

PUBMED TUTORIAL

WHY USE THIS TUTORIAL? PUBMED is an important professional tool. Learning more about it leads to better control of search results, improving your ability to find the information you need.

HOW TO USE IT: A “live” PubMed connection is important. Seeing what happens online as you follow the tutorial helps you learn. **Read** until you see a box indicating it's time for keyboard input. Check the boxes to **mark your place** as you look at the screen and back to these pages. **Read carefully** – try to understand what you are doing and why.

WHY USE PUBMED?

Find **journal articles** to update and expand on information from textbooks and the web. PubMed has powerful search options not available in web search applications like Google. PubMed excludes “junk”, in contrast to the Internet.

HOW IS PUBMED DIFFERENT FROM OVID MEDLINE?

PubMed Advantages: 1) Includes very recent items (placed by Ovid in separate “In-Process” file). 2) Free; publicly available. **PubMed Disadvantages:** Search details are less visible in PubMed; harder to learn systematic searching?

HOW DO I CONNECT TO PUBMED?

- Go to <http://www.library.drexel.edu> , then click **Health Sciences Libraries**
- Find **Quick Links** on the Health Sciences Libraries page
 - Click MEDLINE (PUBMED).
 - If you are off-campus, type your Drexel email username/password.

Avoid DrexelOne login because it times out, interrupting your search.

Avoid login via <http://pubmed.gov>, because **Drexel full text links** won't appear.

- Be sure the top left box shows **PubMed** as the currently-open database.

DEFAULT SEARCH – QUICK & DIRTY

MAPPING, MESH, AND TEXT WORDS

Search 1. Find articles on **prevention of heart disease in patients with diabetes**, as follows:

The screen shows PubMed's **default search**, where you can type **more than one** topic at a time. Boolean connectors like AND or OR are optional; **capitalize** them if you add them.

- In search box, type: **prevention heart disease diabetes** then click **[Go]** (or press Enter key). Look at titles in the results. Are they relevant to the search question?

How did PubMed do the search, and **why do some results seem less relevant** than others?

- Scroll up and click the **Details** tab.

Now you see PubMed's search strategy, based on what you typed. PubMed tried to “map” to standardized **Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)** assigned by **indexers**.

Mapping = software feature that finds MeSH Headings to match the topic you typed.

MeSH Heading = word or phrase from the **Medical Subject Headings** list maintained by the National

Library of Medicine. MeSH Headings are **standardized**, while authors' words for a topic can vary. For example, authors may use the words "kidney failure" or "renal failure", but indexers assign the standardized MeSH Heading "Kidney Failure".

Subheading = a secondary topic that an indexer can link to a MeSH Heading

The Details box shows

-- PubMed mapped to **MeSH Terms: Heart Diseases Diabetes Mellitus Diabetes Insipidus.**

-- The **Subheading "Prevention and Control"** was searched, but it was **not linked** to Heart Diseases – so results may be about prevention of diabetes (or other diseases) as well as prevention of heart diseases.

-- **Text Words** (words in **titles, abstracts**, etc.) were searched, but variations were ignored, e.g. "diabetic(s)", "prevent(s)", "preventing", "cardiac disease(s)".

Results include less-relevant items; you were not offered a **search-as-major-topic** option.

Click the Back button of your browser to close the Details window.

Try another search to learn more about PubMed default search:

Search 2: diet therapy in type-2 diabetes

Click **[Clear]** if the search box is not empty.

Type: **diet therapy type 2 diabetes** and click **GO**.

Scan the results. Are they relevant? Again, you were not offered a **search-as-major-topic** option, so results may include diabetes or diet therapy as a **minor** topic.

Click **Details** to see how mapping operated in "quick & dirty" default mode:

- PubMed mapped to **MeSH Terms: Diet Therapy Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2.**
- **Diet Therapy**[Subheading] was **not linked** to Diabetes Mellitus, so results may include Diet Therapy of other diseases.
- PubMed added **Text Words** exactly matching what you typed (didn't anticipate variations like "diabetic(s)", "dietary treatment", "dietary guidelines", "weight-reducing diet").

Click the browser **[Back]** button.

MESH DATABASE – BETTER MAPPING TO MESH

SUBHEADING LIST, MAJOR TOPIC, EXPLODE, TREE DISPLAY

The MeSH Database offers better mapping to MeSH, based on typing one topic at a time. It also offers a "**major topic**" option and a **list** of linkable **Subheadings (secondary topics)** for better-targeted results.

Search 2a: Try searching **diet therapy in type-2 diabetes** using the **MeSH Database:**

Open the "Search" pull-down menu and switch from PubMed to **MeSH**.

When you type in the **MeSH** search box, PubMed software **maps** to MeSH Headings that may match your topic. Mapping **works best** if you type **one topic at a time**.

In the search box, type **type 2 diabetes** and click **GO**

The top banner shows you are in a different database now: **MeSH**.

You should see a “**Full**” display for the MeSH Heading **Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2**.

Scroll down to the list of **Subheadings**, and look for one that matches the 2nd search question topic - **diet therapy**.

Click the box in front of **Diet Therapy**.

This links Diet therapy (2ndary topic) to Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2.

Find the **Restrict Search to Major Topic** box.

In MeSH searching, **major topic** means the **indexer tagged this MeSH** term as a **major point (focus)** of the article.

If you check the box you get **fewer** “hits” (**major** topic only). If you leave it un-checked you get more (**minor** topic as well as **major** topic).

LARGE results can be expected for this search, so **check the major topic box** to eliminate results where diet therapy of type 2 diabetes is NOT a major point.

Scroll down to the **Entry Terms = synonyms and word variations** for type 2 diabetes.

Scroll further down to the **(Tree Display)**, showing **Broader/Narrower MeSH**.

Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2 has one indented (more specific) MeSH.

PubMed **automatically adds narrower MeSH** Headings unless you click the **Do Not Explode** box (near the Major topic box). **Explode** means add indented MeSH to the search. Exploding is OK in this case, so don't check the Do Not Explode box.

At least **one box must be checked**. If you didn't check a Subheading, Major topic, or Do Not Explode, you would check the box in front of the MeSH Heading.

Now use this MeSH to search **PubMed**.

Scroll up and open the **[Send to]** menu on lower gray bar. Click “**Search Box with AND**”.

A new, large search box opens **between the 2 gray bars**. In it, you should see:

"Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2/diet therapy"[Majr].
[MeSH] [Subheading] [Major topic]

Click **[Search PubMed]** (below search box) to exit MeSH Database and search PubMed.

Look for **PubMed** in the top banner to confirm that you are back in PubMed.

Note: Clicking “**Links**” (near right margin) and selecting **PubMed** (or PubMed Major Topic) performs the MeSH search and exits MeSH – but ignores your selection of Subheadings and Do not Explode. To retain those selections you must **Send to: Search Box...**

Scan the results from **"Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2/diet therapy"[MAJR]**

How do these results compare with the previous search?

Using MeSH Database can produce **more focused** results, with fewer irrelevant results than the default search.

Note - very recent items may be missed, since they have no MeSH Headings yet.

Look at titles of the results. What words are used to express **diet therapy**?

MeSH search retrieved word variations even though you didn't type them. That's because **indexers** recognized diet therapy even though authors used different words, and

assigned the standard MeSH Subheading = Diet Therapy.

ADD LIMITS – ENGLISH LANGUAGE, HUMANS

- Click the **Limits** tab and scroll down to see types of limits available
 - Note: Full Text limits are not reliable** for Drexel full text. Use SFX links (p.9-10).
- Under **Languages** select **English**, and under **Human or Animals** select **Humans**.
- Under **Dates** select **Published in the last: 5 years**.
- Click [**Go**] to apply these limits. Note the yellow Limits banner on the results page.

- To see an **abstract**, click the page icon next to the result (blank icon page=no abstract).
- To change the display so **abstracts** appear for **all** results, **go Back** to results page; open the **Display** menu (lower gray bar); click **Abstract** or **AbstractPlus**.

DISPLAY MESH HEADINGS

- Do **MeSH** Terms appear in Abstract or AbstractPlus format? (No)
 - Open the **Display** pull-down menu, choose **Citation**, and scroll down in the new display. Now **MeSH Terms appear** as part of the display.
 - Exception: very recent** items have no MeSH Headings assigned yet. These are labeled [as supplied by publisher] or [in process].
 - Look for an **asterisk** following a MeSH Heading. The asterisk indicates the indexer tagged that MeSH as a **major topic**, e.g.
 - Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2/diet therapy*** (* = Major topic)
- Why look at MeSH?** If you pick a **highly-relevant** item and look at the MeSH Headings, you may notice one that had not occurred to you, or one that PubMed could not map to. Adding the new-found MeSH may improve results.

CAN'T MAP TO MESH?

If **Mapping fails**, use default search instead of MeSH. Display highly relevant results in **Citation** format. You may find a good MeSH Heading to follow up in the MeSH Database. If not, continue with default search. See details below on searching **text words**

COMBINING MESH TOPICS

The previous search required one MeSH linked to a Subheading. A search with **2 separate MeSH** looks different. Try searching this question again using MeSH Database to map to MeSH:

Search 3: prevention of heart disease in patients with diabetes (Last 5 years, English, Humans)

- Open the **MeSH Database**, clear the search box, type **heart disease** and click [Go]
- Click **Heart Diseases** (blue link) to open the “**Full**” display
- Check the **Subheading Prevention & control** (check box is in front of the Subheading)
- Check Restrict to **Major topic**
- Scroll down to view MeSH indented below Heart Diseases (specific heart disease names). PubMed automatically explodes (adds these MeSH).
- Open the [**Send to**] menu and select **Search box with AND**
- Check to be sure the search box shows "Heart Diseases/prevention and control"[Majr], and no other MeSH left from earlier searching.

- Click [**Search PubMed**] to **exit MeSH** database and search in PubMed.
Note – It's possible to **combine 2 different** topics **before** exiting the MeSH Database. However, if you want to supplement MeSH with text words (see below), it's best to search only **one topic** in MeSH Database, **exit** to PubMed, then **return to MeSH** Database for the second topic. This keeps **different topics** in **different answer sets, permitting more flexibility in combining topics**.
- Select the **MeSH Database again**
- Clear the search box, type **diabetes**, then click **Diabetes Mellitus** to see the "Full" display.
- No Subheading exactly matches a search topic, so do not check any.** When you don't make a choice, PubMed searches **all** Subheadings.
- Check Restrict to **Major topic**
- Scroll down to see the MeSH indented below Diabetes Mellitus (specific types of diabetes). PubMed will add these (explode).
- Open [**Send to**] and select **Search box with AND** (Diabetes Mellitus should be the only MeSH in the search box)
- Click [**Search PubMed**]

Now **COMBINE SET NUMBERS**.

- To see set numbers created by PubMed, click the **History** tab below the search box.
 - Results are in **reverse** chronologic order -- latest result is at the top.
 - **Set numbers may be skipped**, especially if MeSH Database was used.
 - The search history should show the following, though **set numbers may differ**:

#13 Search "**Diabetes Mellitus**"[Majr] Limits: published in the last 5 years, Humans, English

#10 Search "**Heart Diseases/prevention and control**"[Majr] Limits: pub in the last 5 years, Humans, English
Limits should still be in effect from earlier searching.

- Clear** the search box and type set numbers, including the **# sign**, e.g.:

Use AND to find different topics in the SAME result

#10 AND #13

Capitalize AND and **type correct numbers** from your search.

To avoid typing pound signs and set numbers, left-click set numbers to transfer set numbers to the search box.

Earlier quick/dirty search results were very large, with many results not closely related to the question. MeSH, Subheadings, and Major topic can **target** results, reducing time spent sorting through them.

ADDING TEXT WORDS TO MESH

MeSH search is powerful because search words are **standardized**, and you can **explode**, link **Subheadings**, and search as **major topic**. Yet **supplementing MeSH with Text Words** can be **useful** because:

- **Very new & very old items lack MeSH.** Text word search is the only way to find them.
- You may have **missed a good MeSH** Heading. E.g., you searched Papillomavirus, Human, but missed Papillomavirus Infections. Papillomavir* (text word) can help.
- You can search **topics skipped by the indexer** (long abstract; no MeSH for some topics).
- A MeSH Heading may be **newly-created**. To retrieve items indexed before the new MeSH existed, you must search text words.

- Text words tend to **increase “hits”**, improving chances that enough results remain after applying **limits** (Review articles, Clinical trials, etc.), and searching **full text at Drexel**. Text word search offers a **“safety net”** to avoid missing good articles.

TEXT WORD CHALLENGE – WORD VARIATIONS

MeSH Headings are standardized, but text words are not. Authors use **different words for the same topic**. For best results, **anticipate word variations**:
synonyms (heart disease/cardiac disease, renal failure/kidney failure),
word endings (preventing, prevention, prevent), **British spellings** (paediatric, oesophagus, haemolysis), etc.

Asterisk (*) is PubMed's **truncation character**, for searching different word endings. PubMed searches the **word stem** followed by a **blank space OR any characters**:
disease* retrieves **disease** or **diseases**
(Warning: The asterisk prevents mapping to MeSH. Use it only for text word search.)

Help with synonyms. Scan titles of MeSH search results, or look at the Entry term list in the MeSH database.

Search 4: Add text words to the earlier **MeSH** search on: **prevention of heart disease in patients with diabetes** (Last 5 years, English, Humans)

You can use the **default search box** for **text word** search. All parts of a record are searched, including **text words (title/abstract)**.

- Be sure **PubMed** appears in the box next to “Search”. **[Clear]** the search box if it is not empty. Word variations for **Heart disease** include. cardiac disease(s), coronary disease, heart disease(s). Try typing this in the search box:

(heart[ti] OR cardiac[ti] OR coronary [ti]) AND disease*[ti]

Capitalize “AND” and “OR”

Parentheses ensure correct logic. Combinations in **parentheses** are performed first.

[ti] means search title (**major topic**)

***** means search different word endings

- Click **GO**, then clear default search box and enter **prevention** text words:
prevent*[ti] OR protect*[ti] OR reduc*[ti] Click **GO**.
- Clear the default search box and enter **diabetes** text words:
diabet*[ti] **Click Go**
- Click **History**. Your results should be similar to this:

#17	Search diabet*[ti] Limits: published in the last 5 years, Humans, Engl	27435
#16	Search prevent*[ti] OR protect*[ti] OR reduc*[ti] Limits: publ last 5 yrs, Humans, Engl	50501
#15	Search (heart[ti] OR cardiac[ti] OR coronary [ti]) AND disease*[ti] Limits: publ last 5 yrs, Humans, Eng	10071
#14	Search (#13) AND (#10) Limits: publ last 5 years, Humans, Engl	196
#13	Search "Diabetes Mellitus"[Majr] Limits: publ last 5 yrs, Humans, Engl	31463
#10	Search "Heart Diseases/prevention and control"[Majr] Limits: publ last 5 yrs, Humans, Engl	4868

First, create a text word set that matches #10 (Hint: **Clear** search box; combine #15 AND #16)
Note: To stay in History while combining set numbers, click [Preview] instead of [Go].

#18 Search #15 AND #16 Limits: published in the last 5 years, Humans, English 667

Next, **clear** the search box. Then pool results of the **2 heart disease prevention** searches, creating a “**super set**” with no duplicates that contains MeSH or text word results.

Use OR with word variations for the **SAME topic** (eliminates duplicates).

Use **OR** to find **at least one** of the word variations in each result.

#19 Search #18 OR #10 Limits: published in the last 5 years, Humans, English 5184

Combine the **2 diabetes results**, creating a diabetes super set with no duplicates that contains MeSH or text word results.

#20 Search #13 OR #17 Limits: published in the last 5 years, Humans, English 32671

Finally, combine the “super sets” for **heart-disease-prevention** and **diabetes**.

The history should show new results something like this:

#21 Search #19 AND #20 Limits: published in the last 5 years, Humans, English 240

Which results came from **MeSH alone**? #14 196

Which results were **added** by **title** words?

#22 Search #21 NOT #14 44

Which results came from text words alone?

#23 Search #17 AND #18 51 – fewer than MeSH (196)

Adding text words to a MeSH search can add items with no MeSH yet, with different MeSH, etc.

Examples: Can a chronic care model collaborative reduce heart disease risk in patients with diabetes? (indexed as Cardiovascular Diseases/prevention & control instead of Heart Diseases/prev & control). **Coronary heart disease in patients with diabetes: part I: recent advances in prevention and noninvasive management.** (indexer didn't tag Coronary Disease/prev & control as a Major topic). These articles would have been missed with MeSH alone.

You may see Irrelevant results, like: “**Aortic distensibility is reduced, but coronary flow velocity reserve is similar in diabetic versus non-diabetic patients with coronary artery disease.**” (retrieved because of title word: “reduced” – not about prevention).

Take home message: Combining MeSH and text words takes advantage of strong points of each. Use both when you need to avoid missing good articles (patient care, publication, etc.).

SEARCH SAME WORD AS MeSH AND AS TEXT WORD?

Yes – **Results can be different.** Text word search depends on words in title or abstract – **no matter what MeSH was assigned.** MeSH search depends on subject headings assigned by an indexer – **no matter what words are in title or abstract.**

COMBINING MESH AND TEXT WORDS – ANOTHER EXAMPLE

Search 5 Seizures (or epilepsy) caused by video games

- Start with **video games**: Open MeSH database and type **video games (= MeSH)**. Avoid picking any Subheading, so all will be searched. Don't restrict to major topic yet. Check the box in front of Video Games, then **Send to** search box, and **Search PubMed**.
- Look at titles from the MeSH search to find word variations that express video games (e.g. computer games, online gaming). Type synonyms & different word endings for a **text word search (default PubMed search)**.
- Open History to see the 2 video games results (MeSH vs. text word). Clear the search box, then **combine set numbers using OR**, to create a video games "superset".
- Next topic: Open MeSH database and map **seizures to MeSH**. The Tree display shows seizures **indented below Epilepsy**. Click **Epilepsy** (in Tree display) to select that MeSH instead. Don't restrict to major topic yet. Include all subheadings (don't pick any). Check the box in front of Epilepsy, then **Send to** search box, and **Search PubMed**.
- Type **word variations** of **seizures/epilepsy** for a text word search.
- Open History; clear the search box, and **combine** the 2 epilepsy/seizures sets **using OR**, creating a seizures "superset".
- Use **AND** to combine the video games superset and the seizures superset.

Your history should be similar to this:

#35	Search (#34) AND (#28) Limits: published in the last 5 years, Humans, English	19
#34	Search (#33) OR (#32) Limits: published in the last 5 years, Humans, English	17758
#33	Search epilep* OR seiz* Limits: published in the last 5 years, Humans, English	17666
#32	Search "Epilepsy"[Mesh] Limits: published in the last 5 years, Humans, English	12881
#28	Search (#27) OR (#26) Limits: published in the last 5 years, Humans, English	867
#27	Search (video or computer or electronic or online or digital) and (game* or gaming or arcade*) Limits: published in the last 5 years, Humans, English	867
#26	Search "Video Games"[Mesh] Limits: published in the last 5 years, Humans, English	373

View the results. How can you make **seizures/epilepsy a major topic**?

- In History, copy and paste **"Epilepsy"[Mesh]** into the search box. Change [Mesh] to [Majr] and click Preview (to stay in History). Look for your new result: "Epilepsy"[Majr].
- Copy and paste the seizures/epilepsy text words into the search box, and add [ti] after each word (to search title only = major topic). Click Preview to see the new Title word result.
- Combine** the 2 new Epilepsy/seizure sets ([Majr] and [ti]) **using OR** (same topic).
- Combine the new major-topic Epilepsy "superset" with the video games superset using AND.

#39	Search (#38) AND (#28) Limits: published in the last 5 years, Humans, Eng	14
#38	Search (#36) OR (#37) Limits: published in the last 5 years, Humans, Engl	10580
#37	Search epilep*[ti] OR seiz*[ti] Limits: published in the last 5 years, Humans, Engl	8199
#36	Search "Epilepsy"[Majr] Limits: published in the last 5 years, Humans, Engl	10366

View the results; there should be fewer "hits", with a stronger emphasis on epilepsy/seizures.

REVIEW ARTICLES, VALID CLINICAL EVIDENCE

Review articles summarize the published literature.

- Open **History**; click results (**number of hits**) for the epilepsy/seizures (major topic) "superset"
- Click the **Review tab** above the search results.

No Review tab? Click **Limits**, set **Publication Types** to **Review**, and click GO.

Do you see good "overview" articles on epilepsy/seizures? Some reviews summarize the literature on a very narrow topic.

To find reports of **Clinical Trials**, or **Meta-Analysis** of clinical studies, change the Limits:

- Click **Limits**; under **Type of Article** check **Randomized Controlled Trial** and **Meta-Analysis**.
- Be sure the Search box contains the search you want to limit. If not, type the correct set # in the search box. Click **[Go]**.

Results should be limited to the publication types you requested.

Remove the publication types:

- Click the Limits tab and un-check **Type of Article** selections, and click Go.

CLINICAL QUERIES / SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

Clinical Queries offers another way to find valid evidence for patient care.

- Click "PubMed" on the **thin black bar** at top of screen to open PubMed's main screen.
- Find and click **Clinical Queries** on the sidebar (left side of page).
- Click (or scroll down to) **Find Systematic Reviews**

In a systematic review, the authors critically evaluate reports of clinical trials on a specific patient care question, and summarize the results.

- In the search box, type **diet therapy type 2 diabetes** and click **[Go]**.
- Scan the results (about 65). Would they help you manage a patient with type 2 diabetes?

This feature uses PubMed **default** search, eliminating Major Topic and Subheading options. To retain advantages of MeSH Database search, type **systematic[sb]** – where[sb] stands for sub-set -- in PubMed's main search box and combine with an earlier set number. .

For example, if **set #21** = preventing heart disease in diabetics (major topic, MeSH + text words), type:
systematic[sb] AND #21

RELATED ARTICLES FEATURE

- Open a previous search result (History) and find a title strongly relevant to the search question.
- Click the blue **Related Articles** link and wait for a new list to display..

The **first** item is the one you started with. Other items have similar MeSH Headings and Text words. Best matches appear at the top of the list.

Limits are suspended in Related Articles search; re-check limits before continuing.

The Related Articles feature can be an **easy** way to find additional results.

CITATION MATCHER – HELP WITH INCOMPLETE REFERENCE

Example of incomplete reference (need title, volume, pages):

Article by **Fisher** in the journal: **Epilepsia** in **2005**.

- Click "PubMed" on the **thin black bar** at top of screen to open PubMed's main screen. In the blue sidebar to the left, click **Single Citation Matcher**.
- Fill in boxes for **Date**, and **Author**. Use the pop-up menu to select the correct journal name
Then **click [Go]**.
- On the next screen, you should see papers on video game epilepsy.

FULL TEXT LINKS

Full Text links appear in **Abstract** and **AbstractPlus** displays.

- Display any PubMed **abstract** and look for **2 types of full text links**:

1) **SFX Drexel Fulltext** – Use this to find Drexel full text.

- Click a **blue and white “SFX Drexel Full text”** button. A **new browser window** should open (if not, try “click this link to open the document”).
- The journal web site may open immediately. If not, look at the Drexel SFX window and find the **yellow “Drexel Availability”** bar. If you see “**Full Text**”, click [Go].

Another browser window opens at the journal web site. Sometimes the article opens immediately, but sometimes you have to find the correct **journal issue** and correct page number. Don't remember the issue/page number? Open the SFX window or PubMed window.

- Choose **PDF format** (if offered), and use **Acrobat's print icon** for best printing.
- When finished, **close** the **full text** and **SFX windows**, and return to PubMed.

If you have problems with SFX links, please notify library staff so corrective action can be taken.

2) **PubMed full text links** – Not based on Drexel Libraries subscriptions.

PubMed links **may or may not work**. SFX links are more reliable for Drexel full text.

Safety net – A few Drexel e-journals may have **NO Full Text link** in PubMed. To avoid missing these, keep a **2nd browser window** open while searching, and use **Find E-Journals** on library home page.

PRINTING, SAVING, AND EMAILING RESULTS

“**Show**” (on lower gray bar at top of screen) indicates how many results appear on a page. You can **increase** PubMed's default of 20 results per page.

- Click **History**, and find a **result** with number of results between 21 and 500.
- Click the result number (number of “hits”), so results from that set appear on screen.
- Use the pull-down menu next to **Show**. Select a number high enough to gather ALL results on one page (maximum 500); then wait for results to redisplay.
- Scroll down to confirm that all results appear on one page.
- Select a **Display format** (e.g., Abstract), and wait for results to redisplay in the new format.

- To **print**, **but eliminate sidebar menu and toolbars**, open [**Send to**], click **Text**, and wait for redisplay. Then use browser File/Print or File/Save As option.

- To **email** results, open [**Send to**] and click **Email**. You can send as text or HTML, and results can be sorted (date, author, journal) if you wish.
- Use your browser's [**Back**] button to return to PubMed.

You can **select results** to **print/save/email**:

- Click the checkbox of a few items to print/save.
- Change the [**Send to**] selection to **Clipboard**, where you can gradually accumulate results of several searches, for later printing, saving, emailing.
- Click the Clipboard tab (next to History tab) to view results saved on the clipboard.

HELP

PubMed **Help** links are on the main PubMed page (click PubMed on thin black banner) – but feel free to ask a reference librarian for help!