



MIDDLE ATLANTIC PERSPECTIVE

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National Network of Libraries of Medicine*

*Middle Atlantic Region
New York • New Jersey • Pennsylvania • Delaware*

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TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE ON GENETICS SCHEDULED AT UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH/UPMC HEALTH SYSTEM

Mark your calendars for October 5 and 6, 1999. The University of Pittsburgh will host a 2-day technology conference on molecular biology and genetics with programs of interest to both scientists and information professionals. This event is jointly sponsored by the University of Pittsburgh's Health Sciences Library System, the Department of Human Genetics of the Graduate School of Public Health, and the Middle Atlantic Region of the National Network of Libraries of Medicine.

On Tuesday, October 5, a full-day CE course for librarians, "Molecular Biology Information Resources" will be offered. An overview of search systems available at the National Center for Biotechnology Information, particularly Entrez and BLAST, emphasizes search skills applicable to molecular biology databases. The instructor is Renata McCarthy, Technical Information Specialist at the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI), National Library of Medicine. This course provides an introduction to four domains of information generated by the field of molecular biology: nucleotide sequences, protein sequences, genome maps, and three-dimensional structures. The course concludes with a discussion of various levels of molecular biology information services provided by librarians. The course is intended for librarians with limited or no previous experience searching molecular sequence databases.

On October 6, there will be a full-day program of interest to bench scientists, researchers, clinicians and librarians. The morning program will be a half-day NCBI course for scientists, "A Field Guide to GenBank and NCBI Resources." This will be followed by afternoon presentations, vendor exhibits, and hands-on sessions in which participants can use the databases and search tools discussed, and learn more about resources and concepts relevant to their research.

For registration and additional information, check the conference web site at <http://www.hsls.pitt.edu/genetic/>.

RESTRICTING RETRIEVAL IN PUBMED VIA THE USE OF SUBSETS

By Andrew Hamilton, Online Analyst

File-based Subsets

To many people, PubMed is synonymous with MEDLINE. While the large majority of PubMed records are derived from MEDLINE, PubMed also contains PREMEDLINE records, as well as Publisher-supplied records that have been received by NLM but have not yet been added to the PREMEDLINE file. You can recognize PREMEDLINE and Publisher-supplied records in PubMed respectively by the presence of **[MEDLINE record in Process]** or **[Record as supplied by Publisher]** tags on the citation. Command language searchers have the ability to use the following subset commands to focus their retrieval specifically to the MEDLINE, PREMEDLINE, or the Publisher-supplied components of PubMed. For example, a search on the term "tachycardia" in the basic mode of PubMed comes up with a total of 33,891 hits. We can modify the request by adding the following search commands to limit the retrieval to a specific component of PubMed.

MEDLINE records	= medline [sb]	tachycardia AND medline [sb]	33,725 hits
PREMEDLINE records	= premedline [sb]	tachycardia AND premedline [sb]	134 hits
Publisher-supplied records	= publisher [sb]	tachycardia AND publisher [sb]	32 hits

The sum of the records retrieved by these three search statements will equal the number retrieved by our basic search. All PubMed records reside in one of these three components, and these file-based subsets are mutually exclusive of one another. As a PubMed record passes through the indexing process, it will be transferred from one subset to the next. Searchers need to be aware that the inclusion of search fields that are added to records by NLM Indexers, such as MeSH terms [mh] or Name of Substance [nm], will effectively limit their retrieval to the MEDLINE subset, because these fields are only found on fully indexed MEDLINE records.

PubMed searchers also have the ability to search for AIDS-related records by using the AIDS [sb] command. This subset uses the AIDS search filter that is used to create the AIDSLINE database, and it essentially represents the set of PubMed records that would also be found in AIDSLINE. It is used in the following manner:

AIDSLINE subset	= aids [sb]	needlestick injuries AND aids [sb]
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Journal-based Subsets

PubMed recently added a feature that enables a user to limit PubMed retrieval to Abridged Index Medicus, Nursing journals, or Dental journals. These three journal-based subsets are the ones previously available to searchers of the ELHILL system and would be included as limits in a PubMed search statement in the following fashion:

Abridged Index Medicus	= jsubseta	prisons AND jsubseta
Dental	= jsubsetd	prisons AND jsubsetd
Nursing	= jsubsetn	prisons AND jsubsetn

Abstract Subset

A number of users have requested that NLM provide PubMed with the capacity to limit retrieval to only those records that have abstracts available online. This subset has been recently added to PubMed and is available by using the following technique:

Abstract available	= hasabstract	lyme disease AND hasabstract
--------------------	---------------	------------------------------

continued on p. 6

INTERNET SERVICES - - WHERE TO BEGIN?

By Robert De Angelo, Technical Programs Manager

In order to connect to the Internet you need to have at minimum a computer equipped with a modem, a dedicated phone line, and an account with an Internet Service Provider (ISP). A modem is a device that translates the digital signal from your computer into analog signals that can travel over a standard phone line. Modems come in different speeds and can be installed inside your computer (internal) or connected to your computer's serial port (external). You will also need a standard phone cable to connect the modem to your phone line. Remember, if you have "call waiting" as part of your telephone service, you will want to disable it before connecting online. If not, when you are online and a call comes in, you will be disconnected from the Internet. In most places, you can enter *70 before the number you call for Internet access so that you will not be interrupted by another call while online.

Before you begin to shop around for an Internet Service Provider (ISP), you should first identify which Internet services your institution needs and include them in the list of requirements for your ISP. An Internet account should come with basic services such as e-mail, Telnet, FTP, and access to the World Wide Web. Other factors to consider include your location, how much service you need, what your budget can afford, and other variables unique to your situation. It may be difficult to predict your expected usage of these services, but librarians who have been Internet users for some time typically use e-mail, Telnet (to reach a variety of databases), FTP (to copy large documents and software), and the World Wide Web (to visit sites such as NLM and NIH). Once you have identified your institution's needs, you can begin looking at ISPs.

If you are looking for an ISP in your area, you may want to consult some of the resources listed below:

- **The LIST** (<http://thelist.internet.com/>) is a comprehensive and accurate directory of ISPs. The List allows you to find a provider that offers the access speed and computing services that satisfy your needs and budget. The List currently encompasses information on 7,300 ISPs within the United States and abroad. The directory allows the users to search for an ISP by telephone area code, country, or for those that service the entire United States and Canada.
- **ISP Search** (<http://www.internetlist.com/screens/search/ispsearch.asp>) This CNET Web Services ISP search page offers you two search modes from which to choose: "Simple Search" and "Power Search." The "Simple Search" allows you to locate an ISP by entering and searching your area code. It also allows users to specify connection speed and whether they wish to view national ISPs as well.

The "Power Search" mode is more precise. "Power Searching" allows you to choose from a selection of specific criteria that are important to your search results. You can choose the modem or connection speed you need from an Internet Service Provider by using the drop-down selector. After you make your selection and press "Power Search," you will be presented with a selection of additional criteria, which you will then use to refine and complete your search. This feature is very useful in weeding out those ISPs that do not meet your criteria. It also allows you to search national ISPs as well.
- **Internet Access Providers Meta-List** (http://www.herbison.com/herbison/iap_meta_list.html) This list points to Internet access providers lists and resources in the US, Canada, and other countries worldwide. The US providers are broken down into state listings for easier navigation.
- **Alta Vista FreeAccess** (<http://microav.com/>) provides free Internet access. There are no monthly fees, and your time online is unlimited. You simply fill out a brief questionnaire to help them deliver advertising and offers that are customized to your preferences, and then you can download and run the software.

The download is less than 600 Kb, and will easily fit on a floppy disk. Click the link above for more details, including a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) page, instructions on how to download and install the program, system requirements, and how to find a dial-up number in your area.

After locating some prospective ISPs, contact them and ask direct questions regarding their reliability, technical support availability, training and user support, related costs, type of connections offered, etc. For a guide of detailed questions to ask, consult <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mar/internet/questions.html>. Remember that it is your money and you should get the best service available for your dollar! For more information regarding Internet services, please consult <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mar/internet/index.html>.

DO YOU KNOW WHAT'S IN YOUR ROUTING TABLE?

By David P. Brennan, MLS, AHIP, Director of Library Services, St. Francis Medical Center, Pittsburgh, PA

The following article is reprinted with permission. RML staff felt this could be helpful to the many DOCLINE libraries which use QuickDoc. It does not imply a requirement or recommendation to use QuickDoc if you are not already doing so. Opinions are those of the author.

OK—Admit it. You've never changed your routing table, or haven't changed it for years. It's a dirty secret many of us have, since redoing the routing table is, admittedly, a pain in the neck. However, using the tools that most of us now have available, the job can at least be only mildly painful.

This article will focus only on the mechanics of manipulating the data you've been keeping, not on the sometimes troublesome and arcane rules governing the placement of libraries in the hierarchy of the cell structure.

The whole idea here is to use QuickDoc's data, (especially the lend/borrow statistics kept for each library) to help you decide which libraries to delete and add to your routing table. This works best on a year's worth of data, so reset the lender/borrower stats in QuickDoc before you begin (<L>oan ledger, <D>ata file maintenance, <R>eset lend/borrow stats to include all of 1998). And of course, you should back up your data before beginning!

You can now use the data from QuickDoc to help redesign your routing table. You will need your current routing table and a spreadsheet program. I'll be using Excel as the example, but Quattro Pro or any other spreadsheet will do the trick. We'll take the data that QuickDoc exports, import it into Excel, add the information from your original routing table, then compare it with the lend/borrow stats to see if a particular library should be retained or a new one added.

Getting the Data Out of QuickDoc

From the main menu, select: <U>tility programs, <E>xport QuickDoc data files, <C>omma delimited, <D>ocdata (Libraries). Accept default file name unless you have some objection to it: DOCDATA.CMA (it will be in your \QUICKDOC subdirectory). Answer <Y>es to the question: "Use 4 digit year in fill date?" You now have a delimited file that can be pulled into Excel.

Importing the Data into Excel

Open Excel, and open the file just created. Excel will prompt you for import specifications. On the first screen, the only checked item should be Original data type=delimited. The second screen asks for delimiters. The only checked item should be "comma." Accept the other defaults to finish the process. You should now see the data from QuickDoc.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1		ACJ	08401A		ATLANTIC CITY MED CTR HLTH	BHSL					0	0	0
2		ACL	00000A		ACHEVEY 101 EAST 6 ERIE PA 1	NHSL		NOEFTS			0	0	10
3		ACP	08240B		MEDICAL ATLANTIC JIMMIE LE	POMONA		BHSL			0	0	0
4		ACV	14701B		HEALTHS WOMENS 207 FOOTI	JAMESTC		NHSL			0	0	10
5		AEB	10461A		D SAMUE ALBER EIT 1300 MORI	BRONK N		NHSL		EFTS	0	1	10
6		AEP	1911A		LURIA ME ALBERT E YORK AMI	PHILADEL		BHSL			1	2	0
7		AGH	15212A		C.R. JOYNI AUN ALLE 320 EAST	PITTSBURGH PA		IFGBHSL			13	9	0
8		AHD	00000A		LIBRARY ALLEGHEI 301 39TH S	PITTSBUR		NHSL		NOEFTS	0	0	10
9		AJH	01950A		ROGERST ANNA JAI 25 HIGHLF	NEWBURI		BHSL			0	0	0
10		AJN	10018A		SOPHIA F AMERICA 698 V 57TI	NEV YORK		NHSL		NOEFTS	0	0	10
11		ALT	16603A		GLOVERA F ALTOONA 620 HOVA	ALTOONA		BHSL			0	3	0
12		ADP	18104A		LEAFNIN ALLENTO 1736 HAMI	ALLENTO		BHSL			0	0	0
13		APH	18102B		LEHIGH VALLEY HOSPITAL			NHSL		NOEFTS	0	0	10
14		ARV	18605A		LIBRARY ARROV B 2400 BERT	READING		BHSL			0	0	0
15		ASC	00000A		RESEARC AMERICA 1002 LUSKI	APEX NC		NHSL		NOEFTS	0	0	10
16		ATI	03431D		ANTIOCH ANTIOCH 40 AVON S	KEENE N		BHSL			1	0	0
17		AUS	01262A		AUSTEN F AUSTEN F 25 MAIN S	STOCKBF		BHSL			0	0	0
18		AVN	03750A		MEDICAL ANDROSC 59 PAGE H	BERLIN N		BHSL			0	0	0
19		AVL	19001A		WILMER N ABINGTOI 1200 YORK	ABINGTOI		BHSL			1	2	0
20		BOM	08060A		HEALTHS MEMORIF 175 MADE	MOUNT H		BHSL			0	0	0
21		BDC	13805A		LIBRARY BROOME 249 GLEN	BINGHAM		BHSL			0	0	0
22		BOK	15104A		HEALTHS UPMC BR 400 HOLLS	BRADDOO		BHSL		PGBHSL	0	0	0
23		BET	02215A		AGDOS M BETHISR 330 BR00	BOSTON		NHSL		EFTS	0	0	10
24		BFD	00000A		HUFF MEI BRADOF 116-156 INT	BRADOF		NHSL		NOEFTS	0	0	10

Cleaning Out Nonessential Data

QuickDoc exports the entire record from the lender/borrower file, and some of this is not needed for what we're doing. Use the following list as your guide: (in Excel, highlight the entire column, then select Edit, Delete to remove)

Column	Data	Keep/Delete
A	QuickDoc number	delete
B	Library 3-letter code	keep
C	LIBID	keep
D	library name	delete
E	institution	keep
F,G	library address	delete
H,I	general and special sorts	keep
J,K	lend/borrow stats	keep
L	costs	delete

Now your list should resemble the following figure.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	CODE	LIBID	NAME	GENERAL	SPECIAL	LEND	BORROW	CELL	
2	ACJ	048A	ATLANTIC CITY MED CTR HEALTHC LIB	BHSL		0	0	1	
3	ACL	000A	ACHIEVEMENT CENTER LIBRARY	MBHL	NOEFTS	0	0	2	
4	ACP	044B	ATLANTIC CITY MEDICAL CENTER PHAR	BHSL		0	0	3	
5	ACV	170B	WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HOSP	MBHL	NOEFTS	0	0	4	
6	ABB	047A	ALBERT EINSTEIN COLL OF MED NY	MBHL	EFTS	0	1	5	
7	APF	047A	ALBERT EINSTEIN MED CTR PHIL	BHSL		1	2	6	
8	ADH	052A	ALH ALLEGHEMY GENERAL		PSBHL	0	0	7	
9	AHD	000A	ALLEGHEMY COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	MBHL	NOEFTS	0	0	8	
10	AJH	000A	AMNA JACQUES HOSPITAL	BHSL		0	0	9	
11	AJM	000A	AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING CO.	MBHL	NOEFTS	0	0	2	
12	ALT	040A	ALTOONA HOSPITAL	BHSL		0	0	3	
13	AOP	000A	ALLEGHTOWN OSTEOPATHIC HOSPITAL	BHSL		0	0	4	
14	APH	000B	LEHIGH VALLEY HOSPITAL	MBHL	NOEFTS	0	0	5	
15	APV	000A	ARROW INTERNATIONAL INCORPORATED	BHSL		0	0	6	
16	ASC	000A	AMERICAN STERILIZER COMPANY	MBHL	NOEFTS	0	0	7	
17	AT	043D	ANTIOCH NEW ENGLAND GRADUATE SCHO	BHSL		1	0	8	
18	AUS	052A	AUSTEN RIGGS CENTER INC.	BHSL		0	0	9	
19	AVH	000A	ANDROS COSSIN VALLEY HOSPITAL	BHSL		0	0	10	
20	AVL	000A	ABINGTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	BHSL		1	2	11	
21	BGM	000A	MEMORIAL HOSPITAL OF BURLINGTON CO	BHSL		0	0	12	
22	BDC	000A	BROOME DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	BHSL		0	0	13	
23	BCK	000A	UPMC BRADDOCK	BHSL	PSBHL	0	0	14	
24	BET	020A	BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENT	MBHL	EFTS	0	0	15	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	CODE	LIBID	NAME	GENERAL	SPECIAL	LEND	BORROW	CELL	
2	ACJ	048A	ATLANTIC CITY MED CTR HEALTHC LIB	BHSL		0	0	1	
3	AJH	000A	AMNA JACQUES HOSPITAL	BHSL		0	0	1	
4	ACL	000A	ACHIEVEMENT CENTER LIBRARY	MBHL	NOEFTS	0	0	2	
5	AJM	000A	AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING CO.	MBHL	NOEFTS	0	0	2	
6	ACP	044B	ATLANTIC CITY MEDICAL CENTER PHAR	BHSL		0	0	3	
7	ALT	040A	ALTOONA HOSPITAL	BHSL		0	0	3	
8	ACV	170B	WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HOSP	MBHL	NOEFTS	0	0	4	
9	AOP	000A	ALLEGHTOWN OSTEOPATHIC HOSPITAL	BHSL		0	0	4	
10	ABB	047A	ALBERT EINSTEIN COLL OF MED NY	MBHL	EFTS	0	1	5	
11	APH	000B	LEHIGH VALLEY HOSPITAL	MBHL	NOEFTS	0	0	5	
12	ADH	052A	ALH ALLEGHEMY GENERAL		PSBHL	0	0	7	
13	APV	000A	ARROW INTERNATIONAL INCORPORATED	BHSL		0	0	6	
14	ASC	000A	AMERICAN STERILIZER COMPANY	MBHL	NOEFTS	0	0	7	
15	AHD	000A	ALLEGHEMY COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT	MBHL	NOEFTS	0	0	8	
16	AT	043D	ANTIOCH NEW ENGLAND GRADUATE SCHO	BHSL		1	0	8	
17	AUS	052A	AUSTEN RIGGS CENTER INC.	BHSL		0	0	9	
18	AVH	000A	ANDROS COSSIN VALLEY HOSPITAL	BHSL		0	0	10	
19	AVL	000A	ABINGTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	BHSL		1	2	11	
20	BGM	000A	MEMORIAL HOSPITAL OF BURLINGTON CO	BHSL		0	0	12	
21	BDC	000A	BROOME DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	BHSL		0	0	13	
22	BCK	000A	UPMC BRADDOCK	BHSL	PSBHL	0	0	14	
23	BET	020A	BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENT	MBHL	EFTS	0	0	15	

Note that I've added column headings to keep things straight, and added a heading for Cell and put in some sample data. This column is where you'll add data from your current routing table. Use the Edit, Find/Replace command to locate libraries by their LIBID (just find, don't replace) and enter their appropriate cell.

Now for some fun: after you've put in your cell data, sort the spreadsheet by column H (the column you've put the cell data into: Data, Sort, Column H, Ascending) and voila! A sorted list by cell. You now have your current routing table. In our sample (Next Column), you'll see some libraries that we have not borrowed from in 1998. Think they might be good candidates for deletion if they haven't been used in a year? Also note that there's a library that we've dealt with in 1998 that isn't in a cell. Might be a good addition to a revised routing table. At this point, I'd save the original sorted file and make a copy to work on your revisions.

The RML expects an annotated copy of the current routing table, and you can note in Column I the changes you want made to the current routing, delete all of the other libraries' data and print out the remainder for submission. In your "new routing table" copy, you can now scroll through your data, noting the many libraries that you've borrowed and lent with that aren't in a cell and make decisions as to where to add them, and which you haven't used that can be deleted. Sort the final list, delete the unused libraries, and you now have a new routing table ready for submission. Note that you also don't want to include your lend/borrow figures on the routing table—simply delete these columns before submission.

Conclusion

When you've done this once, it will be easy to repeat the next time you need to revise your table, which hopefully won't be ten years from now!

NEW LEARNING RESOURCES ON MOLECULAR BIOLOGY FROM NCBI AND THE RML

By Kris Markovich, Education Coordinator

As awareness and use of molecular biology resources grow, the National Center for Biotechnology Information wants to demonstrate how its resources can be integrated for research and increased understanding.

One new feature that combines science facts and discovery is **NCBI's Coffee Break**.

Coffee Break is a collection of short reports on recent biological discoveries. Each report incorporates interactive tutorials that show how bioinformatics tools such as PubMed, BLAST, and various gene maps are used as a part of the research process. A new report comes out every few weeks.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Coffeebreak/>

What's New and the NCBI newsletter provide additional updates. *NCBI News* is available in HTML and PDF online, or you can be added to the mailing list. For more information, see the side bar of <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/About/index.html>.

The new **NCBI Education** page at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Education/index.html> offers tutorials on NCBI resources. Another source is the NCBI Molecular Biology Resources page maintained by the NN/LM. Tutorials, fact sheets, guides, and presentations on NCBI links from PubMed are available at <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/nnlm/online/molbio/>

If you have materials on NCBI resources that you would like to share, please contact the Education Coordinator.

MLA'S "CENTENNIAL MOMENTS"

"Centennial Moments" features contributions by MLA members, heart surgeon Michael DeBakey, M.D., and *60 Minutes* commentator Andy Rooney, and highlights important milestones in MLA history. The videotape is available from the RML and may be requested through the New York Academy of Medicine's ILL department (10029B). Please order by the title name and note in the Comments field, "Available from RML." There is no charge for borrowing MLA tapes.

NLM TECHNICAL BULLETIN 1999

The following articles appear in recent issues of the *Technical Bulletin* available on the Web at: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/tb.html>.

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- Notice of NLM Z39.50 MEDLINE Server Ceasing
- New Fact Sheet, Print and Electronic Journals in MEDLINE®, Available
- NTIS Billing Plans for ELHILL Demise
- PubMed Enhancements
- Correction to the September-October 1998 NLM Technical Bulletin Article Titled MeSH Coming Attractions
- TRI97 Available on TOXNET
- HealthSTAR Files Reconfigured
- MEDLINE Files Reconfigured in ELHILL

RESTRICTING RETRIEVAL *continued from p. 2*

PLEASE NOTE: The "[sb]" field tag is used in PubMed only when searching for the MEDLINE, PREMEDLINE, Publisher and AIDS subsets. The jsubsets, jsubsetsd, jsubsetsn and hasabstract subsets **do not** use the [sb] qualifier, and are to be entered into PubMed without any kind of "[]" field designation. If the user includes the [sb] field tag with any of these limits, the search will result in no retrieval.

KEEPING UP TO DATE WITH NLM

Through its NLM Files, the National Library of Medicine provides subscribers with a once-a-week message informing them of new and updated information on the NLM Web site. Recent subjects have included additions to *MEDLINEplus*, the current list of AIM titles, NLM's long range planning documents, including The NLM Track Record, announcements of symposia and seminars, and funding opportunities.

To subscribe, send an e-mail message to: lists@mailserv.nlm.nih.gov, leave the subject line blank, and in the body of the message type: subscribe nlmfiles. To unsubscribe, send a similar message saying: unsubscribe nlmfiles.

This is an excellent, painless way to receive the most up-to-date information from NLM.

ADVANCED PUBMED SEARCHING CLASSES TO BE OFFERED

The NN/LM Middle Atlantic Region will offer two half-day Advanced PubMed classes at The New York Academy of Medicine on October 27 and November 10, 1999.

There is no charge. Classes carry 3.5 MLA CE Contact Hours. These are hands-on workshops, so space is limited. Please register early – registrations must be made by October 20.

To register, return this form by October 20, 1999 to: NN/LM Middle Atlantic Region, The New York Academy of Medicine, 1216 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10029 or fax (212) 534-7042. For additional information, please call the RML Office at (212) 822-7396 or (800) 338-RMLS.

ADVANCED PUBMED SEARCHING CLASS

The New York Academy of Medicine
Room 441

_____ October 27; 1:00 – 4:30 pm _____ November 10; 9:00 am – 12:30 pm

Name: _____

Institution: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Phone: _____ FAX: _____

E-mail: _____

Return this form to:

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The New York Academy of Medicine
1216 Fifth Avenue
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@nyam.org; url: www.nlm.nih.gov/mar/**

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