

Staying Current Using PubMed



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Merle Rosenzweig, A.M.L.S.
Health Sciences Libraries
Taubman Medical Library

Are you drowning in a Sea of Publications trying to keep up with the new the journal literature?



You know that you can search Medline in PubMed for journal articles from the medical and life science research literature, but you can do much more.

PubMed
www.pubmed.gov

A service of the National Library of Medicine
and the National Institutes of Health

PubMed's My NCBI can help



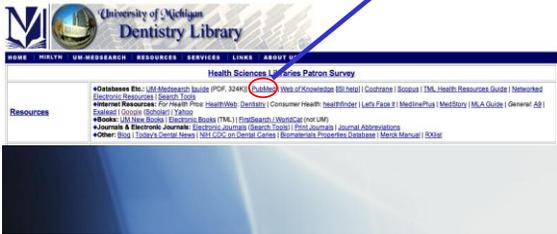
My NCBI allows you to:

- *Save your search and view any new publications*
- *Receive new citations automatically by email*
- *Save searches as RSS (Really Simple Syndication) feeds*

You can connect to the University of Michigan's PubMed Link via:

The Dentistry Library Page

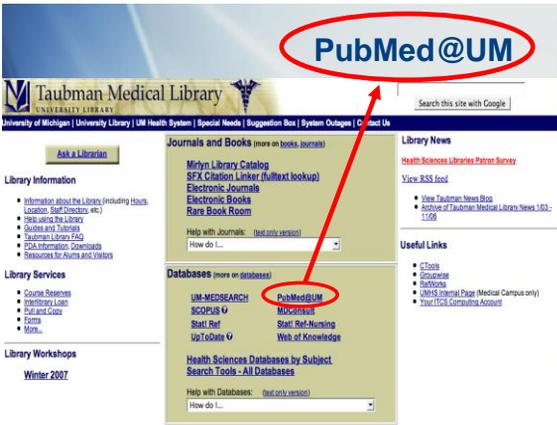
PubMed



Taubman Medical Library Page



PubMed@UM



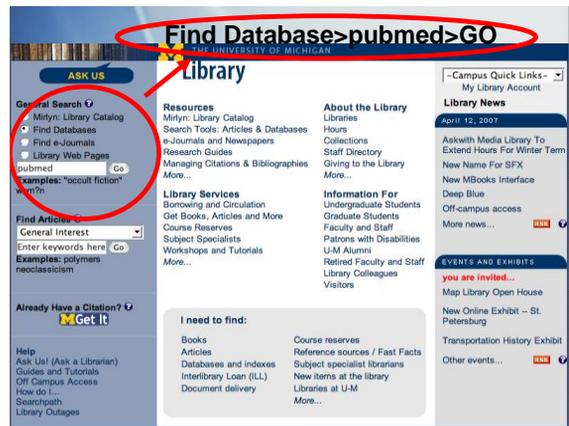
PubMed with UM SFX journal links

PubMed with UM SFX journal links

The University Library Page



Find Database>pubmed>GO



University of Michigan Library
PubMed (UM SFX Links)
 Search Tools
 Quick Search | Power Search | Find Databases | Find e-Journals | My Search Tools | Login | Help
 Find Databases | Database List | Ask Us
 Guest: Not logged in

Database List

Found 4 Databases

Results list | Citation list

ACP - PubMed | Go to Power Search | Previous | Next

ACP Medicine
 ACP (American College of Physicians) Medicine is an evidence-based, internal medicine resource featuring in-depth chapters written by over 200 experts, unique color illustrations and links to PubMed.
 E-Book(s) (1) (+)

BioMed Central Journals
 Provides 100+ open-access biomedical electronic journals. Articles are also immediately available on publication thru PubMed Central. UM author charges are prepaid by the UM Library.
 Article Index (1) (+)

NLM Gateway
 The NLM Gateway allows users to search in multiple retrieval systems at the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM). The current Gateway searches MEDLINE/PubMed, OLDMEDLINE, LOCATORplus, MEDLINEplus, ClinicalTrials.gov, Diagnostic Medication Profiles, and HSRProj.
 Subject Gateway (1) (+)

PubMed (UM SFX Links)
 PubMed is a service of the U.S. National Library of Medicine that includes over 16 million citations from MEDLINE and other life science journals to biomedical articles back to the 1960s. PubMed includes links to full text articles and other related resources.

Article Index (1) (+)

The University of Michigan's PubMed provides a unique URL "Uniform Resource Locator".

NCBI PubMed
 A service of the National Library of Medicine and the National Institutes of Health
 www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov

Search PubMed | Go | Clear

Links | Previous/Next | History | Clipboard | Details

About/First
 • To get started, enter one or more search terms.
 • Search terms may be topics, authors or journals.

Text/View

Enter/Submit
 Overview
 Help/FAQ
 Tutorial

Web/Security
 PubMed Services
 Journals Database
 Medline Database
 Single Citation Matcher
 Health-System Member
 Clinical Queries
 Special Content
 Links
 My NCBI

Set up an automated PubMed update in less than 5 minutes.
 (1) Get a My NCBI account. (2) Save your search.
 (3) Your PubMed updates can be e-mailed directly to you.
 Read the My NCBI manual to explore other options, such as automated updates of other databases, setting search filters, and highlighting search terms.

PubMed is a service of the U.S. National Library of Medicine that includes over 16 million citations from MEDLINE and other life science journals to biomedical articles back to the 1960s. PubMed includes links to full text articles and other related resources.

The UM Direct PubMed Link

- <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?otool=umichlib>

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?otool=umichlib>

What is



?

My NCBI is a free tool that retains user information and preferences to provide customized services.

It allows you to save searches, select filtering options, and set up automatic searches that are sent by email.

- **To be able to use My NCBI, your Web browser must accept cookies.**
- **If your Web browser is set to block pop-ups, you will need to allow pop-ups from NCBI Web pages to use My NCBI.**

Registering with My NCBI

- The My NCBI box appears at the top right of the PubMed search screen.
- You must register to use My NCBI.



Click on Register in the My NCBI box.

- Enter a user name (3 to 10 alpha-numeric characters) and a password (6 to 8 alpha-numeric characters).

- Choose a security question that allows your password to be reset, if necessary.

- Below the Security Question, you will see an image with 5 characters. Type the characters into the box provided; the characters are case sensitive.

- **Enter an email address if you want to receive updates of search results periodically.**

My NCBI: Register

Register here. You may also [sign in](#) or [reset your password](#).

User Name and Password are case sensitive.

User Name

Password

Repeat Password

passwords must match

Keep me signed in unless I sign out
 Leave unlinked on public computers
[about automatic sign in](#)

These items let us reset your password if you forget it.

Security Question

Answer

This step prevents use of automated programs.

Type the 8 characters from the image above.

You can provide an e-mail address (optional).

E-mail Address

about your privacy

- **When you provide an email address with your registration, you soon receive an email from NCBI requesting that you confirm your email address by clicking on the link that is provided.**
- **After confirming your email address, you can start setting up automatic emails for search alerts.**
- **Only one email address can be associated with each account.**

Outside Tool

- **Outside Tool allows libraries to add a link from PubMed citations to a link for full-text available at their institution.**
- **These links are displayed as icons.**
- **When you click on the icon, you are directed to the available services for that citation that are available.**
- **These services might include access to electronic full text or information on local print holdings.**

MGetIt

1: [Am J Hum Genet.](#) 2007 Apr;80(4):811-5. Epub 2007 Feb 19.

Heterozygous Mutations in TREX1 Cause Familial Chilblain Lupus and Dominant Aicardi-Goutieres Syndrome.

[Rice G, Newman WG, Dean J, Patrick T, Parmar R, Flintoff K, Robins P, Harvey S, Hollis T, O'hara A, Herrick AL, Bowden AP, Perrino FW, Lindahl T, Barnes DE, Crow YJ.](#)

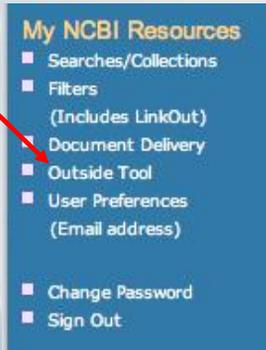
Leeds Institute of Molecular Medicine, St James's University Hospital, Leeds, LS9 7TF, UK.

TREX1 constitutes the major 3'→5' DNA exonuclease activity measured in mammalian cells. Recently, biallelic mutations in TREX1 have been shown to cause Aicardi-Goutieres syndrome at the AGS1 locus. Interestingly, Aicardi-Goutieres syndrome shows overlap with systemic lupus erythematosus at both clinical and pathological levels. Here, we report a heterozygous TREX1 mutation causing familial chilblain lupus. Additionally, we describe a de novo heterozygous mutation, affecting a critical catalytic residue in TREX1, that results in typical Aicardi-Goutieres syndrome.

PMID: 17357087 [PubMed - in process]

Turning on Outside Tool

- Click on *Outside Tool* in the My NCBI sidebar.
- Select an institution from the available list.



Selecting an Institution

Outside Tool

- An institution may use this tool to create a link on all PubMed citations to its local service.
- Select the appropriate institution to activate the tool. Please contact your institution for an explanation of its service.

Institutions - share Outside Tool selection [what's this?](#)

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

University of Michigan **Get It**

Signing In and Out

- Click on Sign In, in the My NCBI box.



- Enter your user name and password.

My NCBI: Sign In

Sign in here or [register for an account.](#)

User Name

Password

Keep me signed in unless I sign out
Leave unchecked on public computers

[I forgot my password](#)
[About automatic sign in](#)

- A checked *Keep me signed in unless I sign out* box saves your My NCBI preferences on your computer in a persistent cookie file.

My NCBI: Sign In

Sign in here or [register for an account.](#)

User Name

Password

Keep me signed in unless I sign out
Leave unchecked on public computers

[I forgot my password](#)
[About automatic sign in](#)

- If you are using a public computer, do not check the *Keep me signed in unless I sign out*.

You may sign out at any time, regardless of how you signed in (session-only or automatic sign in).

Saving a Search in My NCBI

Run a search in PubMed while signed in to My NCBI.



Sign In, Search, Click Go

Search PubMed coral facial genetic abnormalities [Go] [Clear]

Signed In

Click Go

Enter PubMed
 • To get started, enter one or more search terms.
 • Search terms may be [links](#), [authors](#) or [journals](#).

Set up an automated PubMed update in less than 5 minutes.
 (1) Get a [My NCBI account](#). (2) Save your search.
 (3) Your PubMed updates can be e-mailed directly to you.
 Read the [My NCBI help](#) manual to explore other options, such as automated updates of other databases, setting search filters, and highlighting search terms.

Click on **Save Search**, located next to the search box . A new window opens up. Answer the questions. Click OK.

Save Search

Your search in PubMed

Build a name for your search: coral facial genetic abnormalities

Would you like to receive e-mail updates of new search results? No Yes

E-mail to:

How often? Per Day Weekly Monthly Quarterly Annually

Maximum number of items to send:

Send e-mail even when there are no new results: Yes No

Address of last request:

Your saved searches can be accessed by clicking on My NCBI. The maximum number of searches is 100 per user name.

My NCBI

Welcome merlez.

My Saved Searches and Collections

PubMed Searches	Last Updated	Details
cranial facial genetic abnormalities	today	Monthly
charge syndrome	4 days ago	Monthly
haemophilus influenzae transmission	3 months ago	Monthly
crohns disease	24 days ago	No Schedule
cystic fibrosis AND GENETICS	3 months ago	No Schedule
american journal of human genetics	4 months ago	No Schedule

Checking for New Results

- For searches that you have not set up a schedule you will see **No Schedule** displayed in the **Details** column.

Check

What's New for Selected

- A hyperlinked number is displayed indicating how many new items were found.
- Click on this hyperlink to view the

What's New

PubMed

cystic fibrosis AND GENETICS 3 months ago **21 new items**

- This action will update the information in the **Last Updated** column.

cystic fibrosis AND GENETICS **today** No Schedule

RSS (Really Simple Syndication) & PubMed

What is an RSS Feed?

- *RSS is a format for sharing and distributing Web content.*

- *It is written in the Internet coding language known as XML (eXtensible Markup Language).*

- *An RSS reader (or aggregator) notifies you when new information is added to selected web sites.*
- *There are many free RSS Readers available.*

Google Reader



Google Reader

- *Totally free and works in most modern browsers.*

Google Reader

▪ *In addition to a (free) Google Account, Google Reader requires one of the following web browsers to work:*

- * *Internet Explorer 6+*
- * *Firefox 1.0+*
- * *Safari 1.3+*
- * *Netscape 7.2+*
- * *Mozilla 1.7+*
- * *Opera 9.0+*

Google Reader

▪ *JavaScript must be enabled for Google Reader to work.*

Setting Up A Google Reader Account

▪ *Click on "Create an account now" if you do not already have a Google ac*

Sign in to Google Reader with your
Google Account

Email:

Password:

Remember me on this computer.

[I cannot access my account](#)

Not using Gmail or other Google Account services?
[Create an account now](#)

▪ *Complete the account setup.*

Google Accounts Create a Google Account - Google Reader

Create an Account

Your Google Account gives you access to Google Reader and other Google services. If you already have a Google Account, you can [sign in](#).

Required information for Google account

Your current email address:

Choose a password: Password strength: Strong

Re-enter password:

Remember me on this computer.

Creating a Google Account will enable Search history. Search history is a feature that allows you with a more personalized experience on Google that includes more relevant search results and recommendations on Google Search history.

Get started with Google Reader

Location:

Word Verification: Type the characters you see in the picture below.



Terms of Service

Please check the Google Account information you've entered above that this is correct and that you have read and agree to the Terms of Service below.

I agree with Google's search engine or other Google services. (Terms of Service) I also agree to the Google for the Enterprise Terms of Service. (Terms of Service) I also agree to the Terms of Service. (Terms of Service)

By clicking the button below you are agreeing to the Terms of Service above and the [Privacy Policy](#).

Setting Up RSS Feeds For PubMed

Do your search in PubMed.

Search

PubMed

for cranial facial genetic abnormalities

Go Clear

Click Go

- To get started, enter one or more search terms.
- Search terms may be [topics](#), [authors](#) or [journals](#).

Select RSS Feed from the Send to drop-down menu

PubMed

for cranial facial genetic abnormalities

Go Clear Save Search

Send to

- Text
- File
- Printer
- Clipboard
- E-mail
- RSS Feed**
- Order

Items 1 - 20 of 336

1: Mamtchilava M, Pelisse B, Rocher F, Renault F, Lanche L. [Mobius syndrome: ocular and clinical manifestations] J Fr Ophtalmol. 2007 Feb;30(2):177-82. French. PMID: 17318102 [PubMed - in process]

On the RSS Feed window:

1. Make your choice from the "Limit items if more than".
2. Click "Create Feed".

PubMed

for cranial facial genetic abnormalities

Go Clear Save Search

RSS Feed

RSS (Really Simple Syndication) is an XML-based format used to send new items or information to recipients who use RSS feed readers (available on the Web). PubMed RSS feeds include the latest biomedical articles with links back to PubMed citations.

- Automatic e-mailing of search updates is available using another service, [My NCBI](#).
- Change options and click Create Feed.

Search cranial facial genetic abnormalities

Limit items if more than: 15

Name: cranial facial genetic abnormalities

Create Feed

Click the XML button.

PubMed

for cranial facial genetic abnormalities

Go Clear Save Search

RSS Feed

cranial facial genetic abnormalities XML

Search cranial facial genetic abnormalities
Limit items if more than 15 items.

- Click the XML icon below. On the new window, copy the URL in the browser Address box and paste it into your RSS reader. In some cases, you can do this by dragging and dropping the XML icon.
- RSS feeds not accessed for 6 months will be automatically deleted.

Copy the URL that appears at the top of your browser window.

This XML file does not appear to have any style information associated with it. The document tree is shown below.

```

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<channel>
  <title>PubMed: cranial facial genet...</title>
  <link>
    http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Search&db=pubmed&term=cranial%20facial%20abnormalities
  </link>
  <description>
    NCBI - PubMed: Terms:cranial facial genetic abnormalities
  </description>
  <language>en-us</language>
  <copyright>http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/tech/rss</copyright>
  <id>1440338</id>
  <image>
    <title>NCBI PubMed</title>
    <url>
      http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query/static/gif/consolid.gif
    </url>
    <link>http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi</link>
  </image>
  PubMed, a service of the National Library of Medicine, developed by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) includes citations MEDLINE and additional life science journals.
  </description>
  <item>
    <title>
      [Mobius syndrome: ocular and clinical manifestations]
    </title>
    <link>
      http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?link=NoStateURL&db=PubMed&cmd=Retrieve&list_uids=17318102&from=Abstract
    </link>
    </description>
    <pubdate border="0" width="100%">
      <div style="float: left;">
        <a href="http://www.amazon.fr/Amazon/MDOE/FO-02-2007-30-24181-5512-101019-28">
          http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?link=Image.Medicine.gov.pl?border="0">ca</div>
        <div style="float: right;">
          <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=PubMed&cmd=Display&amp;from=PubMed&from_uids=17318102">
            Articles</a>
        </div>
        <div style="clear: both;">
          [Mobius syndrome: ocular and clinical manifestations]</div>
      </div>
    </item>
  </channel>
  
```

Adding your PubMed Feed to Google Reader

■ Login to Google Reader.

Sign in to Google Reader with your
Google Account

Email:

Password:

Remember me on this computer.

[I cannot access my account](#)

- Click on the “+Add subscription”.
- Paste the URL from the PubMed XML window.
- Click the Add button.

The screenshot shows the Google Reader home page. A red arrow points to the '+Add subscription' button in the 'No unread items' section. Another red arrow points to the 'Add' button in the subscription form. The form contains a text input field with a URL and a dropdown menu. The URL is partially visible as 'http://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/atom/'. The dropdown menu is set to 'Add'.

PubMed Feed

The screenshot shows a PubMed feed entry in Google Reader. The entry title is "[Mobius syndrome: ocular and clinical manifestations]". The author is "Mormichova M, Potosse B, Rocher F, Renaud F, Lantsche L". The date is "Apr 16, 2007 12:29 PM". The entry includes a snippet of the abstract text: "PURPOSE: To assess ocular and clinical manifestations in patients with Mobius syndrome. METHODS: Twenty-seven patients (21 females and 6 males) underwent prospective ophthalmic, clinical, neurological, orthopedic and electrophysiological assessments. Twenty-three patients underwent MRI and 20 patients genetic examination with karyotype. RESULTS: Three of 27 patients with cranial nerve palsies did not satisfy the criteria for Mobius syndrome. All 24 patients with Mobius syndrome had facial palsy. Nineteen patients (79.2%) had limb abduction. Eleven patients (45.8%) presented with strabismus. Six patients (22.0%) presented with entropion or hypertropia. Cranial nerve involvement of the VII, VIII, Xth, XIth, and XIIth nerves was noted in 22 patients (81.5%). Other signs were general motor disability in 14 patients (51.9%), orthopedic abnormalities in eight patients (29.6%), and ophthalmological abnormalities in six patients (22.2%). Electrophysiological studies of facial muscles revealed neuroanatomical changes in all cases. MRI findings showed hypoplasia of facial nerves in two patients (7.4%). Chromosomal abnormalities were not found. One patient presented an inherited inversion of the sixth chromosome. CONCLUSION: The diagnosis of Mobius syndrome may be difficult in some patients with atypical signs of facial diplegia and other cranial nerve palsies. When diagnosing Mobius syndrome, all ophthalmological and clinical signs must be applied. Mobius syndrome is more than a cranial nerve or nuclear disorder. It is a syndrome of more complex lower brainstem involvement." The PMID is 17398102 [PubMed - in process].

Any question on the content of this presentation can be sent to oriley@umich.edu