in Research Development (Type E-4, 24425). The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

LinkOut – more resources

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Other Literature Sources

[The Lens](#) - [Patent Citations](#)

Relevant terms
from a controlled
medical vocabulary
(Medical Subject
Headings)
attributed to
indexed records:
e.g. subjects,
population,
publication type,
substances ...
Asterisk marks
main subjects
(Major topic)



Results display

Cite: copy a citation formatted in four popular styles

Share: get the URL of single citation by copying the permalink

Results display by year and time filter

Article type filter

The screenshot shows the PubMed.gov search results for 'acid reflux'. The search bar at the top contains 'acid reflux' and a 'Search' button. Below the search bar are links for 'Advanced', 'Create alert', 'Create RSS', and 'User Guide'. The results are sorted by 'Best match' and there are buttons for 'Save', 'Email', and 'Send to'. On the left, there are filters for 'MY NCBI FILTERS' (All 37,754), 'RESULTS BY YEAR' (a bar chart showing an increase from 1916 to 2020), 'TEXT AVAILABILITY' (Abstract, Free full text, Full text), 'ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE' (Associated data), and 'ARTICLE TYPE' (Books and Documents, Clinical Trial, Meta-Analysis, Randomized Controlled Trial, Review). The main results list shows three entries, each with a title, authors, journal, year, volume, issue, pages, doi, and PMID. The first entry is 'The Role of the Acid Pocket in Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease' by Mitchell DR, Derakhshan MH, Robertson EV, and McColl KE, published in J Clin Gastroenterol. 2016 Feb;50(2):111-9. The second entry is 'Pathogenesis of Potassium-Competitive Acid Blocker-Resistant Non-Erosive Reflux Disease' by Kawami N, Hoshino S, Hoshikawa Y, Takenouchi N, Umezawa M, Hanada Y, Kaise M, and Iwakiri K, published in Digestion. 2018;98(3):194-200. The third entry is 'Acid exposure in patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease is associated with esophageal dysmotility' by Jiang LQ, Ye BX, Wang MF, and Lin L, published in J Dig Dis. 2019 Feb;20(2):73-77. Each entry has 'Cite' and 'Share' buttons next to it.

The image shows a 'Display options' dropdown menu. It contains the following options: 'Format' (Summary, Abstract, PubMed, PMID), 'Sort by' (Abstract, PubMed, PMID), 'Per page' (Summary, Abstract, PubMed, PMID), and 'Show snippets' (checked). The 'Format' dropdown is currently open, showing 'Summary' as the selected option.

Snippet: significant fragment from the article abstract



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Results management– some formats and options

SAVE

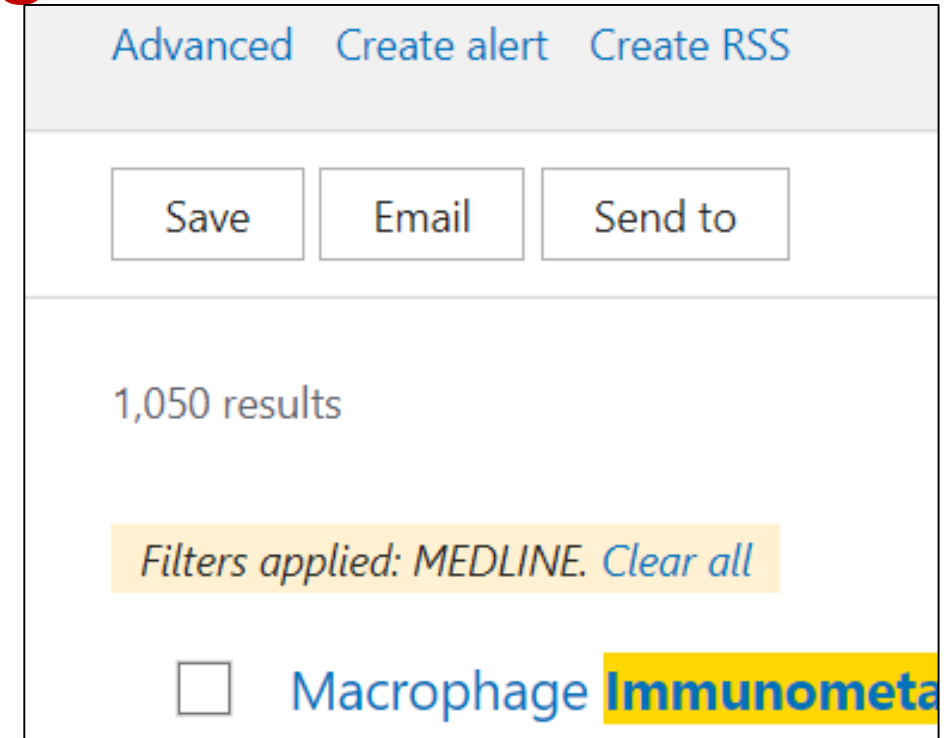
- **Pubmed:** text format including all fields and citation status
- **Abstract:** text format including abstract, limited number of fields
- **CSV:** useful to manage a high number of records, e.g. literature reviews

EMAIL

- **Abstract:** html format where  to full text options at the University of Padova Library System

SEND TO

- **Clipboard:** temporary store, expires after 8 hours of inactivity
- **Collections:** permanent articles storage, no limit to the collection number, 1000 records maximum upload if records are not selected
- **Citation manager:** creation of ncib file to be exported to a citation manager, e.g.. Zotero or Mendeley



Advanced Create alert Create RSS

Save Email Send to

1,050 results

Filters applied: MEDLINE. Clear all

☐ Macrophage Immunometabolism

In addition: **Create alert** to save a search strategy in MyNCBI for updating of results



Indexing – when a record is added to PubMed

- Articles delivered to NLM close to publication, appear in in Pubmed as they are.
- At the same time, the articles from journals classified as Medline get indexed: they are subjected to close analysis, attribution of subject headings (Mesh) and other qualifiers that facilitate search retrieval.
- The most specific vocabulary terms are assigned that best describe the concepts found in the article.
- When a concept is not adequately described, the closest and more general term is used along with other vocabulary elements in coordination.
- Indexed citations acquire "Medline" status (see Display options -> Pubmed).
- Searching with MeSH subject terms excludes citations from journals that have not yet been fully indexed, as well as other PubMed citations that are not indexed for MEDLINE (e.g., citations that are out of scope for MEDLINE, such as a volcanology article in Science). These records do not (or do not yet) include MeSH subject terms

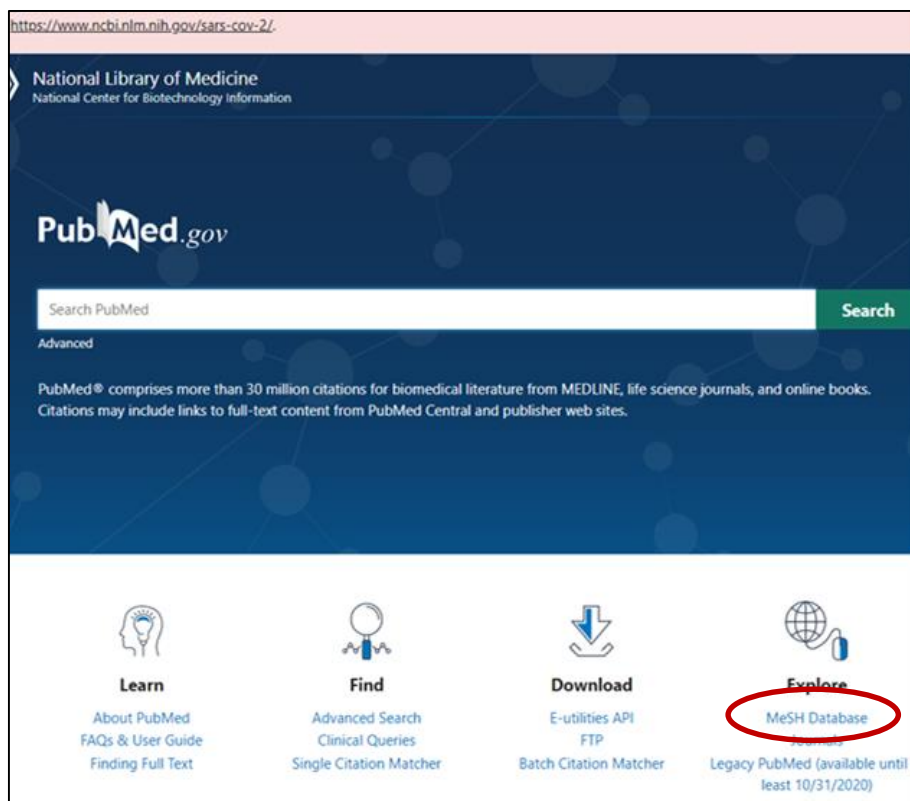


MESH – Medical Subject Headings

- Bibliographic databases deal with language variation by means of controlled vocabularies where each concept points to one specific term, regardless of the word choice made by the authors: this consistency to the indexing of literature
- The Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) thesaurus is the controlled vocabulary produced by the National Library of Medicine used for indexing and searching biomedical and health-related information. It provides a consistent way to find content with different terminology but the same concepts.
- The MeSh is hierarchically organized in a "tree" with 19 main branches pointing to very general concepts that give rise to progressively smaller branches pointing to more and more specific concepts
- The Mesh vocabulary is updated every year
- To know more: [Learn about Medical Subject Headings \(MeSH\)](#)

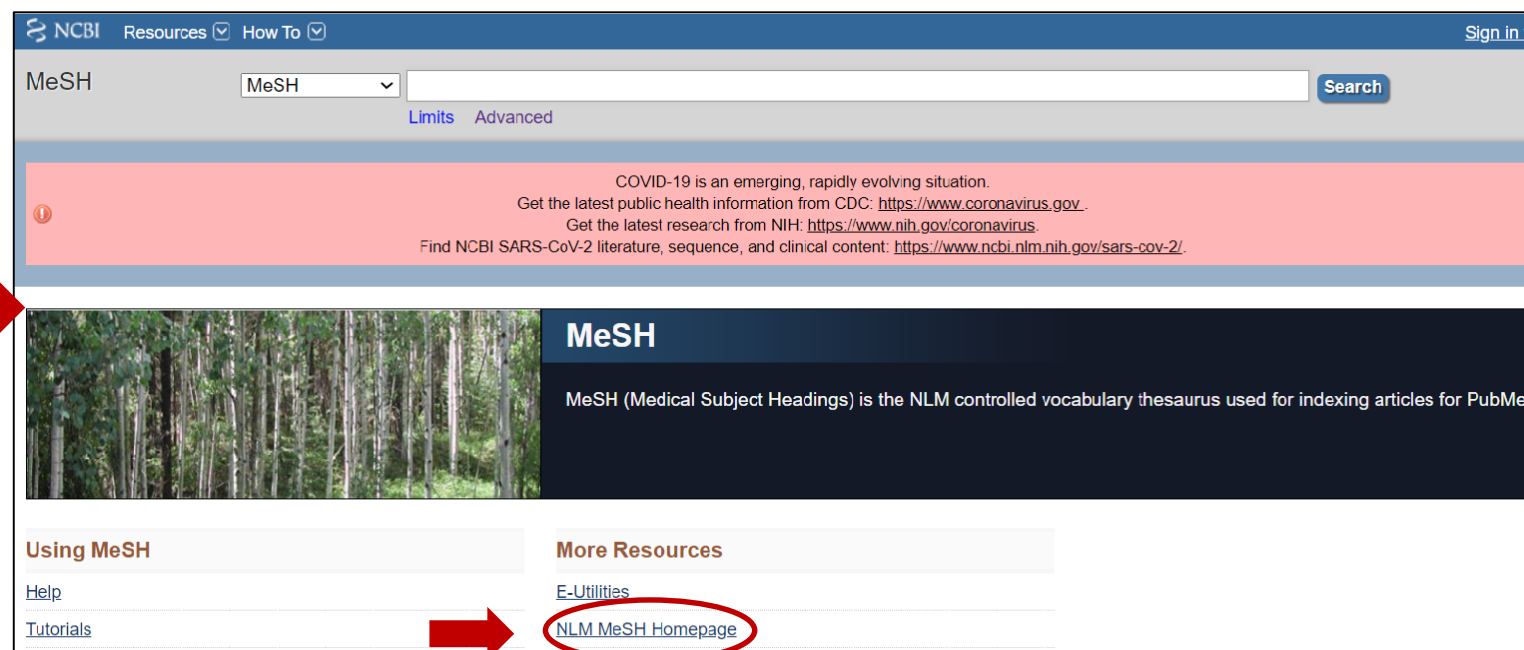


MESH vocabulary



The Mesh vocabulary – Medical Subject Headings can be accessed from the link in Pubmed Home page

Details and updates



MeSH Tree Structure

- Analytical, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Techniques and Equipment
- Anatomy
- Anthropology, Education, Sociology and Social Phenomena
- Check Tags
- Chemicals and Drugs
- Disciplines and Occupations
- Diseases
- Geographical Locations
- Health Care
- Humanities
- Information Science
- Organisms Category
- Persons
- Pharmacological Actions
- Phenomena and Processes
- Psychiatry and Psychology
- Publication Type
- Subheadings
- Technology and Food and Beverages



What's in the Medical Subject Headings

- Each bibliographic record is assigned 5 -15 headings including:
- Concept terms found in the article (main Headings)
- Subheadings: qualifiers that may be attached to MeSH headings to describe a specific aspect of a concept
- Age group
- Human vs animal
- Article type (e.g. Review, Clinical trial, Comment, ...)
- Substances: chemical substances, drugs
- Supplementary concepts: primarily substance terms, but also protocols, some virus terms and rare disease terms. ...



More on Mesh vocabulary

- **See Also:** searching suggestions involving related terms, often in different branches of the Mesh tree
- **Two dates in Scope note:** e.g. Influenza, human Year introduced: 2006 (1963) = the term, introduced in 2006 can be searched back since 1963.
- **Previous indexing** indexing previously used and still useful for records before the date of introduction of the new Mesh indicated in the Mesh scope note
- **Supplementary concepts:** primarily substance terms, but also protocols, some virus terms and rare disease terms. Daily updated, they may become Mesh terms



Mesh example -1

Myocardial Ischemia

A disorder of cardiac function caused by insufficient blood flow to the muscle tissue of the heart. The decreased blood flow may be due to narrowing of the coronary arteries (CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE), to obstruction by a thrombus (CORONARY THROMBOSIS), or less commonly, to diffuse narrowing of arterioles and other small vessels within the heart. Severe interruption of the blood supply to the myocardial tissue may result in necrosis of cardiac muscle (MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION).

Year introduced: 1993

PubMed search builder options

Subheadings:

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> analysis | <input type="checkbox"/> epidemiology | <input type="checkbox"/> physiopathology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> anatomy and histology | <input type="checkbox"/> ethnology | <input type="checkbox"/> prevention and control |
| <input type="checkbox"/> blood | <input type="checkbox"/> etiology | <input type="checkbox"/> psychology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cerebrospinal fluid | <input type="checkbox"/> genetics | <input type="checkbox"/> radiation effects |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chemically induced | <input type="checkbox"/> growth and development | <input type="checkbox"/> radiography |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chemistry | <input type="checkbox"/> history | <input type="checkbox"/> radionuclide imaging |
| <input type="checkbox"/> classification | <input type="checkbox"/> immunology | <input type="checkbox"/> radiotherapy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> complications | <input type="checkbox"/> injuries | <input type="checkbox"/> rehabilitation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> congenital | <input type="checkbox"/> legislation and jurisprudence | <input type="checkbox"/> statistics and numerical data |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cytology | <input type="checkbox"/> metabolism | <input type="checkbox"/> surgery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> diagnosis | <input type="checkbox"/> microbiology | <input type="checkbox"/> therapeutic use |
| <input type="checkbox"/> diet therapy | <input type="checkbox"/> mortality | <input type="checkbox"/> therapy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drug effects | <input type="checkbox"/> nursing | <input type="checkbox"/> ultrasonography |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drug therapy | <input type="checkbox"/> organization and administration | <input type="checkbox"/> urine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> parasitology | <input type="checkbox"/> veterinary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> embryology | <input type="checkbox"/> pathology | <input type="checkbox"/> virology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> enzymology | <input type="checkbox"/> physiology | |

☐ Restrict to MeSH Major Topic.

Subheadings: Mesh qualifiers about specific aspects – link to complete details

Scope note: useful Mesh term searching information, not always a definition

N.B. Subheadings, like Mesh headings they are in a hierarchy with more specific qualifiers which are searched by explosion
<https://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/subhierarchy.html>



Mesh example - 2

Entry terms: synonyms, near-synonyms, alternate forms, and other closely related terms to the preferred Mesh, generally used interchangeably with it for the purpose of retrieval. In this example, Ischemic Heart Disease brings to Myocardial Ischemia, the preferred term

☐ Restrict to MeSH Major Topic.
☐ Do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy.

Tree Number(s): C14.280.647, C14.907.585
MeSH Unique ID: D017202

Entry Terms:

- Ischemia, Myocardial
- Ischemias, Myocardial
- Myocardial Ischemias
- Ischemic Heart Disease
- Heart Disease, Ischemic
- Disease, Ischemic Heart
- Diseases, Ischemic Heart
- Heart Diseases, Ischemic
- Ischemic Heart Diseases

Previous Indexing:

- [Coronary Disease \(1966-1992\)](#)

See Also:

- [Myocardial Infarction](#)
- [Myocardial Revascularization](#)
- [Myocardial Reperfusion](#)
- [Myocardial Stunning](#)
- [Ischemic Preconditioning, Myocardial](#)

[All MeSH Categories](#)
[Diseases Category](#)
[Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
[Heart Diseases](#)
Myocardial Ischemia
[Acute Coronary Syndrome](#)

Major topic: for retrieval of records in which the heading is a main subject in the article

Inhibits explosion:
Note: explosion is the default option that retrieves records indexed both with the selected Mesh and its narrower terms, e.g. Acute Coronary Syndrome



Searching with Mesh terms

1. Select Mesh term ➡ 2. Add to search builder ➡ 3. Search Pubmed

Options:


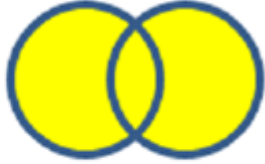
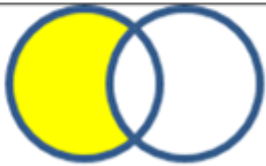
- **Restrict to MeSH Major Topic** (retrieves records having the selected term as a main concept)
- **Do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy** (inhibits explosion, that is the retrieval of records indexed with narrower headings)
- **Subheadings selection** (qualifiers that address search to specific aspects)

N.B. : the search strategy can be built in the Mesh vocabulary box. Alternatively, single searches can be combined in the Advanced search page applying boolean operators



Boolean operators

Boolean operators help focus or expand bibliographic searches

AND	Bronchitis AND smoking	 <p>Both terms are included in each record</p>
OR	Binge-eating disorder OR bulimia nervosa	 <p>At least one of the terms is included in each record</p>
NOT	Psychotropic drugs NOT antidepressive agents	 <p>Records including the term after NOT are excluded</p>

Boolean must be typed in capital letters to avoid confusion with stopwords (usually prepositions, articles, connectors, ...)

Note: Use **NOT** with caution to avoid missing citations including a search term included in the same records containing the term that must be excluded



Searching with boolean operators, example

Correlation between bronchitis and smoking:

- Search 1° term -> Add to search builder (AND is the default operator that can be changed)
- Search 2° Mesh term -> Add to search builder
- Search Pubmed

Smoking
Willful or deliberate act of inhaling and exhaling SMOKE from burning substances or agents held by hand.
PubMed search builder options
[Subheadings:](#)

<input type="checkbox"/> adverse effects	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnology	<input type="checkbox"/> pharmacology
<input type="checkbox"/> analysis	<input type="checkbox"/> etiology	<input type="checkbox"/> physiology
<input type="checkbox"/> anatomy and histology	<input type="checkbox"/> genetics	<input type="checkbox"/> physiopathology
<input type="checkbox"/> blood	<input type="checkbox"/> history	<input type="checkbox"/> prevention and control
<input type="checkbox"/> cerebrospinal fluid	<input type="checkbox"/> immunology	<input type="checkbox"/> psychology
<input type="checkbox"/> complications	<input type="checkbox"/> instrumentation	<input type="checkbox"/> standards
<input type="checkbox"/> diagnosis	<input type="checkbox"/> legislation and jurisprudence	<input type="checkbox"/> statistics and numerical data
<input type="checkbox"/> drug effects	<input type="checkbox"/> metabolism	<input type="checkbox"/> therapeutic use
<input type="checkbox"/> drug therapy	<input type="checkbox"/> methods	<input type="checkbox"/> therapy
<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> mortality	<input type="checkbox"/> toxicity
<input type="checkbox"/> enzymology	<input type="checkbox"/> organization and administration	<input type="checkbox"/> trends
<input type="checkbox"/> epidemiology	<input type="checkbox"/> pathology	<input type="checkbox"/> urine
<input type="checkbox"/> ethics		

☐ Restrict to MeSH Major Topic.
☐ Do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy.

PubMed Search Builder
("Bronchitis"[Mesh]) AND "Smoking"
[Mesh]

Add to search builder AND ▾
Search PubMed

YouTube T

Related information
PubMed
PubMed - Major Topic
Clinical Queries
NLM MeSH Browser
dbGaP Links

Recent Activity
Turn Off



Nesting -1

Nesting (grouping of terms) allows to correctly interpret a search in which more boolean operators are necessary

Example:

Informed consent standards in Italy, Spain, France

1^ concept: Informed consent standards

AND

2^ concept: Italy or Spain or France: to be considered collectively

Each record will contain at least one of the three elements which will be combined with OR and enclosed in round brackets

as follows:

"Informed Consent/standards"[Mesh] AND ("Italy"[Mesh] OR "France"[Mesh] OR "Spain"[Mesh])



Nesting -2

- Nesting of terms is useful when a concept can be expressed in several ways, especially if an appropriate Mesh term is missing or not applicable, like searching among non-indexed records.
- Round brackets enclose related terms, like synonyms or terms to be considered as a whole
- Nesting terms tells the database to look for terms in the parentheses first where they are connected with OR operator, and then AND is applied to connect the like terms to the rest of the search.
- For example, in the nested search below, the database will first find any of the words in parentheses and then look for the second term “depression”

(teenager* OR " teen" OR adolescen* OR "youth " OR "young adult") AND depression

[Note: in the example above an asterisk and inverted commas are used which will be dealt with afterwards]

- Nesting is also used when we are interested in different aspects of a concept, e.g. the analysis of both symptoms and treatment of a disease (symptoms OR treatment) AND schizophrenia



Filters- 1

1916 2020

TEXT AVAILABILITY

- ☐ Abstract
- ☐ Free full text
- ☐ Full text

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

- ☐ Associated data

ARTICLE TYPE

- ☐ Books and Documents
- ☐ Clinical Trial
- ☐ Meta-Analysis
- ☐ Randomized Controlled Trial
- ☐ Review
- ☐ Systematic Review

PUBLICATION DATE

- ☐ 1 year
- ☐ 5 years
- ☐ 10 years

Additional filters

Cite Share

Kawami N, Hoshino S, Hoshikawa Y, Takenouchi N, Umezawa M, Hanada Y, Kaise M, Iwakiri K. Digestion. 2018;98(3):194-200. doi: 10.1159/000488530. Epub 2018 Jun 5. PMID: 29870976

BACKGROUND: The present study examined the pathogenesis of potassium-competitive **acid** blocker (P-CAB)-resistant non-erosive **reflux** disease (NERD). ...Symptoms in all patients SI-positive for liquid **reflux** were related to weakly acidic **reflux**, and sympt ...

☐ **Acid exposure in patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease is associated with esophageal dysmotility.**

3

Cite Share

Jiang LQ, Ye BX, Wang MF, Lin L. J Dig Dis. 2019 Feb;20(2):73-77. doi: 10.1111/1751-2980.12703. Epub 2019 Feb 19. PMID: 30629802

OBJECTIVE: To explore the correlation between **reflux** disease and abnormal esophageal motility in patients with **gastroesophageal reflux** disease (GERD). ...**Acid** exposure time, the incidence of long-term **acid reflux**, recumbent **acid** ...

☐ **Acid-reflux disorders.**

4

Cite Share

Pope CE 2nd. N Engl J Med. 1994 Sep 8;331(10):656-60. doi: 10.1056/NEJM199409083311007. PMID: 8052276 Review. No abstract available.

☐ **Acid Rather Than Nonacid Reflux Burden Is a Predictor of Tooth Erosion.**

5

Cite Share

Ganesh M, Hertzberg A, Nurko S, Needleman H, Rosen R. J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr. 2016 Feb;62(2):309-13. doi: 10.1097/MPG.0000000000000927. PMID: 26230904 **Free PMC article.**

OBJECTIVES: The relation between tooth erosion (TE) and **gastroesophageal reflux** in children has not been clearly established, and there are no studies to determine the relation with refluxate height, nonacid **reflux**, and erosions. ...CONCLUSIONS: There was a p ...

☐ **[Relationship between hiatus hernia and acid reflux].**

6

Cite Share

Iwakiri K, Hoshino S, Kawami N. Nihon Shokakibyo Gakkai Zasshi. 2017;114(10):1774-1780. doi: 10.11405/nisshoshi.114.1774.

N.B. Most filters only apply to indexed records (Medline subset – records with Mesh headings) because most filters are Mesh elements.

N.B. Review can be applied to any record as it is preliminary attributed by the publisher

ARTICLE TYPE

SPECIES

- ☐ Address
- ☐ Autobiography
- ☐ Bibliography
- ☐ Biography
- ☐ Case Reports
- ☐ Classical Article
- ☐ Clinical Conference
- ☐ Clinical Study
- ☐ Clinical Trial Protocol
- ☐ Clinical Trial, Phase I
- ☐ Clinical Trial, Phase II
- ☐ Clinical Trial, Phase III
- ☐ Clinical Trial, Phase IV
- ☐ Clinical Trial, Veterinary

LANGUAGE

SEX

SUBJECT

JOURNAL

AGE

- ☐ Journal Article
- ☐ Lecture
- ☐ Legal Case
- ☐ Legislation
- ☐ Letter
- ☐ Multicenter Study
- ☐ News
- ☐ Newspaper Article
- ☐ Observational Study
- ☐ Observational Study, Veterinary
- ☐ Overall
- ☐ Patient Education Handout
- ☐ Periodical Index
- ☐ Personal Narrative

Cancel Show

Filters - 2

How to apply a filter:

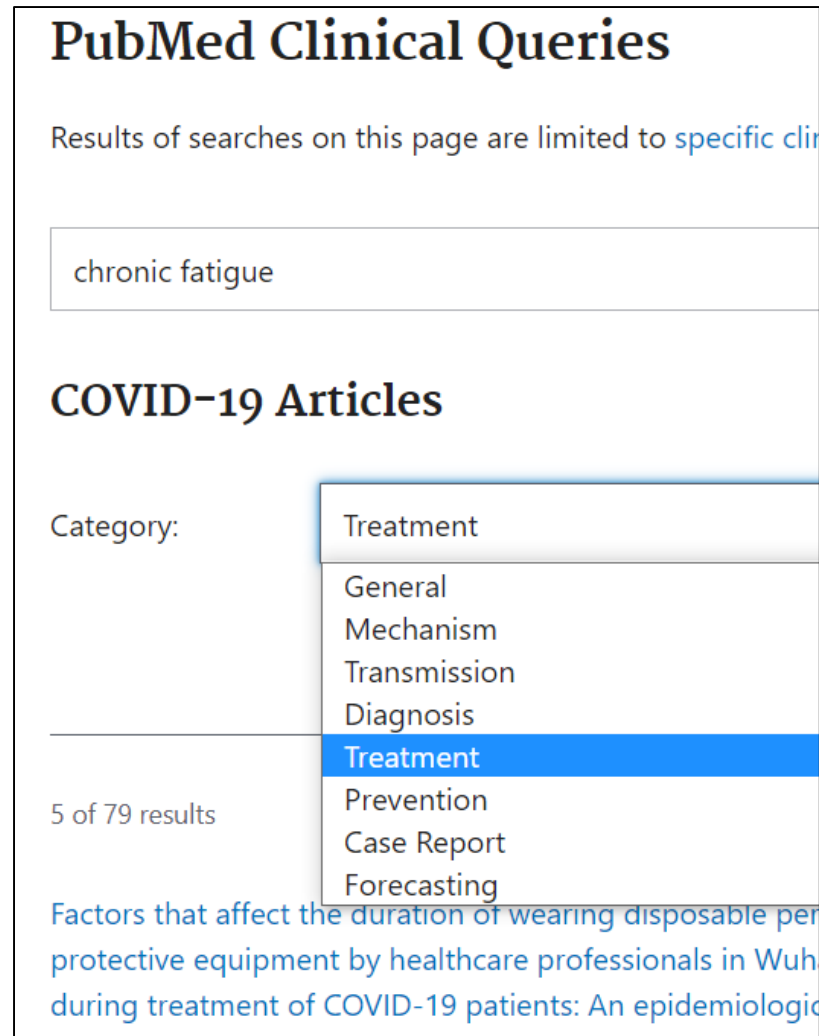
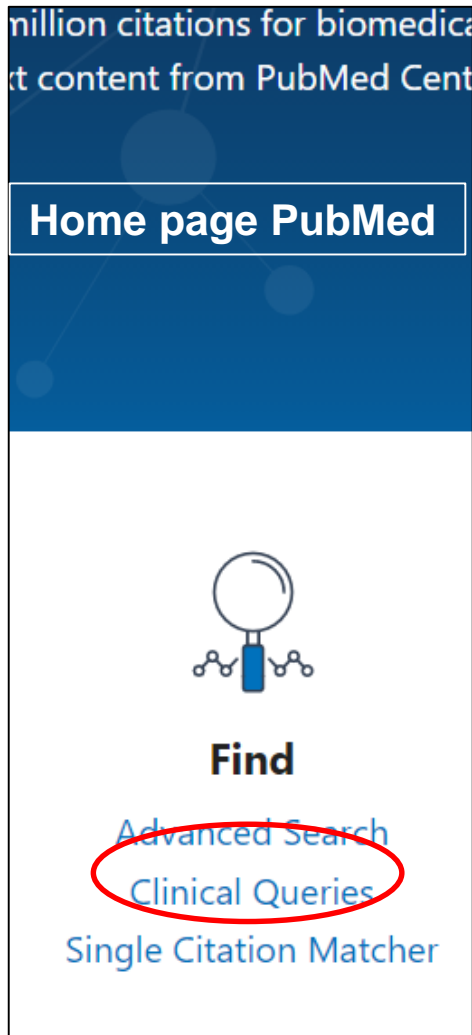
- Run a search
- Apply filters from sidebar
- More filters can be displayed from Additional filters (a pop-up menu will appear showing the available filters for each category; choose category, select filter, click Show)

N.B. The filters will apply to further searches, if not turned off.

- If a category is to be excluded, a filter can be applied using NOT, i.e.. ("Bronchitis"[Mesh]) AND "Air Pollution"[Mesh] NOT ("Aged"[Mesh])
- For details about filters also applicable to non-indexed records and search fields not listed in Pubmed Subject filters, see: https://www.nlm.nih.gov/psd/special_queries.html
- Covid and Clinical queries: see next
- More filters can be permanently set up in My NCBI filters



Using Covid-19 filter



- From Clinical Queries in Pubmed home page
- COVID-19 filter limits results retrieval to Covid-19 citations
- Build your query in the search box -> Search
- Select a category: General, Mechanism, Transmission, Diagnosis, Treatment, Prevention, Case Report, or Forecasting
- Results preview is in Covid-19 filter column
- For all results, see link [See all](#) at the bottom
- [Covid-19 filter details](#): the filter may evolve over time



Clinical queries

- The Clinical queries filter limits retrieval to citations resulting from studies conducted according to specific clinical research methods: [Filter details](#)
- Build your query in the search box -> Search
- Select a **category**: Therapy, Diagnosis, Etiology, Prognosis, or Clinical Prediction Guides
- Select from **Scope**: Broad or Narrow depending on sensitivity/specificity required
- For all results, see link [See all](#) at the bottom
- **Note:** [Using PubMed in Evidence-Based Practice](#) Training course

Clinical Study Categories

Category:

Scope:

5 of 6,371 results

[Impact of baseline body mass index on the efficacy and safety of tofacitinib in patients with psoriatic arthritis.](#)
Giles JT, et al. RMD Open. 2021. PMID: 33452181 [Free article.](#)

Scope:



PubMed special queries

[Pubmed special queries: directory of topic specific Pubmed queries](#)

Details of search strategies in areas not included in the **Subject** list of Pubmed **Additional filters**

Note: how to apply the filters in the list

[PubMed Subject Filters](#)

Subjects	Description
AIDS	Limits search to the PubMed AIDS subset. View search strategy.
Bioethics	A PubMed Bioethics subset search. View search strategy. See also Bioethics Information Resources
Cancer	Limits search to the PubMed Cancer subset. View search strategy.
Complementary Medicine	Limits search to the PubMed Complementary Medicine subset. View search strategy.
Developmental and Reproductive Toxicology (DART)	A PubMed Developmental and Reproductive Toxicology search. View search strategy.
Dietary Supplements	Limits search to the PubMed Dietary Supplements subset. View search strategy.
Health Disparities	A PubMed Health Disparities search. View search strategy. See also Health Disparities Information Resources
Health Literacy	A PubMed Health Literacy search. View search strategy. See also links to other Health Literacy resources
History of Medicine	Limits search to the PubMed History of Medicine subset. View search strategy.

Bioethics

This strategy was created by NLM and the Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Georgetown University. It can also be used in a search as bioethics [sb].

Example: euthanasia AND bioethics [sb]

Cancer

This strategy uses terms from the Neoplasms (and related) branches of MeSH. It can also be used in a search as cancer [sb].

Example: survivors AND cancer [sb]

Complementary Medicine

This strategy was created using terms from the Alternative Medicine branch of MeSH. It can also be used in a search as cam [sb].

Example: osteoarthritis AND cam [sb]

Developmental and Reproductive Toxicology (DART)

This strategy was created to facilitate searching for subjects in the area of Developmental and Reproductive Toxicology. It can also be used in a search as dart [sb].

Example: mercury AND dart [sb]

Dietary Supplements

This strategy was developed jointly by NLM and the Office of Dietary Supplements. It can also be used in a search as dietsuppl [sb].

Example: anemia AND dietsuppl [sb]

Simple search – Best Match

- Pubmed uses a relevance search algorithm, **Best Match**, that retrieves the most important records at the top of results following a simple query
- It works in a similar way to other search engines which, based on usage analyses and statistics, recognizes that most users don't scroll results beyond the first page
- One of the goals of Best Match is to make sure that the most relevant results are displayed in the top positions
- The search engine has been created so that a query search simply formulated will be translated into a more complex one that can bring the most relevant results
- Pubmed also includes tools for accurate searching and refinement of results
- In practice: a search can be conducted in a simple way, just type in the subject of interest without worrying about syntax, punctuation, boolean operators, controlled vocabulary ...

Best Match default sorting is useful for a quick search that yields the most relevant results or as a starting point that, based on the first results analysis, triggers a more accurate and controlled search



How Pubmed works: Automatic Term Mapping (ATM)

When untagged terms are entered in the search box, Automatic Term Mapping occurs: the terms are matched against translation tables (including all Mesh elements, journal title, author, and investigation index). If a match is found the search stops

If a Mesh term is found, it will be searched as a Mesh heading (along with its narrower terms: explosion) and in All fields as they are (as exact phrase in inverted commas) and as single terms combined with AND

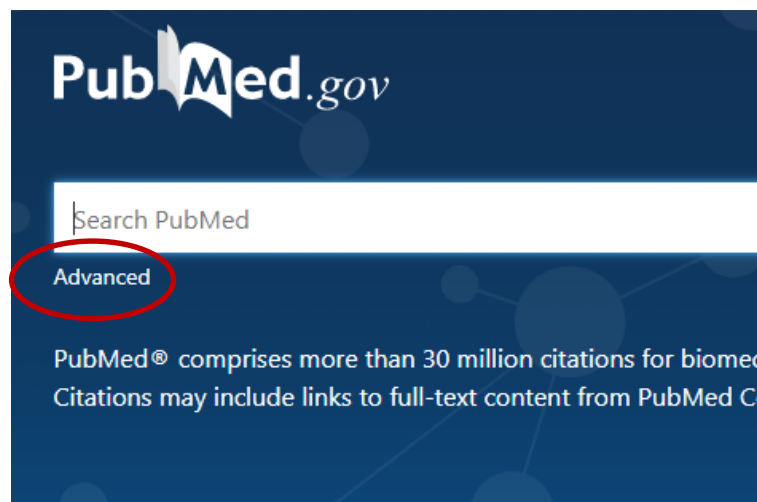
- E.g.1:asthma -> "asthma"[MeSH Terms] OR "asthma"[All Fields] OR "asthmas"[All Fields] OR "asthma s"[All Fields]
- E.g.:2: physical activity -> "exercise"[MeSH Terms] OR "exercise"[All Fields] OR ("physical"[All Fields] AND "activity"[All Fields]) OR "physical activity"[All Fields]

To view the search translation, see **Search Details** in the Advanced page, next to the query

For Automatic Term Mapping details, see <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/help/#automatic-term-mapping>



Search details: how a search is interpreted



Click **Details** to see automatic term mapping and how your search has been interpreted

PubMed Advanced Search Builder

PubMed.gov

User Guide

Add terms to the query box

All Fields Enter a search term ADD

Show Index

Query box

Enter / edit your search query here Search

History and Search Details

Download Delete

Search	Actions	Details	Query	Results	Time
#8	...	>	Search: physical activity	579,246	07:30:06
#6	→	▼	Search: asthma "asthma"[MeSH Terms] OR "asthma"[All Fields] OR "asthmas"[All Fields] OR "asthma s"[All Fields] Translations asthma: "asthma"[MeSH Terms] OR "asthma"[All Fields] OR "asthmas"[All Fields] OR "asthma's"[All Fields]	194,354	07:24:09



Best Match vs Mesh search

- An uninformed search based on Best Match may be enough if what is needed is just a few relevant records on a subject of interest
- Best Match may interpret your search in a different way than intended: this must be checked on Search details
- Some records retrieved may not be relevant as the automatic term mapping may have yielded records containing the searched terms combined with AND and inconsistent with the search goal
- For an accurate search, examine the first records in Best Match sorting, find useful Mesh terms that define your search concepts, if available, and then start a new search based on Mesh vocabulary
- If Mesh terms are missing for your search concepts, a free text search must be performed
- **Note:** A Mesh based search only retrieves indexed records: for a comprehensive search including non indexed records, a free text search will complete your search



When the Mesh vocabulary is not helping: free text search

If:

- I do not know the appropriate Mesh terms (let's find out)
- An appropriate Mesh term does not exist or it is not specific enough (let's find out all suitable synonyms and combine them with OR)
- I am searching non-indexed materials (records with status other than "indexed for Medline ", e.g. most recent articles and other records excluded from indexing)

then:

- Best match – simple and spontaneous start useful to carefully examine the records in the first positions and Search Details
- ATM (automatic term mapping) = help find consistent Mesh terms for an accurate search
- Phrase searching in double quotes: mandatory if Mesh is missing or an option either to find the appropriate Mesh term to start a search or to complete a search done with Mesh in order to also find non-indexed materials on the subject
- Search by field strategies



Phrase search, truncation and stopwords

Free text without punctuation

heart attack

Search details: "myocardial infarction"[MeSH Terms] OR ("myocardial"[All Fields] AND "infarction"[All Fields]) OR "myocardial infarction"[All Fields] OR ("heart"[All Fields] AND "attack"[All Fields]) OR "heart attack"[All Fields]

Exact phrase (in inverted commas)

"heart attack"

Search details: "heart attack"[All Fields]

Truncation (asterisk on the term root – at least 4 letters are needed):

To search for all variables terms that begin with a word root

surg* -> Search details: "surg*"[All Fields]

Note: Inverted commas and truncation inhibit automatic term mapping, the exact expression as written will be searched in All fields, but there will be non suggestions of suitable Mesh terms

STOPWORDS: frequently used words not taken into account by search engines, usually prepositions, conjunctions, articles ...



Completing a search conducted with Mesh: some tips

1. AAA[Mesh] AND BBB[Mesh]”sinonimo 3 di AAA“ ... etc.
2. Apply filters

Then:

Complete the search already conducted with Mesh vocabulary to retrieve non indexed records:

“AAA” OR “AAA synonym-1 ” OR “AAA synonym-2 ” OR “AAA synonym-3 ” ... etc.

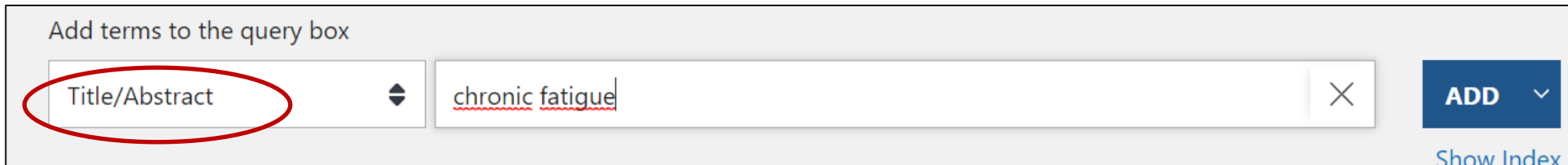
AND

“BBB” OR “BBB synonym -1 ” OR “BBB synonym -2” OR ” “BBB synonym -3” ... etc.

Note: Most filters, being mesh headings, must be expressed the same way, e.g. elderly population:

”aged“ OR ”elderly“ OR ”old age“ OR ... etc.

It is often useful to limit search to the most relevant fields, i.e. Title and Abstract (see: Field searching)



The screenshot shows a search interface with a light gray background. At the top, it says "Add terms to the query box". Below this is a search box containing the text "chronic fatigue". To the left of the search box is a dropdown menu with "Title/Abstract" selected, which is circled in red. To the right of the search box is a blue button with the text "ADD" and a downward arrow. Below the button is a link that says "Show Index".

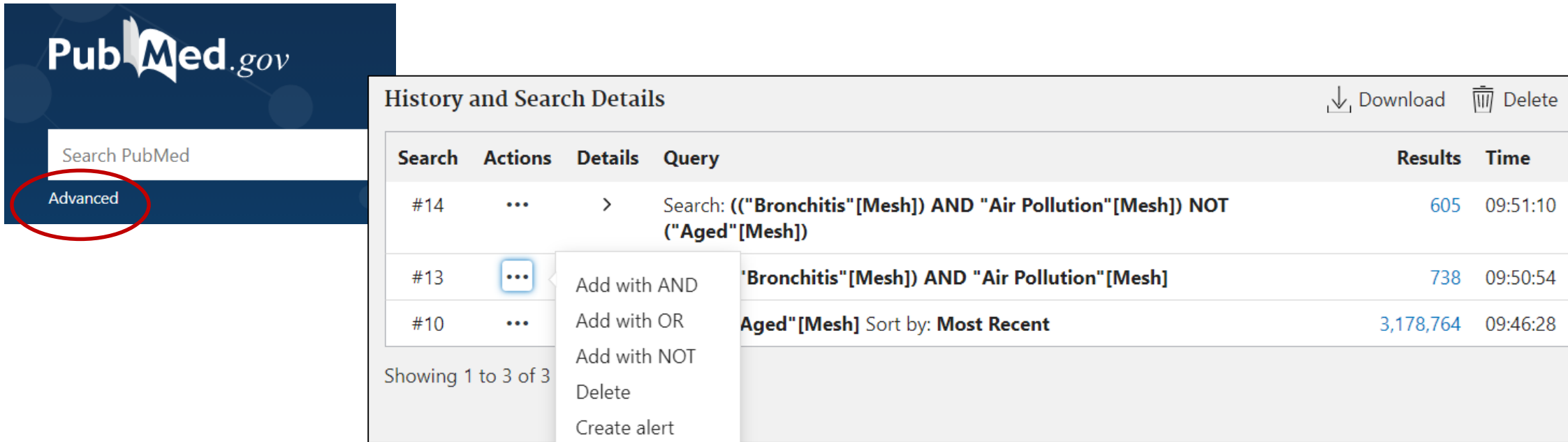
Note: what is not apparent with phrase searching is that more specific terms are **not** retrieved , **unlike** a Mesh conducted search which by default occurs with Explosion of Mesh terms



Advanced search - 1

Advanced (under Pubmed search box in home page) links to a page where users can:

- Search for terms in a specific field (e.g. Title, Journal..., Title/abstract), that may be accompanied by Show Index - an alphabetical display of terms appearing in selected PubMed search field
- History: searches may be seen in detail and combined with the appropriate boolean operators



The screenshot shows the PubMed.gov Advanced search interface. On the left, the 'Advanced' link is circled in red. The main area displays a table titled 'History and Search Details' with columns for Search, Actions, Details, Query, Results, and Time. The table lists three searches, with the third search (#10) selected, showing a dropdown menu with options: Add with AND, Add with OR, Add with NOT, Delete, and Create alert.

Search	Actions	Details	Query	Results	Time
#14	...	>	Search: (("Bronchitis"[Mesh]) AND "Air Pollution"[Mesh]) NOT ("Aged"[Mesh])	605	09:51:10
#13	...		'Bronchitis"[Mesh]) AND "Air Pollution"[Mesh]	738	09:50:54
#10	...		Aged"[Mesh] Sort by: Most Recent	3,178,764	09:46:28

Showing 1 to 3 of 3

- Delete searches
- Access to the searches by clicking on the number of results
- Create an alert for the selected search, that is, the search strategy is saved so that it can be re-run for the purpose of updates (Note: **Create alert** is also under the search box in Pubmed home page)



Advanced search – 2: searching by a specific field

E.g.. Serching for articles with Anthony Fauci as author published in the New England Journal of Medicine

- Select field **Journal** -> Write/select journal title-> -> Click **ADD**

Add terms to the query box

Journal	The New England journal of medicine	X	ADD
---------	-------------------------------------	---	-----

Show Index

- Select field **Author** -> Write/select author (use Ctrl+Alt to select more name variations) -> Click **AND**

Add terms to the query box

Author	fauci anthony[Author] OR fauci anthony s[Author] OR fauci as[Author]	X	AND
	fauci anthony (312)		Show Index
	fauci anthony s (302)		
	fauci as (1,043)		

Query box

"The Cochrane database of systematic reviews"

Search

Query box

("The Cochrane database of systematic reviews"[Journal]) AND (fauci anthony[Author] OR fauci anthony s[Author] OR fauci as[Author])

Search

Final search strategy



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

SBA

SISTEMA BIBLIOTECARIO
DI ATENEIO



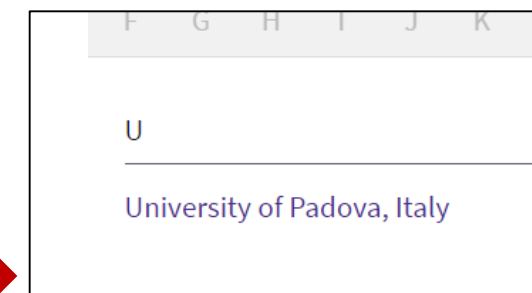
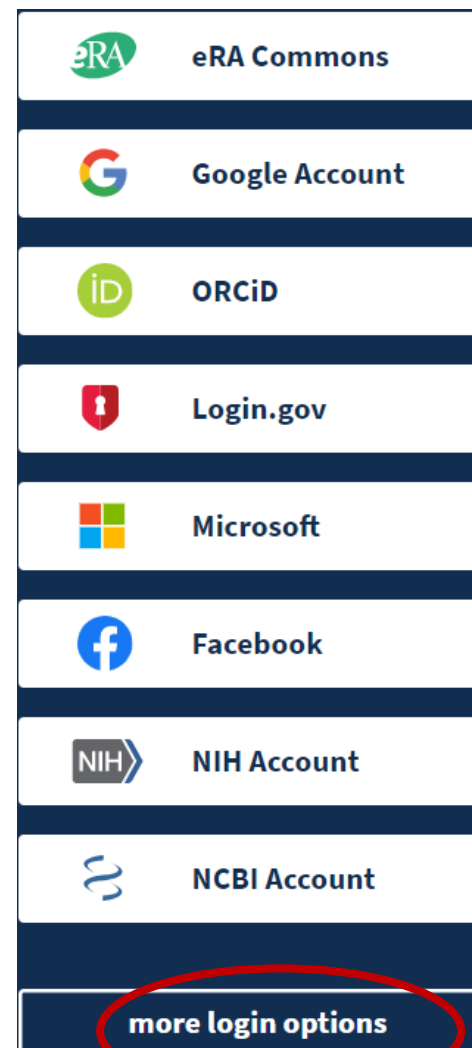
Sign up in NCBI for a personal space

First **Log in** on the top right corner in Pubmed home page

Why:

- To create and store **collections** indefinitely
- To check updates of Search strategies saved from **Create alert**
- To keep track of one's activity over the last 6 months: this makes it convenient to log in when searching Pubmed
- To set up personal preferences

NCBI account management is under transition: the traditional NCBI-managed accounts will no longer work since next 1 June 2021. Existing NCBI accounts may be linked to any of the options in the list (e.g. Google, University of Padova, ... etc.)



Transition from existing NCBI accounts

Since June 2021 NCBI-managed credentials to login to NCBI will no longer work

If you only NCBI-managed credentiala:

- Login to NCBI
- Click Account settings
- Se non c'è alcun account collegato, va aggiunto
- If under Native NCBI account there is nothing, then a linked account must be added
- Click Change under Linked accounts and add an account

Logged in as:
ricerca15

[Dashboard](#) (My NCBI)

[Publications](#) (My Bibliography)

[Account settings](#)

[Log out](#)

If it is necessary to merge more accounts, contact:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/account/settings/linked-accounts/>

NCBI Account Settings

Email

[Redacted email address]

This email is used for delivery of saved searches and recovery of password for your native NCBI account.

[Change](#)

Native NCBI Account

The following username and pa

NCBI Accounts Settings page showing a

Username:

[Redacted username]

Password:

[Change](#)

Linked accounts

You can sign in via these 3rd-parties. Contact the 3rd party for sign-in related issues.

None

[Change](#)

MyNCBI

The screenshot displays the MyNCBI user interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'NCBI', 'Resources', and 'How To'. The main header 'My NCBI' is on the left, and links for 'Customize this page', 'NCBI Site Preferences', 'Video Overview', and 'Help' are on the right. The 'NCBI Site Preferences' link is circled in red. Below the header, there are five main sections: 'Search NCBI databases' with a search box and a 'Search' button; 'My Bibliography' showing 4 items and a 'Manage My Bibliography' link; 'Recent Activity' showing a table of recent searches; 'Saved Searches' showing a table of saved searches with a 'Manage Saved Searches' link circled in red; and 'Collections' showing a table of collections.

Search NCBI databases

Search : PubMed

Search

Hint: clicking the "Search" button without any terms listed in the search box will transport you to that database's homepage.

My Bibliography

Your bibliography contains 4 items.
Your bibliography is private.

[Manage My Bibliography »](#)

Recent Activity

Time	Database	Type	Term
Yesterday 03:34 AM	Books	record	PMC Help
Yesterday 03:27 AM	NLM Catalog	search	nlmcatalog.pubmed[subset]
13-Jan-2021	Books	record	My NCBI Help - My NCBI Help
12-Jan-2021	MeSH	record	Pharmacologic Actions
12-Jan-2021	PMC	record	Author Name Disambiguation for PubMed

Saved Searches

Search Name	What's New	Last Searched
Simulation training covid-19	45	last year
Simulation training covid	43	last year
cocaine heart failure	1	last year
endorphins physical activity	0	last year
(("Circulation"[Journal]) OR "stroke"[Journal])...	1	last year
System Rev unipd	132	last year
Infarto miocardio stress	3	last year
Diabete att fisica glucosio	141	last year
hepatocarcinogenesis diet	14	last year
Melatonina sleep disorders	0	last year

[Manage Saved Searches »](#)

Collections

All bibliographies and Other citations are now in [My Bibliography](#).

Collection Name	Items	Settings/Sharing	Type
Favorites	5	Private	Standard

NCBI site preferences

-> Highlighting -> select color to highlight searched terms

Recent activity keeps track of 6 months activity

Manage saved searches to check search updates -> What's new

A brief tutorial : <https://www.nlm.nih.gov/oet/ed/pubmed/quick tours/alerts/index.html>



Bibliography and useful links

- [Pubmed online training](#)
- [Medical Subject Headings \(MeSH®\) in MEDLINE®/PubMed®: A Tutorial](#)
- [Learn about Medical Subject Headings \(MeSH\)](#)
- <https://learn.nlm.nih.gov/documentation/training-packets/T0042010P/>
Le voci Quick tours e Tutorials portano a brevi moduli didattici su singoli aspetti della ricerca in Pubmed
- Breve tutorial su MyNCBI: <https://www.nlm.nih.gov/oet/ed/pubmed/quicktours/alerts/index.html>
- PubMed special queries: https://www.nlm.nih.gov/psd/special_queries.html
- [Pubmed Subject filters](#)
- [Using PubMed in Evidence-Based Practice](#) Training Course
- Fiorini N, Canese K, Starchenko G, Kireev E, Kim W, Miller V, Osipov M, Kholodov M, Ismagilov R, Mohan S, Ostell J, Lu Z. Best Match: New relevance search for PubMed. PLoS Biol. 2018 Aug 28;16(8):e2005343. doi: 10.1371/journal.pbio.2005343. PMID: 30153250; PMCID: PMC6112631.

NLM web portal is being updated, links might change



Thank you!

Contact us:

pinali.moderna@unipd.it

bibliotecadigitale@cab.unipd.it

Support:

<https://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/en/helpline>



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