PubMed
www.pubmed.gov

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

PubMed Review

Central library & Scientometrics center of
Maragheh university of medical scienses

May,june 2025

& Improved PubMed

- The new system (coming soon) is the foundation for the next generation of new features and capabilities for Entrez databases.

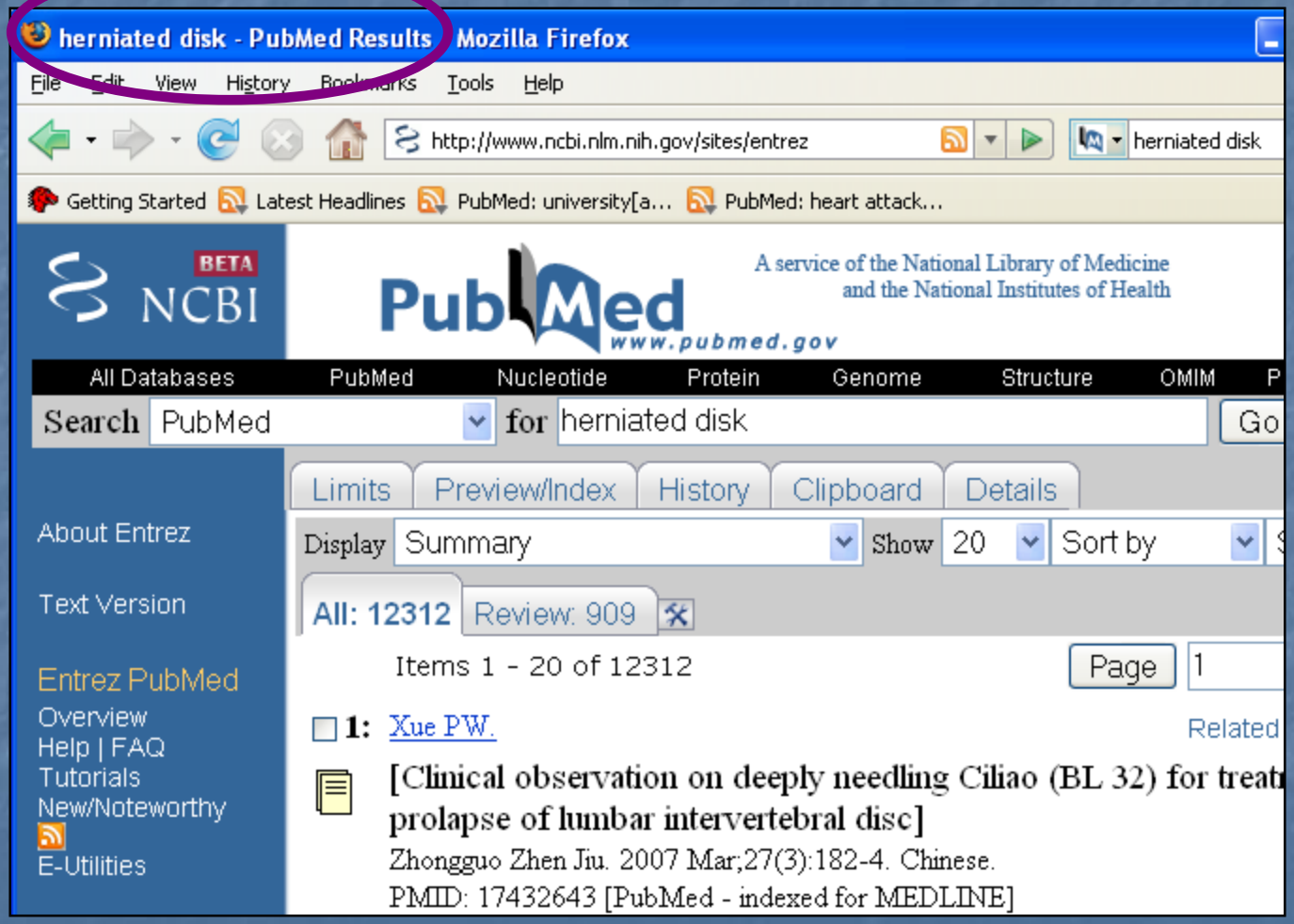
- Beta version allowed:

  - users to try the new system

  - NCBI to test drive the new system

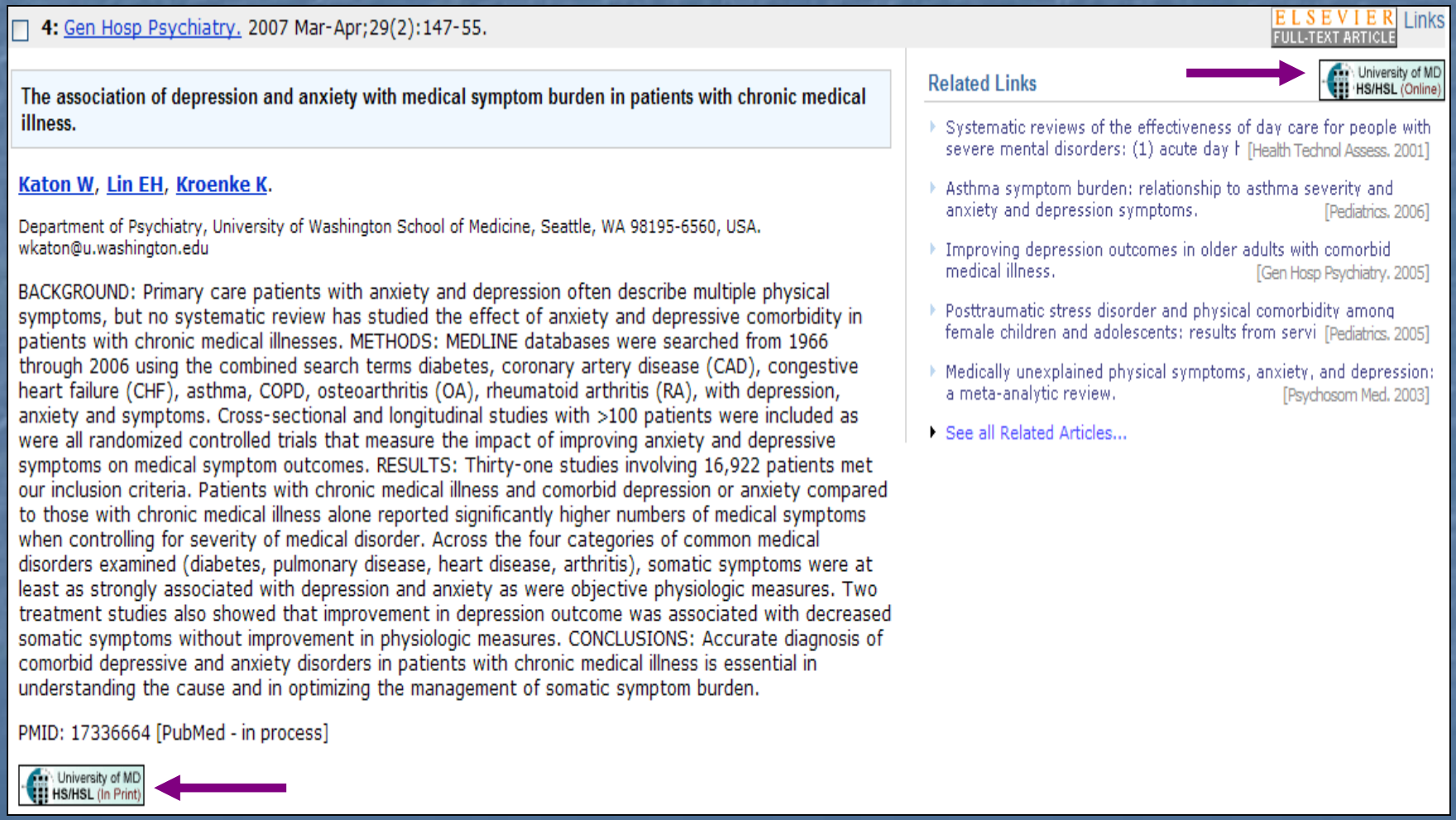
New PubMed (cont'd)

- Web page titles more descriptive:



- Be careful when "bookmarking."

AbstractPlus



4: Gen Hosp Psychiatry. 2007 Mar-Apr;29(2):147-55.

ELSEVIER FULL-TEXT ARTICLE Links

The association of depression and anxiety with medical symptom burden in patients with chronic medical illness.

Katon W, Lin EH, Kroenke K.

Department of Psychiatry, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA 98195-6560, USA. wkaton@u.washington.edu

BACKGROUND: Primary care patients with anxiety and depression often describe multiple physical symptoms, but no systematic review has studied the effect of anxiety and depressive comorbidity in patients with chronic medical illnesses. METHODS: MEDLINE databases were searched from 1966 through 2006 using the combined search terms diabetes, coronary artery disease (CAD), congestive heart failure (CHF), asthma, COPD, osteoarthritis (OA), rheumatoid arthritis (RA), with depression, anxiety and symptoms. Cross-sectional and longitudinal studies with >100 patients were included as were all randomized controlled trials that measure the impact of improving anxiety and depressive symptoms on medical symptom outcomes. RESULTS: Thirty-one studies involving 16,922 patients met our inclusion criteria. Patients with chronic medical illness and comorbid depression or anxiety compared to those with chronic medical illness alone reported significantly higher numbers of medical symptoms when controlling for severity of medical disorder. Across the four categories of common medical disorders examined (diabetes, pulmonary disease, heart disease, arthritis), somatic symptoms were at least as strongly associated with depression and anxiety as were objective physiologic measures. Two treatment studies also showed that improvement in depression outcome was associated with decreased somatic symptoms without improvement in physiologic measures. CONCLUSIONS: Accurate diagnosis of comorbid depressive and anxiety disorders in patients with chronic medical illness is essential in understanding the cause and in optimizing the management of somatic symptom burden.

PMID: 17336664 [PubMed - in process]

University of MD HS/HSL (In Print)

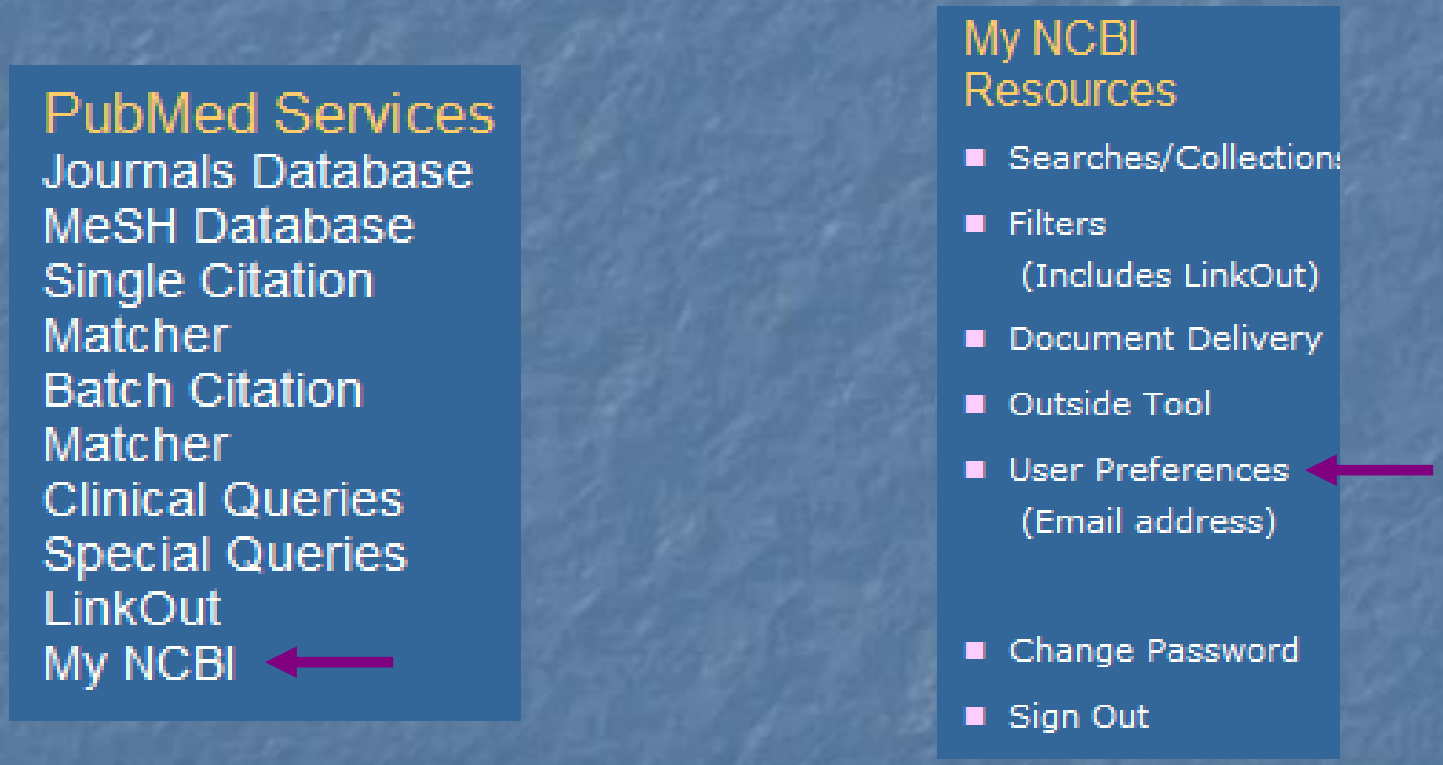
Related Links

University of MD HS/HSL (Online)

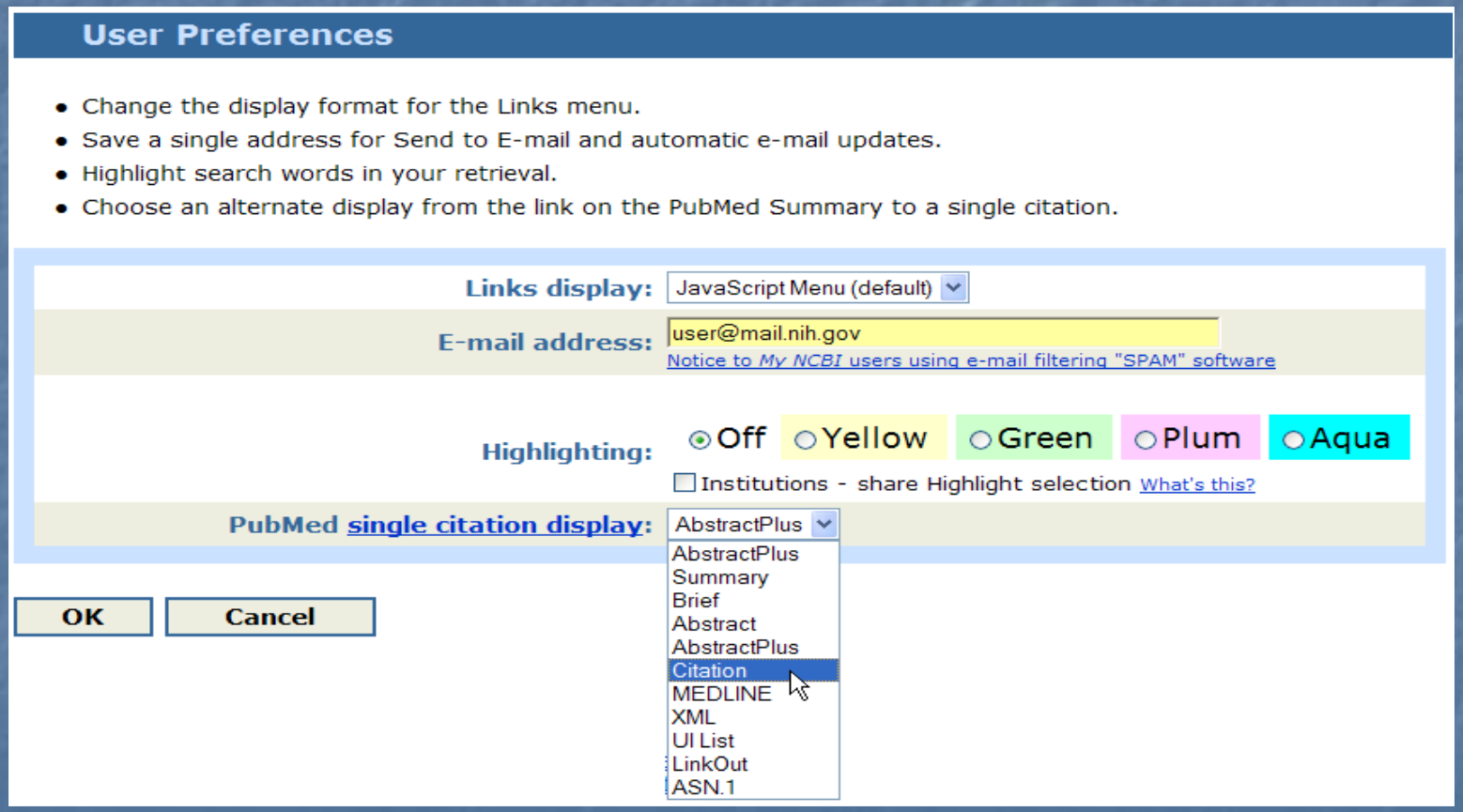
- Systematic reviews of the effectiveness of day care for people with severe mental disorders: (1) acute day h [Health Technol Assess. 2001]
- Asthma symptom burden: relationship to asthma severity and anxiety and depression symptoms. [Pediatrics. 2006]
- Improving depression outcomes in older adults with comorbid medical illness. [Gen Hosp Psychiatry. 2005]
- Posttraumatic stress disorder and physical comorbidity among female children and adolescents: results from servi [Pediatrics. 2005]
- Medically unexplained physical symptoms, anxiety, and depression: a meta-analytic review. [Psychosom Med. 2003]

See all Related Articles...

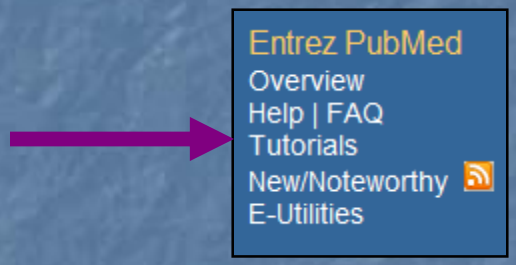
Change Default for Single Citation Display Format



Change Default for Single Citation Display Format (cont'd)



Quick Tours



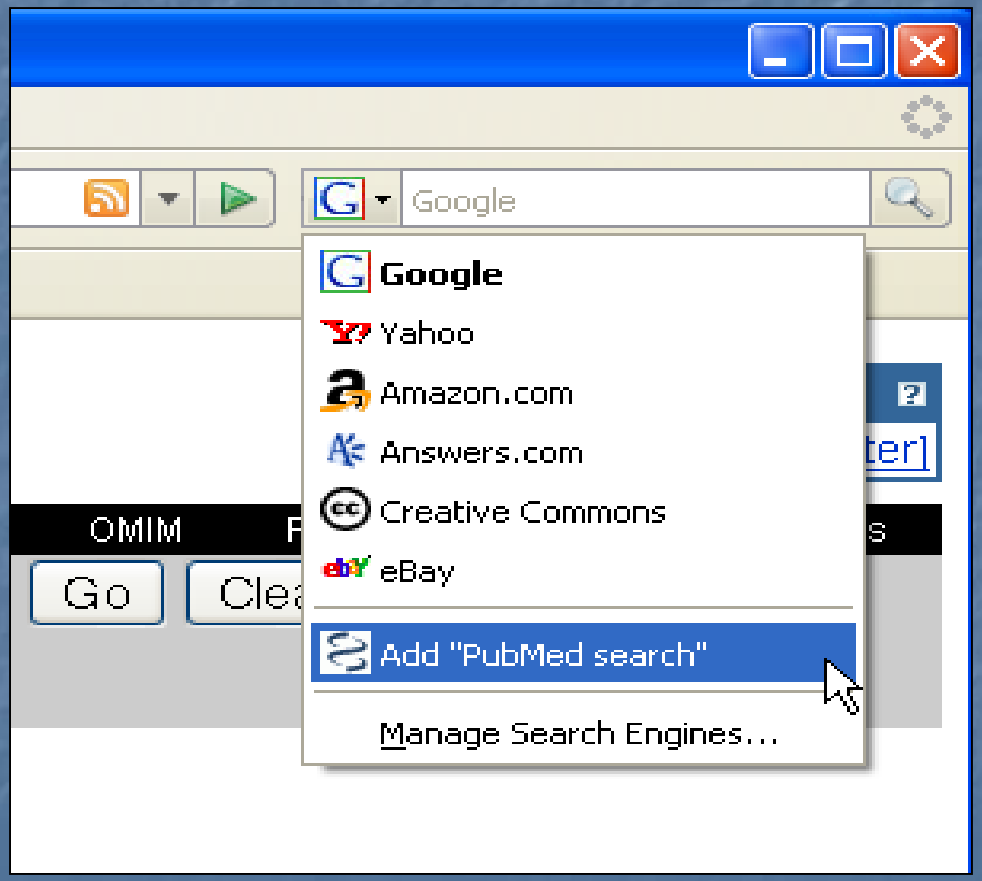
My NCBI Quick Tour

- Getting Started with My NCBI (approx. 5 min., revised April 2006)
  How to register, sign in and out, change your password, and what to do if you've forgotten your password.
- Saving Searches (approx. 4 min., revised June 2005)
  How to save a PubMed search, to run later or to have results sent to your e-mail account.
- Filters (approx. 7 min., revised July 2005)
  How to create filters to group your search results.
- LinkOut Filters (approx. 6 min., revised September 2005)
  How to display LinkOut icons on citations, group your search results by LinkOut resources, and save a search for citations with links to a particular resource.
- Library LinkOut Filters (approx. 4 min., revised August 2006)
  How to display your library's LinkOut icons on citations, group resources available from your library, and save a search for articles that are available from your library.
- Collections (approx. 4 min., February 2006)
  How to save citations using My NCBI.
- E-mail Alerts for Articles about Adverse Effects (approx. 4 min., May 2006)
  How to create e-mail alerts for new articles about the adverse effects of a drug or class of drugs.
- E-mail Alerts for Articles from Your Favorite Journals (approx. 4 min., revised April 2007)
  How to create e-mail alerts for new articles from a set of journals.
- Customizing PubMed's Display of Single Citations (approx. 2 min., August 2006)
  How to select a display format for single citations using My NCBI User Preferences.

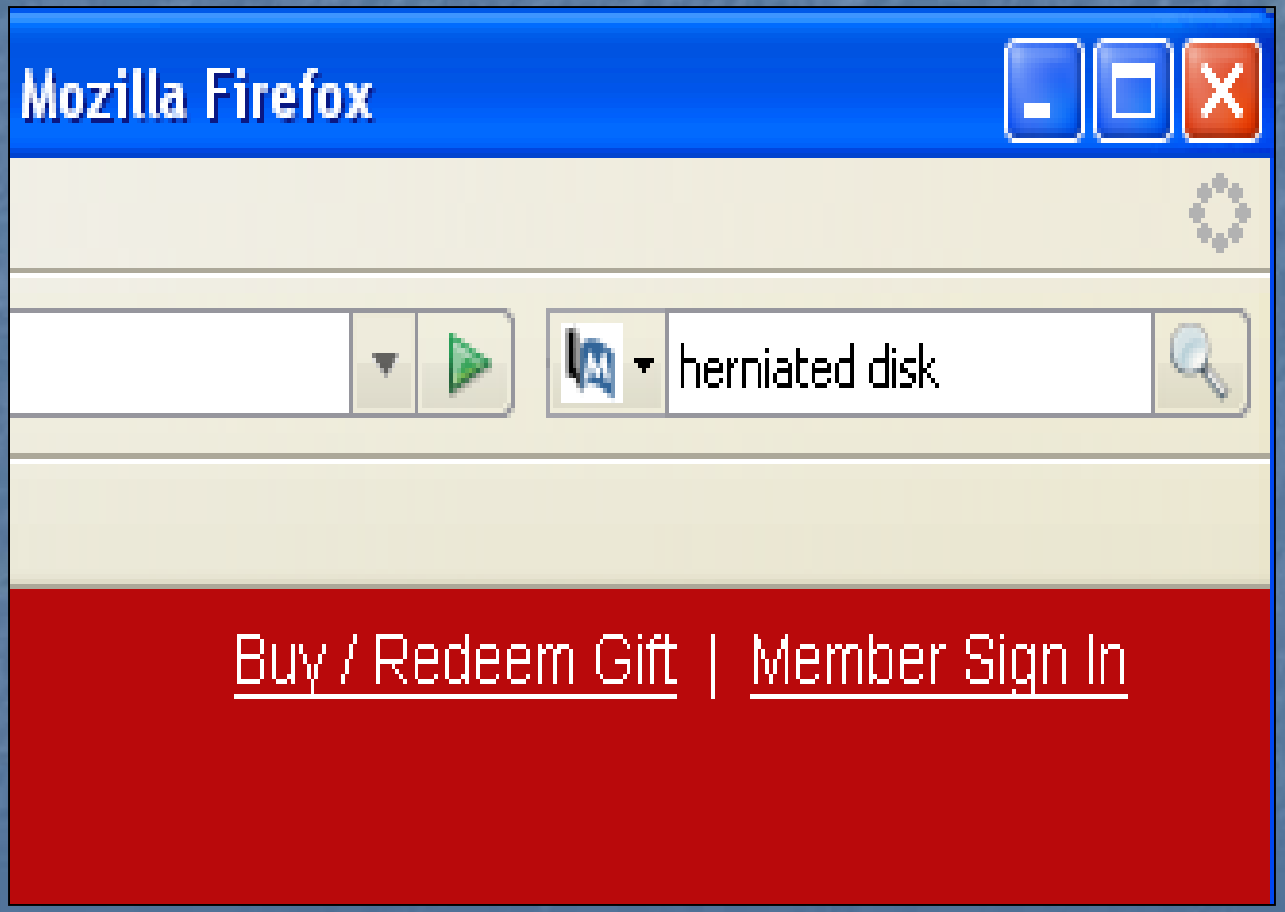
Quick Tours (cont'd)

- E-mail Alerts for Articles from Your Favorite Journals (approx. 4 min., revised April 2007)
  How to create e-mail alerts for new articles from a set of journals.
- Customizing PubMed's Display of Single Citations (approx. 2 min., August 2006)
  How to select a display format for single citations using My NCBI User Preferences.

Add PubMed to your Browser's Toolbar



PubMed Toolbar (cont'd)



Milestones

- MEDLINE 35 years young
  - 15.8 million records
- PubMed approximately 10 years old
  - 17 million records

OLDMEDLINE

Status Tag:

[PubMed - OLDMEDLINE for pre1966]

was changed to

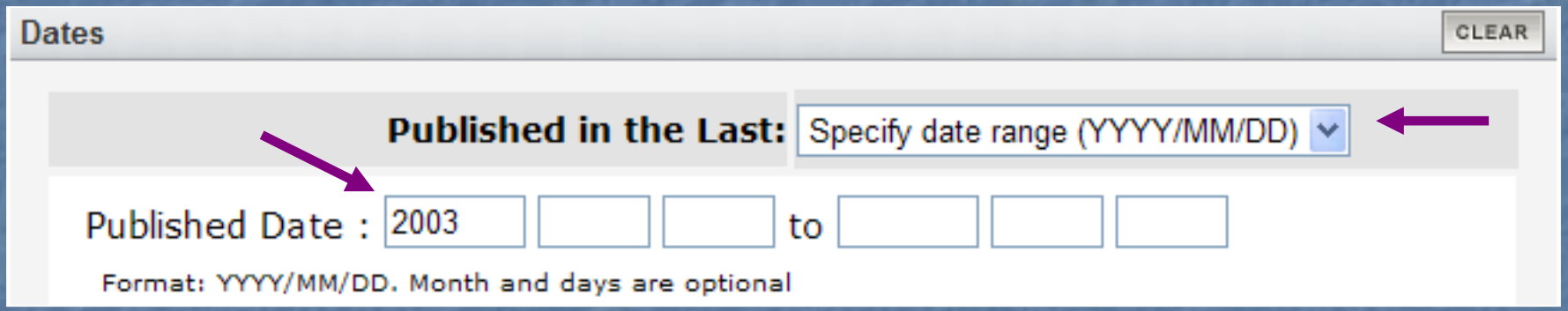
[PubMed - OLDMEDLINE].

OLDMEDLINE (cont'd)

- Over **one million** OLDMEDLINE records were converted to MEDLINE as a result of a project to map old keywords to current MeSH.
- All MeSH terms are added as the "Major" concept.
- Approx. 50K citations from 1949 (CLML) are expected to be added to PubMed in early Fall.

Here are 2 Ways to Limit to Recent Citations

1. Limit by date of publication.



2. Set up a filter in My NCBI

PubChem Links in PubMed (Citation Format)

PubChem provides information on the biological activities of small molecules.

1: Nat Chem Biol. 2007 Apr 22; [Epub ahead of print]

Related Articles, Links

nature publishing group

University of MD HS/HSL (Online)

Introducing genetically encoded aldehydes into proteins.

Carrico IS, Carlson BL, Bertozzi CR.

[1] Department of Chemistry, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, B84 Hildebrand Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720, USA [2] Present address: Department of Chemistry, 533 Graduate Chemistry, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York 11794, USA. [3] These authors contributed equally to this work.

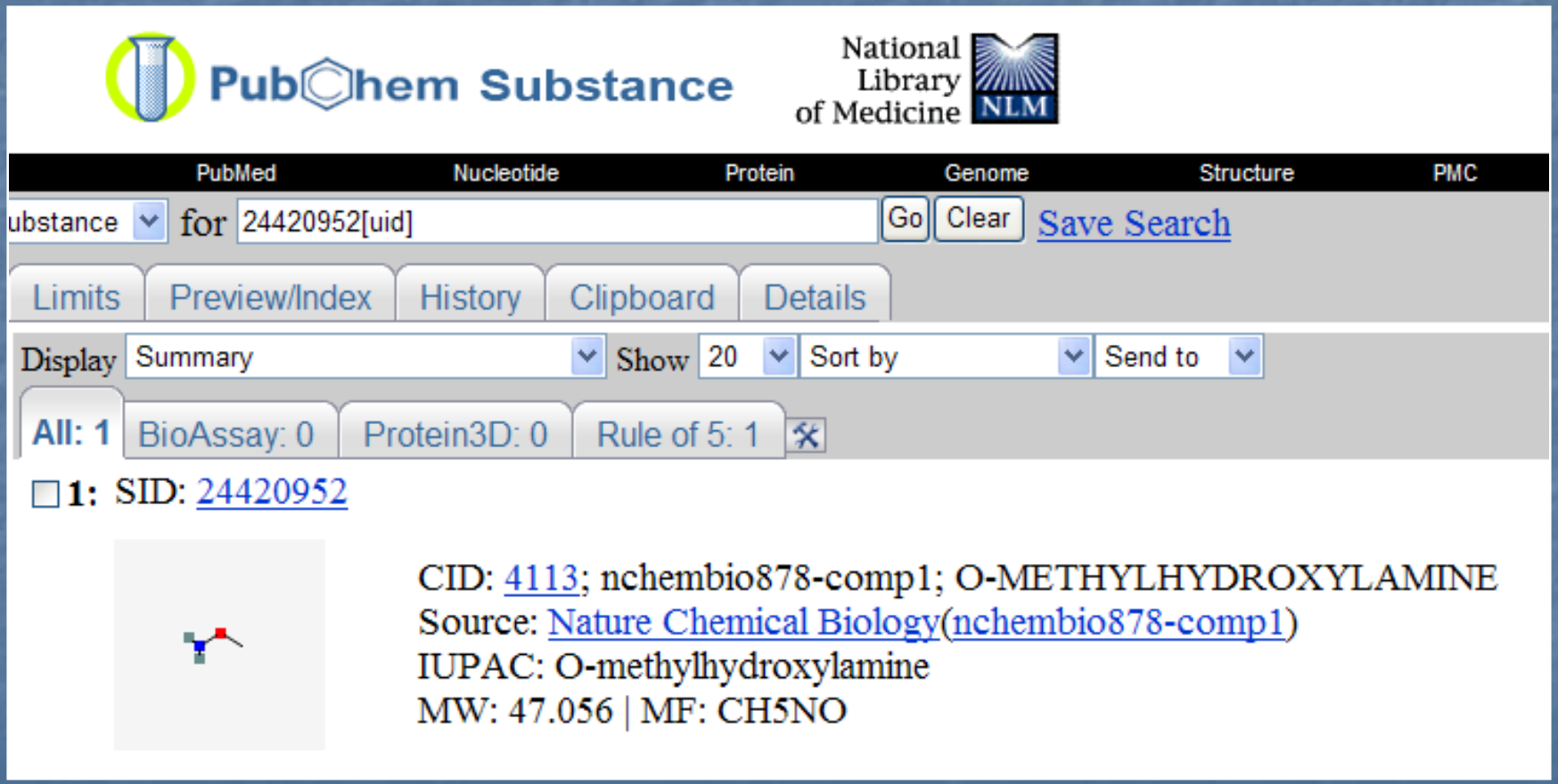
Methods for introducing bioorthogonal functionalities into proteins have become central to protein engineering efforts. Here we describe a method for the site-specific introduction of aldehyde groups into recombinant proteins using the 6-amino-acid consensus sequence recognized by the formylglycine-generating enzyme. This genetically encoded 'aldehyde tag' is no larger than a His(6) tag and can be exploited for numerous protein labeling applications.

Secondary Source ID:

- PubChem-Substance/24420952
- PubChem-Substance/24420953

PMID: 17450134 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher]

PubChem


PubChem Substance
National Library of Medicine
NLM
PubMed
Nucleotide
Protein
Genome
Structure
PMC
ubstance
for
24420952[uid]
Go
Clear
Save Search
Limits
Preview/Index
History
Clipboard
Details
Display
Summary
Show
20
Sort by
Send to
All: 1
BioAssay: 0
Protein3D: 0
Rule of 5: 1
1: SID: 24420952
CID: 4113; nchembio878-comp1; O-METHYLHYDROXYLAMINE
Source: Nature Chemical Biology(nchembio878-comp1)
IUPAC: O-methylhydroxylamine
MW: 47.056 | MF: CH5NO

New Data Added Courtesy of the PubMed Central Back Issue Digitization Project

NLM digitized and deposited in PMC the full text for nearly 40 journals back to the first volume.

New citations:

- 38,000 new citations pre-1966
- 32,000 new citations 1966 forward
- Status tag = [PubMed]

Abstracts Added:

- 41,000 abstracts added to existing records

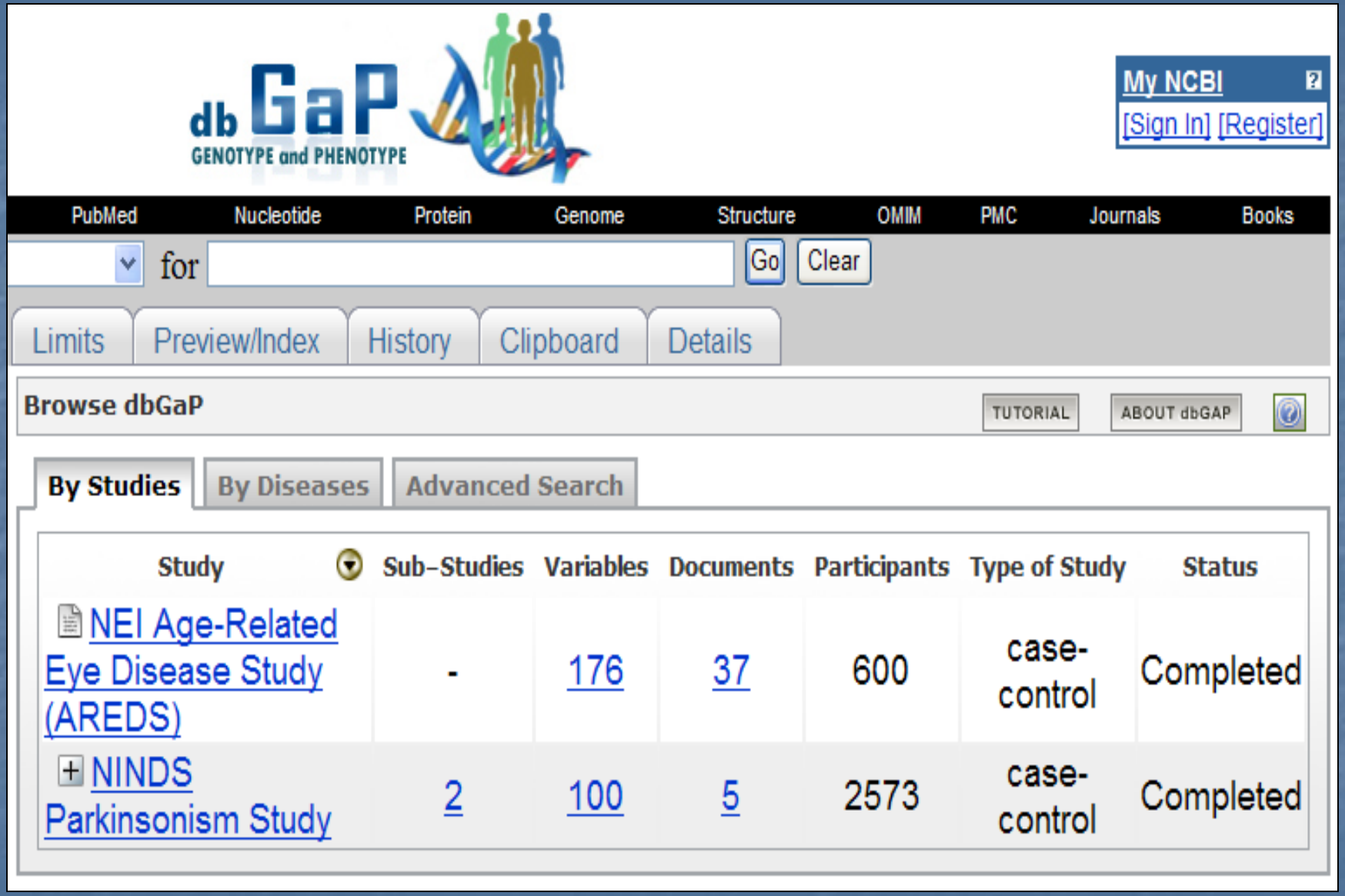
MEDLINE/PubMed Resources Guide

DATA STRUCTURE & VARIABLES

Detailed Field/Data Element Descriptions	Descriptions of the fields in MEDLINE/PubMed records, with detailed historical information, when available.
MeSH Subheadings Table (from PubMed Help)	The MeSH subheadings and their abbreviations. See also the MeSH subheadings hierarchy.
PubMed Publication Types (from PubMed Help)	The publication types used in MEDLINE/PubMed. See also the Publication Types Scope Notes for definitions of publication types used in all NLM databases.
Languages in MEDLINE/PubMed	A list of language codes and translations used in MEDLINE/PubMed.
PubMed Citation Status Subsets (from PubMed Help)	A list of status designations for PubMed records.
Journal and Citation Subsets • Abridged Index Medicus (AIM or "Core Clinical") Journal Titles	The table of subset codes assigned to MEDLINE citations. See also FAQ: Finding a List of Abridged Index Medicus or Index Medicus Journal Titles.
Grant Abbreviation and Institute Acronyms	The abbreviation, acronym and name for Institutes and Grants found in the ID field in MEDLINE.
PubMed Character Conversions	How special characters are translated in PubMed.

PubMed Overview

- An NIH/NCBI database of Genotype and Phenotype
- Developed to archive and distribute the results of studies that have investigated the interaction of genotype and phenotype.


db GaP
GENOTYPE and PHENOTYPE
My NCBI
[Sign In] [Register]
PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure OMIM PMC Journals Books
for
Go
Clear
Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details
Browse dbGaP
TUTORIAL
ABOUT dbGAP
By Studies
By Diseases
Advanced Search
Study
Sub-Studies
Variables
Documents
Participants
Type of Study
Status
NEI Age-Related Eye Disease Study (AREDS)
-
176
37
600
case-control
Completed
NINDS Parkinsonism Study
2
100
5
2573
case-control
Completed

- **This Web site brings together information on genetic disorders from multiple sources.**

- **NCBI is providing information that is available from NLM.**

www.geneticalliance.org

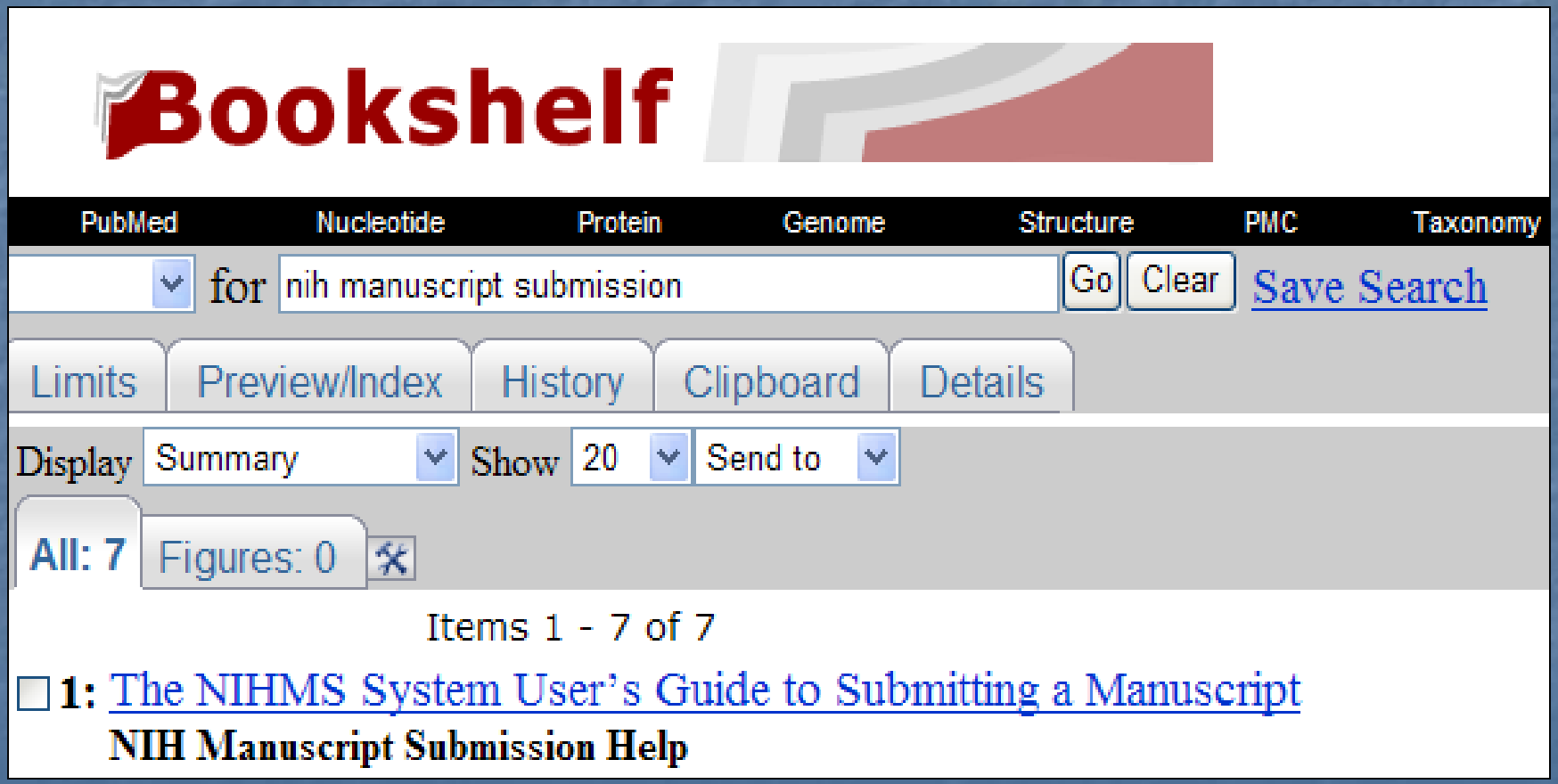
Prader-Willi Syndrome example

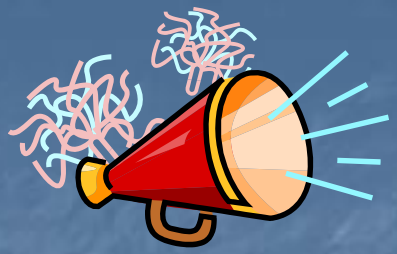
Are your patrons funded by NIH?

- Final, peer-reviewed manuscripts that have been accepted for publication—should be submitted to PubMed Central (PMC).

- To facilitate this submission process, the NIH developed the NIH Manuscript Submission System (NIHMS) as a way to manage submissions.

Submitting Manuscripts (cont'd)

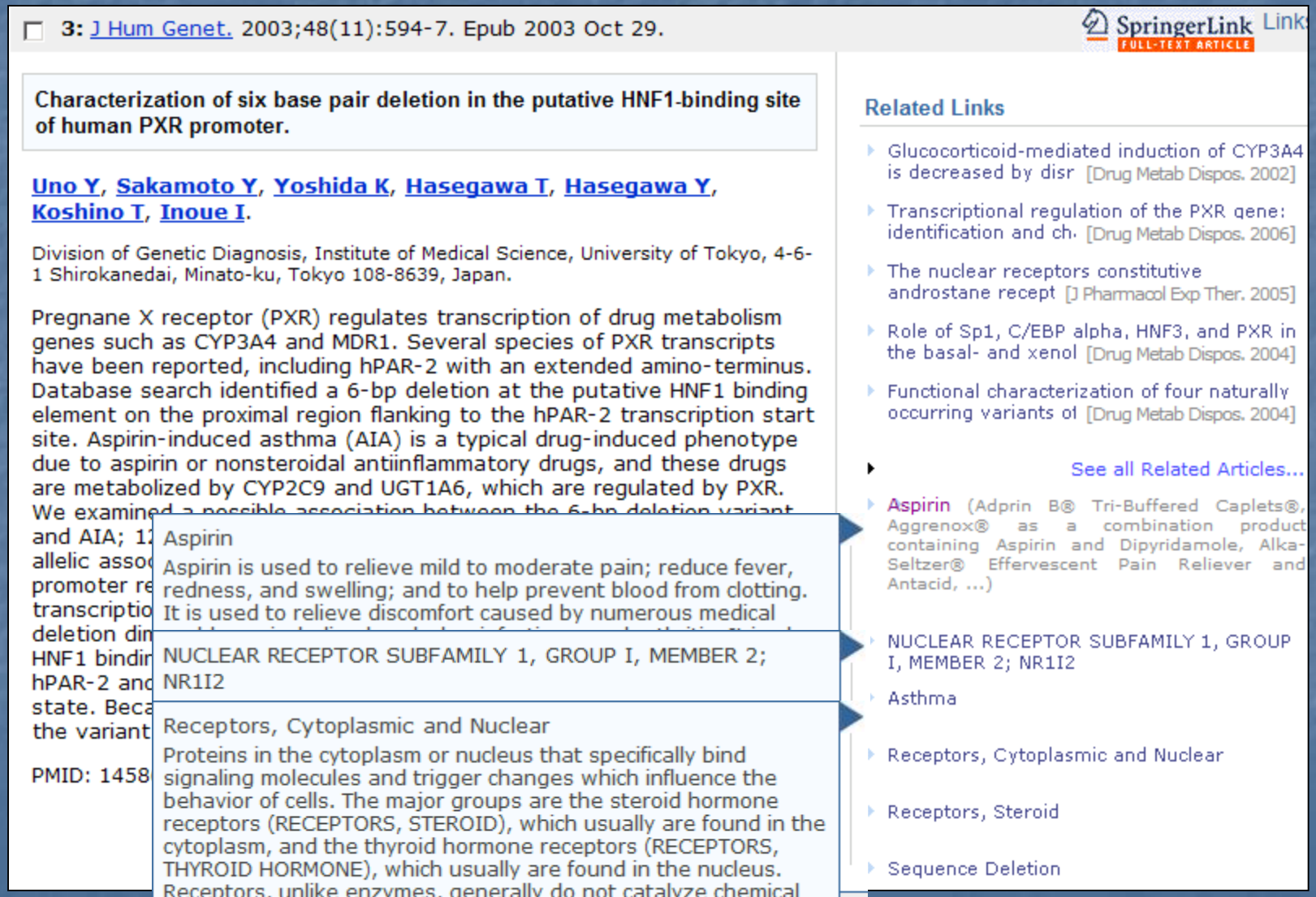




Please Promote

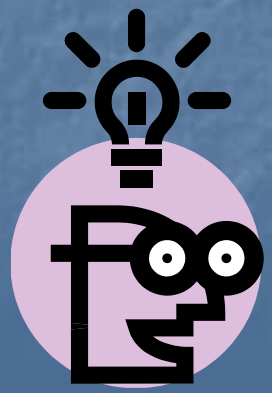
- Automatic Updates using My NCBI
- My NCBI Collections

Possibilities for Discovery: AbstractPlus



Comments/Suggestions

- Please suggest links for AbstractPlus.
- Have your patrons suggest links.



Thank You!