



## NLM Catalog

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### Overview

The NLM Catalog provides access to NLM bibliographic data for over 1.4 million journals, books, audiovisuals, computer software, electronic resources, and other materials. Updated every weekday, the NLM Catalog is an alternative search interface to the bibliographic records in LocatorPlus. For complete information regarding NLM's holdings and an item's circulation status, visit LocatorPlus .

The NLM Catalog now contains detailed MEDLINE indexing information for the journals in PubMed and other NCBI databases. The Journals Database has been retired.

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## FAQs

### *How do I create a simple NLM Catalog search?*

Enter one or more terms in the search box and click Search. Search terms are automatically ANDed together.

### *What is the difference between the NLM Catalog and LocatorPlus?*

The NLM Catalog provides access to NLM bibliographic data for over 1.4 million journals, books, audiovisuals, computer software, electronic resources, and other materials. It contains detailed MEDLINE indexing information about the journals in PubMed and other NCBI databases.

LocatorPlus is the web-based public access catalog component of the Voyager system used at NLM. It contains information on NLM's holdings, circulation status, and access to the records in MARC format. Users can access a title's LocatorPlus record from the Full or Journal display options.

The NLM Catalog will serve the needs of the majority of users. Users searching for information about NLM's holdings or the circulation status of a title, or users who are interested in the MARC format should view the title's LocatorPlus record.

### *Can I import records from the NLM catalog into my reference management program?*

Currently users cannot import records into reference management programs directly from NLM Catalog. There are two options available to import references:

- 1 Link to LocatorPlus and use the "Bibliographic management" selection in the save option.
- 2 Create a custom import template in your reference management software. Most commercial reference management software packages include the option for creating custom templates. Contact the producer if you have specific questions about their product.

### *I found an error in the NLM Catalog. Where do I send a correction?*

Please send corrections to NLM Customer Service, [custserv@nlm.nih.gov](mailto:custserv@nlm.nih.gov)

## Searching NLM Catalog

### Searching by title

Enter one or more words from the title, with each word followed by the field qualifier **[ti]**.

<b>Examples:</b>
standards [ti] assessment [ti] ambulatory [ti]
Results = 1 record retrieved:
National standards for the development and quality assessment of services initiating insulin therapy in the ambulatory setting.

### Searching by author

You can search for either the name of an individual author (Personal Name) or for the organization (corporate name) or conference which is considered the author of a work.

#### Personal name

There are several different options for searching for personal author names.

Enter the author's last name plus initials without punctuation in the search box and click Search.

<b>Examples:</b>
remington js
miller sd

A name entered using this format initiates a search of the author field. The NLM Catalog automatically truncates the author's name to account for varying initials and designations such as Jr or 2nd. For example, **miles m** matches **miles m** and **miles ma, miles mf, miles mt**, etc.

If you only know the author's last name, use the author search field tag **[au]**.

<b>Example:</b>
remington [au]

Enter the Full Author Name. Use of the search tag **[fau]** is not required. Unlike conventional author searching (e.g., smith js), full author searching can be in either natural or inverted order.

<b>Examples:</b>
david m oshinsky
oshinsky david m

When searching a full name using the inverted order, a comma following the last name is generally optional, remove periods after initials, and put all suffixes, e.g., Jr, at the end. For example, to search for the author Anthony S. Fauci, you may use any of the following formats:

- fauci, anthony s
- fauci anthony s
- anthony s fauci

Although the comma following the last name is generally optional, for some names, it is necessary to distinguish which name is the last name by using the comma following the last name.

<b>Examples:</b>
ryan, james
james, ryan

Full author name searching allows for automatic truncation of the forename. If you don't know the middle initial, do not use the truncation symbol, enter only the last and first names.

<b>Example:</b>
fauci anthony

Names with multiple middle initials, e.g., Stanley P L Leong, have a space in between the initials. Using the examples listed below will retrieve the expected results.

<b>Examples:</b>
stanley leong
stanley p leong
stanley p l leong

Caveat for searching Full Author Name

If the **first** and **middle names** consist of only initials it is best to search as for author, using the last name and the first and second initials, without a comma between the elements. The use of the qualifier [au] is optional.

<b>Examples:</b>
smith ad [au]
smith ad

Or, visit the [Advanced Search](#) page to use the Search Builder, and then select Author or Author Full Name from the All Fields menu.

### **Corporate or Conference Name**

Enter the name, without punctuation, qualified with the corporate/conference author tag [cn].

<b>Examples:</b>
American Medical Association [cn]
american medical association. council on drugs [cn]
Conference on Advances in Behavior Therapy [cn]

Use the Index on the [Advanced Search](#) page to determine specific spelling for corporate/conference names.

Authorized forms of names may be found by browsing name and title headings in the Authority Index.

### **Searching by subject**

Subjects in NLM Catalog records include Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) terms, Personal Names, and Other Subjects.

**MeSH**

NLM's Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) is a controlled vocabulary of biomedical terms used to describe the subject of each journal article in MEDLINE. MeSH contains more than 23,000 terms and is updated annually to reflect changes in medicine and medical terminology.

To search for a MeSH term, enter the term followed by the field qualifier [mh].

<b>Example:</b>
diabetes mellitus [mh]

To search for a MeSH term with one or more subheadings, enter the term, a forward slash, and one subheading, followed by the field qualifier. Multiple subheadings are ORed together.

<b>Examples:</b>
Single subheading: multiple sclerosis/drug therapy [mh]
Multiple subheadings: multiple sclerosis/drug therapy [mh] OR multiple sclerosis/complications [mh]

A MeSH term may be one of the main topics discussed in the item (MeSH Major Topic). To search for a MeSH Major Topic, enter the MeSH term followed by the field qualifier ([majr]).

<b>Example:</b>
tumor cells, cultured [majr]

MeSH terms are arranged hierarchically by subject categories with more specific terms arranged beneath broader terms. Each term has a tree number that positions the term in the hierarchy.

Eye [A01.456.505.420]

By having narrower terms indented under broader terms, a search of a broad term can automatically include the narrower terms. When a term is searched as a MeSH Heading, NLM Catalog automatically searches that heading and the more specific headings underneath in the hierarchy. This is called **exploding** a term.

**Personal Name as Subject**

Searching for a Personal Name as Subject is similar to searching for an Author Personal Name. Qualify the name with the **Personal Name as Subject** or **Personal Full Name as Subject**. The qualifiers [ps] and [fps] are also available.

<b>Examples:</b>
MacDonald RA [Personal Name as Subject]
MacDonald, Roger Allan [Personal Full Name as Subject]

**Other Subject searching**

Subject terms that are not MeSH or Personal Names are in the Other Subject(s) field. Enter the term followed by the field qualifier [ot].

<b>Examples:</b>
Legal Approach [ot]
Walgreen Co. [ot]

### Unqualified Terms

Unqualified search terms are processed using Automatic Term Mapping. The term is matched against a MeSH Translation Table. If a match is found, the term is searched as a MeSH term and as a text word.

<b>Examples:</b>
Search term: shingles
Query Translation: "herpes zoster"[MeSH Terms] OR ("herpes"[All Fields] AND "zoster"[All Fields]) OR "herpes zoster"[All Fields] OR "shingles"[All Fields] OR shingles[All Fields]

If no MeSH match is found, the term is matched against a Journals Translation Table and then an Author Index. If there is no match, the term is searched in All Fields.

**Searching Tip:** See the Search details text box on the search results page to verify how the search query was translated. The search details are also available by clicking “Details” on the Advanced Search page.

### Phrase Searching

When a phrase is entered as the search term, it is checked against the translation table used in Automatic Term Mapping. When a match is found, it is searched as a multi-word search term.

<b>Examples:</b>
Search: multidrug resistant tuberculosis
Query Translation: "tuberculosis, multidrug-resistant"[MeSH Terms] OR ("tuberculosis"[All Fields] AND "multidrug-resistant"[All Fields]) OR "multidrug-resistant tuberculosis"[All Fields] OR ("multidrug"[All Fields] AND "resistant"[All Fields] AND "tuberculosis"[All Fields]) OR "multidrug resistant tuberculosis"[All Fields] OR multidrug resistant tuberculosis[All Fields]

When a phrase is not automatically identified in the table, you can request a check for the phrase in the NLM Catalog's index of searchable terms. Either enter the phrase in quotes, e.g., "single cell," or qualify the phrase with a search tag, e.g., single cell[ti]. When a phrase in double quotes is found in the index, it is searched as a multi-word search term and automatic term mapping is not applied. There is no explosion of MeSH terms.

<b>Examples:</b>
Search: heart beat
Query Translation: ("heart"[MeSH Terms] OR "heart"[All Fields] OR heart[All Fields]) AND beat[All Fields]
Search: "heart beat"
Query Translation: "heart beat"[All Fields]

**Note:** If your search phrase is not in the index of searchable terms, the individual terms in the phrase are processed using automatic term mapping and all terms are ANDed together.

<b>Examples:</b>
Search: repressed emotion
Query Translation: repressed[All Fields] AND ("emotions"[MeSH Terms] OR "emotions"[All Fields] OR "emotion"[All Fields] OR emotion[All Fields])
Search: "repressed emotion" - System response: 'Quoted phrase not found'
Query Translation: repressed[All Fields] AND ("emotions"[MeSH Terms] OR "emotions"[All Fields] OR "emotion"[All Fields] OR emotion[All Fields])

Send suggestions of phrases to add to this index to NLM Customer Service.

### Searching with field qualifiers

Search for information in specific fields by adding the Search Field Label in square brackets after the search term. The qualifiers can be in upper or lower case.

<b>Examples:</b>
hypersensitivity [mh]
Chinese [la]

### Combining search terms with Boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT)

The NLM Catalog applies an AND operator between concepts, e.g. “vitamin c common cold” is translated as vitamin c AND common cold. Enter Boolean operators in uppercase characters to combine or exclude search terms:

- AND retrieves results that include all of the search terms.
- OR retrieves results that include at least one of the search terms.
- NOT excludes the retrieval of terms from your search.

**Note:** The NLM Catalog processes searches in a left-to-right sequence. To change the order in which the operators in a search statement are processed, enclose search terms in parentheses. The terms inside the set of parentheses are processed as a unit and then incorporated into the overall search strategy.

<b>Examples:</b>
common cold AND (vitamin C OR zinc)
heart disease AND (aspirin OR dilantin)

Click Details on Advanced Search or see the Search details portlet to see how the NLM Catalog translated your search strategy.

### Truncating search terms

To search for all terms that begin with a word, enter the word followed by an asterisk (\*), the wildcard character.

<b>Examples:</b>
Flavor*
Finds terms that begin with the root term flavor, such as flavored, flavorful, flavoring, etc.

### More information about truncation:

- This truncation feature is limited to the first 600 variations found. If the search retrieves more than the 600 variations, a warning message displays to lengthen the root word to search for all endings.
- Truncation turns off automatic term mapping and the process that includes the MeSH term and any specific terms indented under that term in the MeSH hierarchy. For example, heart attack\* will not map to the MeSH term Myocardial Infarction or include any of the more specific terms, e.g., Myocardial Stunning; Shock, Cardiogenic.
- Truncating a word in a multi-word search may result in an unexpected phrase search. For example the search, fetus infection\* maternal will treat fetus infection\* as a phrase.

### *Previewing the number of search results*

Use the Preview button in Advanced Search to preview the number of citations before displaying the search results:

- 1 Click Advanced Search.
- 2 Enter your search term(s) in the search box.
- 3 Click Preview to display the number of results in Search History.
- 4 To display the results, click the Search History result link.

### *Browsing the index of terms*

The Advanced Search Search Builder Index provides an alphabetical display of all terms in each NLM Catalog search field.

- 1 Click Advanced Search
- 2 Use the Search Builder to select a search field from the All Fields menu.
- 3 Enter a term in the search box and click Show Index.
- 4 Select a term. To select multiple terms (and OR them together), select each term while holding down the Ctrl key (PC) or the Command key (Mac).
- 5 Click the Add to Search Box button to add terms to the search box. Repeat steps as necessary.
- 6 Click Search.

### *Combining searches using History*

Previous searches can be combined or used in subsequent searches using the search statement number from the Search History on the Advanced Search page.

- Click Advanced Search
- In the Search History section, click the search statement number to display the options menu that includes Boolean operators to AND, OR or NOT your search to the search box. Alternatively you can enter a number sign followed by the search number, e.g., #1, in the search box.
- To view the results of a search, click on the result number.

<b>Examples:</b>
#3 AND laser therapy
#5 AND #7

## Limiting searches

You can limit your search by Publication Type, Material Type, Language, Journals Referenced in the NCBI Databases, Journal Subsets, Links to Full Text, Publication Year, NLM Collection, and specific search fields. The link to the Limits page is located above the search box.

- 1 Click Limits.
- 2 Choose any limit selections from the options available on the page.
- 3 If necessary, make changes to the search terms in the search box or enter a new search.
- 4 Click Search.

When Limits are selected, a Limits Activated message will display on the results page. To turn off limits, click Remove and run a new search.

### *Publication Type*

The Publication Type limit restricts your search based on the type of physical format (items) and resource types. The Limits page displays a list of the most frequently used publication types:

- Conferences
- Consumer Health
- Dictionary
- Directory
- Handbooks
- Practice Guideline
- Review

Scroll down in the Publication Type box to display a more comprehensive list under “More Publication Types” or see Table 1. For a publication type not on the Limits page, enter it in the query box, qualified by the search field name [pt].

### *Material Type*

The Material Type limit restricts your search to a particular item or resource type. The Limits page displays the most common material types:

- Books
- Book Chapters
- CD-ROMs/DVDs
- Images
- Internet
- Journals (All)
- Journals (Currently published)
- Manuscripts
- Videorecordings

For a material type not on the Limits page, enter it in the query box, qualified by the search field name Item Type [item] or Resource Type [res type].

<b>Examples:</b>
map [item]
videorecording [res type]

## Languages

The languages limit restricts your search to materials in a particular language.

The Limits page displays a list of the most frequently used languages:

- English
- French
- German
- Italian
- Japanese
- Russian
- Spanish

Scroll down in the Languages box to display the complete list under “More Languages.”

You may also search for a language by entering the language name in the query box and qualifying it with the search field tag [la].

<b>Examples:</b>
chinese [la]
serbian [la]

The complete list of languages used is based on the official list of languages provided in the MARC Code List of Languages, a standard maintained by the U.S. Library of Congress.

## Journals Referenced in the NCBI Databases

This limit allows you to restrict your search to the subset of journals that are referenced in the NCBI Databases, including PubMed. This limit can also be activated by searching from the Journals Referenced in the NCBI Databases page.

**Note:** See more information on searching for journals in the NLM Catalog.

## Journal Subsets

The Journal Subsets limit allows you to restrict your search to various subsets of journals in the NLM Catalog.

- Only PubMed Journals
- Currently indexed in MEDLINE
- Currently or previously indexed in MEDLINE
- PubMed Central Journals
- PubMed Central Forthcoming Journals

Scroll down in the Journal Subset box to display additional subsets for currently indexed journals. Also see the list of journal subsets in Table 3.

**Note:** See more information on searching for journals in the NLM Catalog.

### *Full Text*

To limit your search results to only journals that include links to full text, click the “Link to Full Text” box.

### *Publication Year*

Use the "From" and "To" boxes to specify a range of dates. For a single year, enter the year in both boxes. If no date is entered in the "To" box, the NLM Catalog searches the date in the "From" box through the Year 3000. If no date is entered in the "From" box, the NLM Catalog searches all dates preceding the one in the "To" box, starting with year 1.

<b>Examples:</b>
Publication Year from 1995 to 2001
Publication Year from 1995 to 1995 - Single Year
Publication Year from 1995 to ____
Publication Year from ____ to 1995

### *NLM Collection*

To limit your search results to items owned by the National Library of Medicine, click the “NLM Collection Only” box. For holdings information, view the LocatorPlus record by using the link on the record’s full display (the NLM ID or NLM Holdings icon). The link opens a new window to display the record.

### *Search Field Tags*

Choose a specific search field tag to limit all terms in the search box to that field.

## **Displaying and sorting your search results**

Use Display Settings for:

- Changing the display format
- Changing the number of items per page
- Sorting your search results

### *Changing the display format*

Results are initially displayed in the Summary format, except results for a single item display in the Full format. You can change the display for all or selected records by selecting a format from Display Settings.

To change the display format only for selected records, click the check box to the left of each record before selecting a display format.

See Table 2 for a description of all the display formats.

### *Changing the number of items per page*

From Display Settings, select the number of items per page to display. You can change the number of records displayed on a single page from 5 to 200 items.

### *Sorting your search results*

From Display Settings, select a sort by option. Sort options include: Publication Date, NLM ID, Author, Title, Title Abbreviation, and Country of Publication. The default sort option is Publication Date, which displays in descending order.

### **Saving and e-mailing results and searches**

#### *Saving records temporarily using the Clipboard*

The Clipboard gives you a place to collect records from one or several searches. The Clipboard will be lost after 8 hours of activity on the NLM Catalog or any of the other databases.

You may also save your search results indefinitely using My NCBI Collections.

To add records to the Clipboard:

- 1 In your search results, use the check boxes to select records. To save all records do not click any check boxes.
- 2 Use Send to, and select Clipboard.
- 3 To view your selections, click the Clipboard portlet link.

To delete records from the Clipboard:

- Use the Remove from clipboard link to delete individual items, or use the check boxes to select items to delete, and then click the Remove selected items link.
- To delete all records from the Clipboard, do not select any items, click the Remove all link.

#### **More information about the Clipboard:**

- The Clipboard portlet displays the total number of items in the Clipboard.
- The maximum number of items that can be sent to the Clipboard is 500. If you select Clipboard from Send to without selecting citations, the system will add all (up to 500 citations) of your search results to the Clipboard.
- The Clipboard will not add a citation that is currently in the Clipboard; it will not create duplicate entries.
- The NLM Catalog uses cookies to add your selections to the Clipboard. For you to use this feature, your Web browser must be set to accept cookies.
- Records in the Clipboard are represented by the search number #0, which may be used in Boolean search statements. For example, to limit the records you have collected in the Clipboard to English language articles, use the following search: #0 AND english [la]. This does not affect or replace the Clipboard contents.

#### *Saving records as a text file*

- 1 In your search results, use the check boxes to select records. You may move to other pages to continue your selections. If you do not make any selections, the NLM Catalog will save the entire retrieval.
- 2 From Send to, select File.
- 3 Your Web browser will prompt you to save the search results in a file on your computer.

#### **More information about saving records to a file:**

- Saving a large retrieval may take several minutes.

- The default for the Send to File feature is to save the entire retrieval unless you select specific records. For example, if you use the Send to File feature for results displaying 1 to 20 of 2,356, your saved file will contain all 2,356 records.
- To save records in HTML format, use the Save as... function of your browser. Change the file extension to html. When saving as HTML, only those records displayed on the page will be saved so you may want to consider changing the number of items per page.

### *E-mailing records*

- 1 In your search results, use the check boxes to select records. To e-mail all records displayed on the page, do not make any selections.
- 2 From Send to, select E-mail.
- 3 Choose selections for Format, Sort by, Number to send, and start from citation.
- 4 Enter an e-mail address. You may also enter additional text that will be included in the e-mail.
- 5 Click E-mail. The system returns you to your results page and displays a confirmation e-mail sent message.

Note: Use My NCBI to create an automatic e-mail update for searches.

Your NLM Catalog results will be sent from the NCBI automatic mail server with a "Subject" of NLM Catalog Search Results. Do not reply to this message. This is not a functioning customer service e-mail address.

### **More information about e-mailing records:**

- You may e-mail up to 200 items at a time to a single e-mail address.
- The search will be included in your results email, or a notation indicating the number of selected items.

### **Searching for Journals in the NLM Catalog**

The NLM Catalog contains information about the journals in PubMed and other NCBI databases. You can limit your NLM Catalog search to journals in the NCBI databases by using the Journals in the NCBI Databases link on the NLM Catalog home page. You can also use the Limits page to limit your search to journals currently indexed for MEDLINE or those that are only in PubMed. When using either of these methods, a notice will appear at the top of your search results indicating that limits have been activated.

### *Searching for journals in the NLM Catalog*

- 1 Click on Journals in NCBI Databases on the home page of the NLM Catalog.
- 2 Enter a topic, journal title or abbreviation, or ISSN into the search box. Automatic suggestions will display as you type your search terms.
- 3 Click Search.
- 4 On the summary display, click the journal title for a specific journal or select the Journal or Full displays from the Display Settings menu to view additional information. The Journal display includes fields of interest to those searching for information about the journals in the NLM Catalog, including indexing information. The Full display has been expanded to include all available fields where applicable.

### Building a PubMed search for journals

- 1 Run a search and use the check boxes to select journals.
- 2 Click Add to search builder in the PubMed search builder portlet. PubMed search builder only retrieves citations for PubMed journals.
- 3 To add additional journals, continue searching the database and adding the journals to the PubMed search builder using the Add to search builder feature, and then click Search PubMed.

#### More information about searching for journals in NLM Catalog:

- You can also visit the Limits page to limit a search to various journal subsets. The NLM Catalog will apply an AND Boolean operator when the Journals referenced in the NCBI databases limit is selected with a Journal Subset limit. A notice appears at the top of your search results indicating that limits have been activated.
- Click the NLM ID to link to NLM holdings information in Locator Plus.
- Search results are displayed in Publication Date (descending) order.

### Search Field Descriptions and Tags

Untagged terms are searched in all fields. The following tags are also available to limit your search to a specific field:

Abstract/Index Tags [itag]	ISO Abbreviation [iso abbr]	Personal Name as Subject [ps]
Acid Free	ISSN [issn]	Publication Status [status]
All Fields [all]	ISSN Type [is]	Publication Type [pt]
Author [au]	Item Type [item]	Publication Year [dp]
Broad Subject Term(s) [st]	Journal [jo]	Publication End Year [eyr]
Corporate/Conference Name [cn]	Language [la]	Publication Start Year [syr]
Country of Publication [pl]	MeSH Major Topic [majr]	Publisher [publ]
Current Format Status [cfs]	MeSH Subheadings [sh]	PubMed Central Holdings
Current Indexing Status	MeSH Terms [mh]	Resource Type [res type]
Current Subset	NLM Unique ID [nlmid]	Series [ser]
Currently/Previously Indexed for MEDLINE	Olilo [olio]	Title [ti]
Filter [sb]	Other Number [other num]	Title Abbreviation [ta]
Full Author Name [fau]	Other Term [ot]	URL [url]
Indexing Subset [xs]	Personal Full Name as Subject [fps]	Version Indexed

#### Abstract/Index Tags [itag]

Used to specify the publications or databases in which a title has been indexed and/or abstracted, and the status of the indexing if known.

Use the index feature on the Advanced Search page to identify searchable values for the indexing publications or databases. These values include *but are not limited to*:

- Abridged Index Medicus
- Hospital and Health Administration Index
- Hospital Literature Index
- Index Medicus
- Index to Audiovisual Serials in the Health Sciences
- Index to Dental Literature
- International Nursing Index
- MEDLINE
- NLM Gateway meeting abstracts
- OLDMEDLINE

- PubMed

The searchable values for indexing status are:

- Ceased-publication
- Continued-by-another-indexed-title
- Currently-indexed
- Currently-indexed-Title-changed
- Date-range-of-indexed-citations-unspecified
- Deselected

<b>Examples:</b>
Index medicus [itag]
"Currently-indexed" [itag]

### *Acid Free*

Some or all of the publication is printed on acid-free paper. Search as acidfree.

### *All Fields [all]*

Includes all searchable NLM Catalog fields.

<b>Examples:</b>
byzantine [all]
herbs [all]

### *Author [au]*

The format to search for an author is: last name followed by a space and up to the first two initials followed by a space and a suffix abbreviation, if applicable. Do not use punctuation. Initials and suffixes may be removed when searching. The NLM Catalog automatically truncates on an author's name to account for varying initials. To turn off the automatic truncation, enclose the author's name in double quotes and qualify with [au] in brackets.

<b>Examples:</b>
kovacs g [au]
fauci as [au]
"smith j" [au] - Automatic Truncation turned off

### *Broad Subject Term(s) [st]*

Subject terms are assigned by NLM to MEDLINE journals to describe the journal's overall scope. All of these subject terms are valid MeSH headings. The complete list of subject terms is available.

### *Corporate/Conference Name [cn]*

Identifies the corporate or conference name associated with an item. Corporate or conference names display exactly as they appear in the item. Browse the index to build a search, to verify the form of name and/or spelling, or consult the Authority Index.

<b>Examples:</b>
national institutes of health [cn]
nigerian surgical research society [cn]
multi media productions [cn]
nih symposium on therapeutic oligonucleotides 6th 2002 warren grant magnuson clinical center [cn]

### ***Country of Publication [pl]***

The item's country of publication. Geographic regions are not directly searchable. In order to retrieve records for all countries in a region (e.g., North America) it is necessary to OR together the countries of interest.

<b>Examples:</b>
bethesda [pl]
germany [pl]
puerto rico [pl]

### ***Current Format Status [cfs]***

Search for all journals in electronic-only format using: electronic only[cfs]

### ***Current Indexing Status***

Search for MEDLINE indexed journals using: currentlyindexed. For everything in the NLM Catalog that is not a MEDLINE-indexed journal, use: notcurrentlyindexed.

### ***Current Subset***

To search for an indexed journal subset, enter in the search box jsubset?, where ? represents the subset value.

### ***Currently or Previously Indexed for MEDLINE***

Search for journals currently or previously indexed for MEDLINE using: reportedmedline[All Fields]

### ***Filter [sb]***

You can view the available filters by browsing the index on the Advanced Search page. The following new filters have been created: Journals in the NCBI databases, Journals Currently Indexed in MEDLINE, PubMed Only Journals. For more information about changing filter preferences, please see the MyNCBI Help.

### ***Full Author Name [fau]***

The complete name of the author. The format is last name then a space and the full first name, a space and middle initial, if applicable.

<b>Examples:</b>
orent wendy [fau]
homsy yvonne m [fau]
camp-sorrell dawn [fau]

***Indexing Subset [xs]***

Used for internal processing at NLM.

***ISO Abbreviation [iso abbr]***

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) journal abbreviation.

***ISSN [issn]***

The journal's ISSN number.

***ISSN Type [is]***

Search for all print, electronic, or linking ISSN types as:

- print[is]
- electronic[is]
- linking[is]

***Item Type [item]***

This field contains data related to the format of the material. It contains one of the following values:

- Book
- Book Chapter
- Collection manuscript
- Collection print
- Electronic Resource
- Electronic Serial
- Kit
- Manuscript
- Map
- Mixed Material
- Nonmusical Recording
- Printed Music
- Serial
- Still Image
- Three Dimensional Object
- Visual Material.

**Examples:**

book chapter [item]
electronic serial [item]
collection manuscript [item]

***Journal [jo] and title abbreviation [ta]***

Includes the journal title abbreviation or full journal title. If a journal title contains special characters, e.g., parentheses, brackets, enter the title without these characters.

<b>Examples:</b>
J Biol Chem [jo]
The Journal of Biological Chemistry [jo]
J Hand Surg [Am] enter as J Hand Surg Am [jo]

You can also search for journals by their NLM Title Abbreviation using the **title abbreviation [ta]** tag.

<b>Examples:</b>
J Biol Chem [ta]
Tuberculosis and Airborne Disease Weekly[ta]

### *Language [la]*

The material's language of publication.

<b>Examples:</b>
chinese [la]
chi [la]
japanese [la]
jpn [la]

The complete list of languages used is based on the official list of languages provided in the MARC Code List of Languages, a standard maintained by the U.S. Library of Congress.

To see the list of available languages, browse the index.

### *MESH Major Topic [majr]*

A MeSH term that is one of the main topics discussed in an item denoted by an asterisk on the MeSH term or MeSH/Subheading combination.

<b>Examples:</b>
nursing care [majr]
hiv [majr]
Neurosecretion/physiology [majr]

### *MeSH Subheading [sh]*

MeSH Subheadings are used with MeSH terms to help describe more completely a particular aspect of a subject. For example, the drug therapy of asthma is displayed as asthma/drug therapy. The MeSH Subheading field allows users to "free float." MeSH Subheadings automatically include the more specific Subheading terms under the term in a search. To turn off this automatic feature, use the search syntax [sh:noexp]. In addition, you can enter the MEDLINE two letter MeSH rather than spelling out the Subheading.

<b>Examples:</b>
hypertension [mh] AND toxicity [sh]
therapy [sh:noexp] - Explosion turned off
dh [sh] = diet therapy [sh]

### MeSH Terms [mh]

Notes on MeSH Terms and Major MeSH Topic search fields:

- To search the term only as a MeSH term, qualify it using the search field tags, e.g., [mh] for MeSH Terms or [majr] for MeSH Major Topic. A qualified term is checked against the and mapped to the appropriate MeSH term. Some concepts may map to two or more MeSH terms. To turn off this mapping, enclose the MeSH term in double quotes and qualify with [mh], e.g., "cold" [mh].
- MeSH terms are arranged hierarchically by subject categories with more specific terms arranged beneath broader terms. MeSH terms in the NLM Catalog automatically include the more specific MeSH terms in a search.
- To turn off the automatic inclusion of the more specific terms, use the syntax [field:noexp], e.g., hypertension [mh:noexp], or hypertension [majr:noexp], or hypertension/therapy [mh:noexp]. The latter example turns off the more specific terms in both parts, searching for only the one Subheading therapy attached directly to only the one MeSH term hypertension.
- If parentheses are embedded in a MeSH term, replace the parentheses with a space and qualify with [mh].

<b>Example:</b>
MeSH term Benzo(a)pyrene enter as: benzo a pyrene [mh].

### NLM Unique ID [nlmid]

The NLM Integrated Library System alpha-numeric identifier for the item. You can also search the NLM Catalog for an NLM ID without the qualifier.

<b>Examples:</b>
101208758 [nlmid]
101217747 [nlmid]

### Olio [olio]

Includes: general note, NLM catalog record owner, abstract, contents note, and other abstract.

<b>Examples:</b>
hmd [olio]
anatomical illustrations [olio]
290-02-0022 [olio] - Contract number

### Other Number [other num]

Includes: ISBN, government document classification number, LCCN, other id, and report number.

<b>Examples:</b>
2003004777 [other num]
94-15043 [other num]

### *Other Term [ot]*

Includes: broad journal heading and other subject name.

<b>Examples:</b>
american veterinary medical history society [ot]
nih guidelines [ot]

### *Personal Full Name as Subject [fps]*

Use this search field tag to limit retrieval to records in which the name is the subject of the title/material. Search using the full name; last name comma space and the first name.

<b>Examples:</b>
buck, pearl [fps]
bulgakov, mikhail [fps]

### *Personal Name as Subject [ps]*

Use this search field tag to limit retrieval to records in which the name is the subject of the title/material. Search names following the Author field format.

<b>Examples:</b>
buck p [ps]
bulgakov m [ps]

### *Publication Status [status]*

Includes the status of a serial: open, closed, or unknown.

<b>Example:</b>
open [status]

### *Publication Type [pt]*

Describes the type of material the item represents. See the full list of publication types.

<b>Examples:</b>
bibliography [pt]
festschrift [pt]
technical report [pt]

**Publication Year [dp]**

The year that the item was published. To enter a year range, insert a colon (:) between each year.

<b>Examples:</b>
1998 [dp]
1998:2003 [dp] - date range

**Publication End Year [eyr]**

The last year of the publication. To enter a date range, insert a colon between each date, e.g., 1996:1998 [eyr]

**Publication Start Year [syr]**

The first year of the publication. To enter a date range, insert a colon between each date, e.g., 1996:1998 [syr]

**Publisher [publ]**

The name of the publisher.

<b>Examples:</b>
national academy press [publ]
lippincott williams and wilkins [publ]
department of health and human services [publ]

**PubMed Central Holdings**

Search for journals currently in PubMed Central (PMC) as: journalspmc and for forthcoming PMC journals as: journalspmcforthcoming.

**Resource Type [res type]**

Describes the type of resource the item represents See the full list of resource types.

<b>Examples:</b>
electronic resource undifferentiated [res type]
map [res type]
sound recording [res type]

**Series [ser]**

Related items with an overall title for the group; they may be numbered.

<b>Examples:</b>
methods in molecular medicine [ser]
advances in experimental medicine and biology, v. 549 [ser]

**Title [ti]**

Words and numbers included in the title of an item. Do not use punctuation.

<b>Examples:</b>
clinical scenarios in thoracic surgery [ti]
nurses the essence of quality care a history of nursing at box hill hospital 1956-1991 [ti]
nursing home medical directors survey [ti]

### URL [url]

The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) or the Web address of a particular item. To search for URLs, the item must start with `http://` and be enclosed in quotes. Also the URL must be the exact address of the item.

<b>Examples:</b>
" <code>http://www.medinfo.ufl.edu/other/pcnews/</code> "
" <code>http://www.nhgri.nih.gov/educationkit/</code> "
" <code>https://www.appi.org/book.cfm?id=62025</code> "

### Version Indexed

Search for the version of the journal indexed as `currentlyindexedprint` or `currentlyindexedelectronic`.

### Authority Index

#### *What is the Authority Index?*

- Provides access to an index of full author names (including dates and name qualifiers), organizations, conference names, and series titles, associated with the bibliographic records in the NLM Catalog.
- Offers added value by incorporating rich cross-reference entries for variant forms of names (includes personal, corporate or conference names) and titles that lead the user from a raw, initial search to the established form used on bibliographic records in the NLM Catalog.
- Supports searching of names that may have changed over time, providing links to other and historical names used by authors or organizations and to conference names and series titles that have changed numerous times. For series titles, additional information regarding NLM's bibliographic treatment of that series is also provided (see Display of Series Information below).

#### *Using the Authority Index*

Click on the Authority Index on the NLM Catalog home page. Enter the name (includes personal, corporate or conference names) or series title as an unqualified search in the search box and click Search.

Alternatively, use the Authority Information index on the Advanced Search page to find the exact name of a person, organization, conference, or series title. Then add the term(s) to the search box and run the search.

### *Results of a Search of the Authority Index*

A search of the authority index results in an alphabetic display. The established form of the name is hyperlinked; clicking on this link retrieves the bibliographic record(s) associated with that name in the NLM Catalog.

### *Using Cross References in the Authority Index*

The authority index also provides access to cross-reference entries for variant forms of names and titles that can assist the searcher in identifying the form used in NLM bibliographic records and improve the success and exactness of retrieval. Additionally, links are provided to the different forms of a name or series title that may have changed over time.

#### *Searching Variant Forms*

Variant forms appear before the word "**see**", appear in black type, and are not hyperlinked. The user is led from this other, variant form to the established form of the name (appearing after the word "**see**") that is hyperlinked. When a user clicks on the hyperlink for the established form, that form appears in the authority index search box and at the top of the authority index. Clicking once again on the established form in the authority index retrieves all bibliographic records associated with that established name.

#### *Using Links to Other Forms*

The authority index also provides links to earlier, later, and related forms of names and titles, identified by the label "**see also**." These "**see also**" entries provide links to other names used by persons over time, historical names of organizations, and changes in titles of series.

All established forms used by the organization appear after the phrase "**see also**" and are hyperlinked. Clicking on these established forms leads the user to the bibliographic records associated with those names or titles.

### *Display of Series Information*

When a series title is searched in the authority index, the display of the series title is prefaced by a plus sign (+) and the label "**Series: ,**" with the title of the series appearing alphabetically.

Clicking on the plus sign reveals additional information related to the NLM treatment of that series title. The information provided includes the NLM analysis practice, classification practice, and classification number (when present). These data appear labeled as:

Analysis Practice:	Identifies whether the series title is analyzed at NLM (i.e., whether a user can expect to find separate bibliographic records in the NLM Catalog for individually titled volumes that are part of a series). Parenthetical information related to the analysis practice may also appear.
Classification Practice:	Identifies whether the series title is classified together in one classification number or whether each bibliographic record in that series is given a unique subject-oriented classification. Parenthetical information related to the classification practice may also appear.
Classification Number:	Identifies the NLM classification number assigned (when one is available).

### *Special Considerations*

- New and changed authority information is added to the NLM Catalog on a weekly basis; therefore, the search results may not be comprehensive.

Table 1 List of Publication Types

abbreviations	ephemera	periodical index
abstracts	essays	periodicals
academic dissertations	eulogies	personal narratives
account books	evaluation studies	petitions
addresses	examination questions	pharmacopeias
advertisements	exhibitions	photoprints
almanacs	fact sheets	phrases
anecdotes	festschrift	pictorial works
animation	fictional works	policies official
annual reports	forms	popular works
architectural drawings	funeral sermons	portraits
atlases	genealogies	postcards
bibliography	government publications	posters
bills of exchange	guidebooks	practice guideline
biobibliography	guideline	press releases
biography	handbooks	price lists
book illustrations	herbals	problems and exercises
book reviews	historical article	procedures
bookplates	humor	product, program, and project descriptions
broad­sides	indexes	programmed instructions
caricatures	instruction	prospectuses
cartoons	interview	public service
case reports	invoices	public service announcements
catalogs	juvenile literature	randomized controlled trial
charts	laboratory manuals	reports
chronology	lecture notes	resource guides
clinical alerts	lectures	review
clinical trial	legal cases	review literature
clippings	legislation	review of reported cases
collected correspondence	letter	review, academic
collected works	letterbooks	review, multicas
collections	library catalogues	review, tutorial
comment	manuscripts	scientific integrity review
commissions	maps	scrapbooks
congresses	memoirs	sermons
consensus development conference	meta analysis	speeches
consensus development conference, NIH	minutes	statistics
controlled clinical trial	multicenter study	official tables

database	news	technical report
diaries	newspaper article	terminology
dictionary	nurses instruction	textbooks
digital library collections	nurses' instruction	training material and manuals
directory	oaths	travel literature
documentaries and factual films	oral histories	unedited footage
drawings	orders	union lists
duplicate publications	outlines	unpublished works
editorial	patents	
encyclopedias	patient education handout	

Table 2 List of Display Types

Display Format	Format Description
<b>Summary</b>	This format may include: Title(s), Author(s), NLM Title Abbreviation, Edition, ISSN, ISBN, Publisher, NLMID.
<b>Abstract</b>	This format may include: Journal Source, Comment/Correction links, Title, language if article is not in English, Authors, Collaborators, Corporate Author, Author Affiliation, Abstract (if present), Publication Types (except for the Journal Article publication type), MeSH Terms, Personal Name as Subject, Chemical Substances, Secondary Source databank accession numbers, Grant numbers, PMID, and citation status. Search links are available from Journal Title Abbreviations, Authors, MeSH Terms, Publication Types, Substances, Grant Support, Secondary Source ID, and Personal Name as Subject. Click a field search link to display a menu with NCBI database search options. Identifiers may also link to other databases such as ClinicalTrials.gov and ISRCTN. <b>Note:</b> The Abstract (text) format does not include supplemental MeSH data.
<b>Journal</b>	Title(s), ISSN, NLM Title Abbreviation, ISO Abbreviation, Publication Start Year, Publication End Year, Indexed In, Current Format Status, Current Indexing Status, Current Subset, Version Currently Indexed, PMC Availability, Publisher, Continuation notes, Acid-Free, Language, Country of Publication, Electronic Links, MeSH, Broad Subject Term(s), NLMID.
<b>Full</b>	Author(s), NASA Affiliation, Investigator, NLM Title Abbreviation, ISO Abbreviation, Title, Translated Title, Found In, Edition, Publication Start Year, Publication End Year, Frequency, Country of Publication, Publisher, Absorbed, Absorbed In Part, Absorbed By, Absorbed In Part By, Continues, Continues In Part, Continued By, Continued In Part By, Merged From, Merged Into, Reverted To, Split From, Split Into, Supersedes, Supersedes In Part, Superseded By, Superseded In Part By, Series, Related Title, Other Title, Description, Language, Other Languages, SuDocs Number, ISBN, ISSN, Acid-Free, Coden, LCCN, Electronic Links, Summary, Fully Indexed In, Referenced In, Selectively Indexed In, Indexed In, Current Format Status, Current Indexing Status, Current Subset, Version Currently Indexed, PMC Availability, Broad Subject Term(s), MeSH, Substances, Person As Subject, Other Subject(s), Publication Types, Genre, Space Flight Mission, Cite As, Terms of Use, Copyright Status, Copyright Holder, Acquisition Source, Provenance, Acquisition Note, Contents, Report Number, Technical Report No, Other ID, NLM ID
<b>XML</b>	EXtensible Markup Language tagged format is a standard maintained by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). PubMed XML output conforms to several DTDs. Users running scripts to downloading data in XML should use the Entrez Programming Utilities rather than the Web version of PubMed.
<b>NLMID List</b>	Use this format to list only NLMIDs.

Table 3 Journal Subsets

Subset Code	Journal/Citation Subset
AIM	Abridged Index Medicus is a list created in 1970 of approximately 120 core clinical English language journals that corresponds to "Core clinical journals" subset in Limits.
D	Dentistry journals
E	Citations from bioethics journals or selected bioethics citations from other journals
H	Health administration journals, non-Index Medicus
IM	Index Medicus journals
K	Consumer health journals
N	Nursing journals
Q	History of medicine journals and selected citations from other journals
QIS	Citations from non-Index Medicus journals in the field of history of medicine
S	Citations from space life sciences journals and selected space life sciences citations from other journals
T	Health technology assessment journals, non-Index Medicus
X	AIDS/HIV journals (selected citations from other journals 1980-2000)

Table 4 List of Resource Types

Aperture	Graphic	Recording
Aperture card	Kit	Remote
Art	Map	Remote electronic resource
Art reproduction	Microfiche	Reproduction
Card	Microfilm	Resource
Comic	Microform	Slide
Comic strip	Microform differentiated	Sound
Disc	Motion	Sound recording
Diskette	Motion picture	Strip
Drawing	Nonprojected graphic undifferentiated	Technical
Electronic	Optical	Technical drawing
Electronic resource	Optical disc	Text
Electronic resource undifferentiated	Picture	Transparency
Filmstrip	Projected	Undifferentiated
Flashcard	Projected graphic undifferentiated	Videorecording
Globe	Regalia	