

Getting the Most from Your Biomed Information Search

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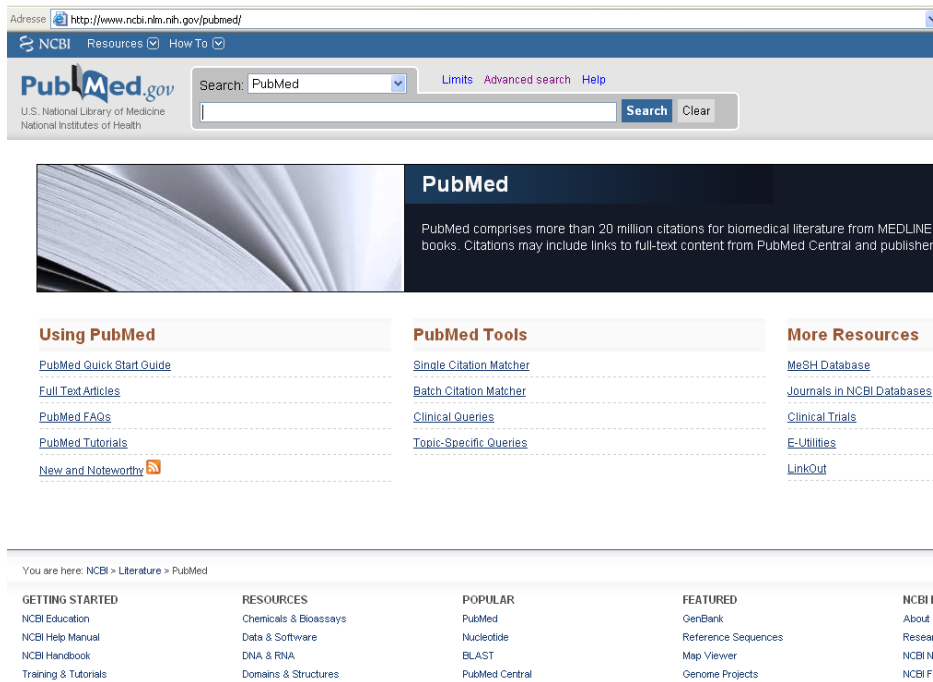
Access to biomedical information is no longer the problem on the Internet. The new problem is being overwhelmed by too much information - and not quickly finding the relevant news or data.

Over the past few years, search engines and databases have evolved considerably. They not only retrieve articles, but further analyze the hits with respect to author names, institutions, topics, types of documents, and several other parameters. With the help of such automated analyses, it has become easier to, for example, identify the leading researchers on a particular topic, search for the most recent (and relevant) reviews on a subject, or determine who has published what over a given span of years.

PubMed® (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/>) is one of the largest and most well known biomedical literature databases, established and operated by the National Institutes of Health in the United States. Its focus is primarily on scientific literature in the English language; however, the leading journals of the various biomedical disciplines in the vernaculars of countries from all over the world are also represented. PubMed does not contain congress abstracts or letters (though there are some of the latter, they are only from Nature, NEJM, and a handful of other journals).

PubMed's content is identical to the Medline database, which started in 1966 as the electronic version of the former Index Medicus. PubMed uses a web-based interface, and covers biomedicine along with related areas such as veterinary medicine or psychiatry. Full text articles became available in the mid-nineties, depending on the publishers' policies. Articles are indexed by biomedical scientist, based on a thesaurus. PubMed is free of charge; the abstracts are in the public domain and are not copyright-protected.

Recently, PubMed has undergone a major revision, in both layout and functionality. This is the new Entry Page:



With the recent facelift, new features were introduced and existing ones enhanced. For example, the functionality of the right side of the results page has been improved considerably; depending on your search, dynamic additional information is now offered.

Filter your results:

All (165)

[Review \(13\)](#)

[Free Full Text \(55\)](#)

[Manage Filters](#)

Titles with your search terms

Identification of new CRF43_02G and CRF25_1 [AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses. 2008]

Analysis of sequence configurations of the PKR-interacting HCV prot [Intervirolology. 2008]

Subtype and sequence analysis of HIV-1 strains in Heilongjiang [Chin Med J (Engl). 2007]

[See more...](#)

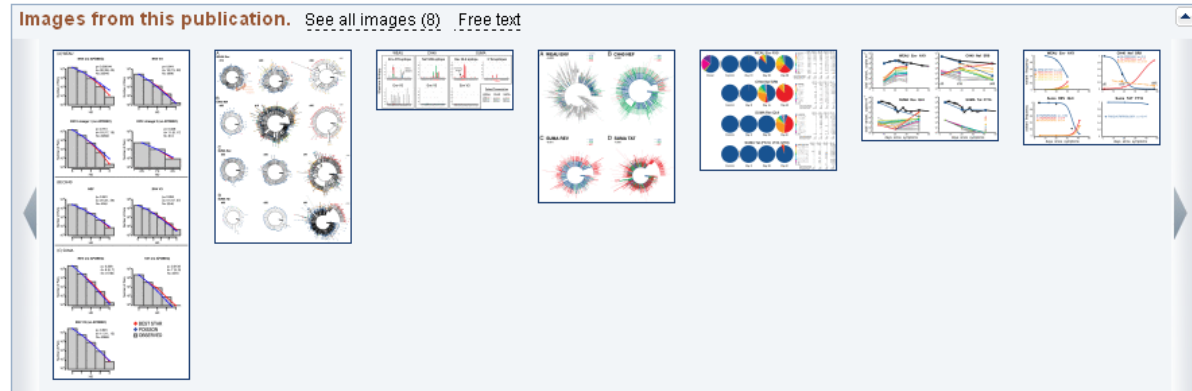
38 free full-text articles in PubMed Central

Transmission of single HIV-1 genomes and dynamics of early immune [PLoS One. 2010]

Another useful feature is that some abstracts are accompanied by images from the article, allowing the researcher to quickly glance over the major data from the publication.

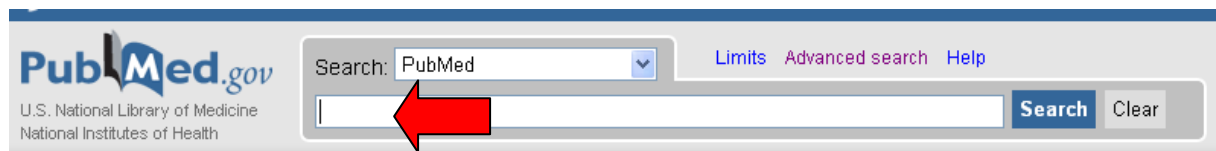
frequencies of epitope variants during the first weeks of infection revealed a complex interplay between viral fitness and immune escape.

PMID: 20808830 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] PMID: PMC2924888 [Free PMC Article](#)

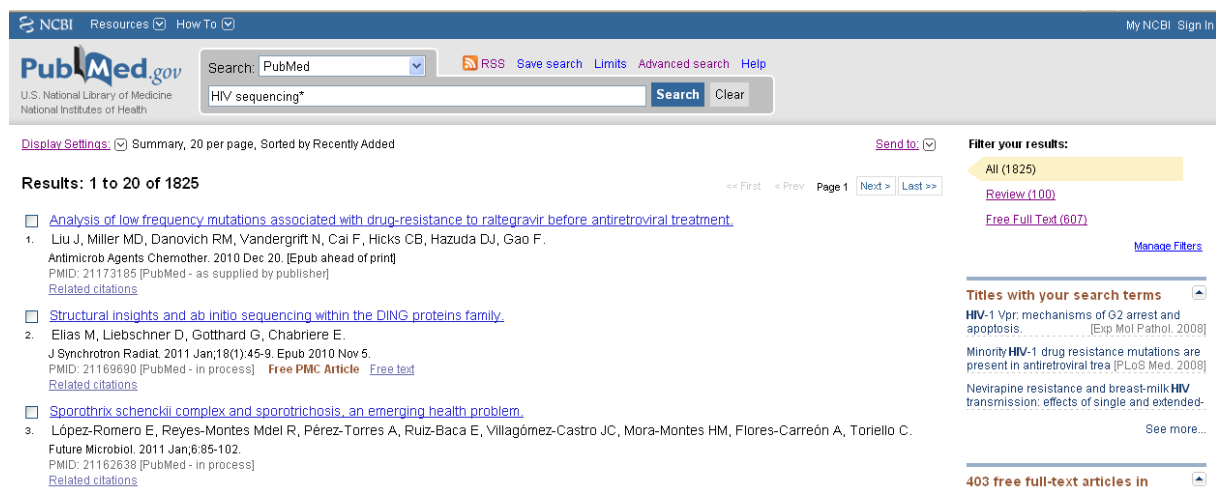


Note that, as with any unencrypted Internet information, your PubMed search profiles aren't strictly private. This is usually not a problem, but it is something to be aware of. If you are concerned, consult with your organization's IT personnel.

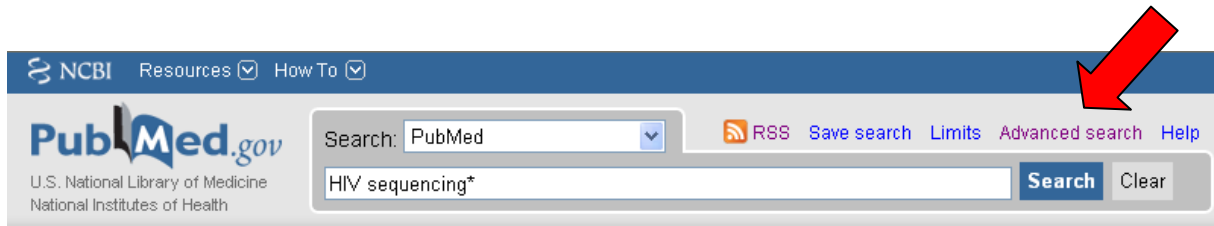
Searching PubMed



The simplest (but least specific) approach is to do a one- or two-word search, as one might do with Google. Such a search often results in too many hits over too broad a range of topics.

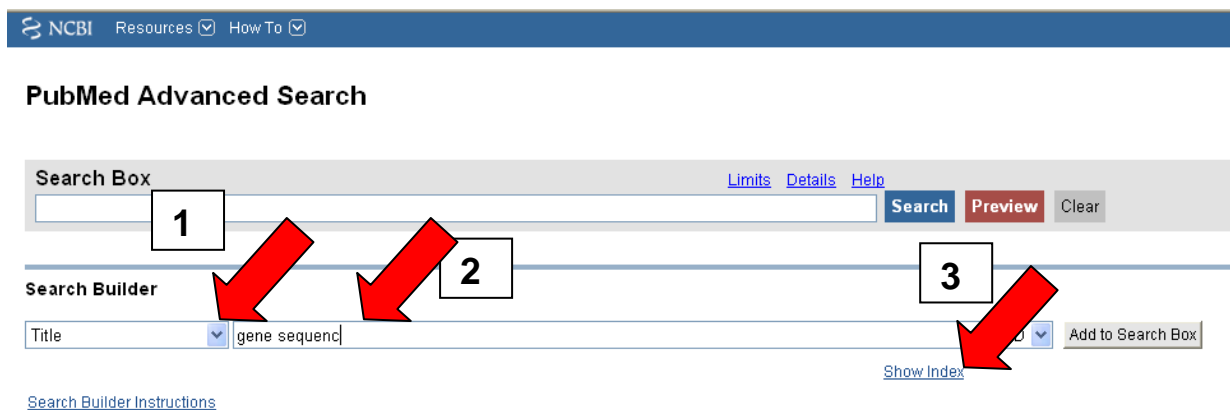


To retrieve more relevant hits, try using the Advanced Search options to search in specific fields such as Title, Title/Abstract, Author, or First Author.



After you select a specific field, the [Show Index](#) link (Arrow 3) opens a scrollable window displaying a list of search terms for the selected field, as well as (in parentheses) the number of articles indexed to each search term.

In our example, choose “Title” from the drop-down menu (Arrow 1), then key in the word(s) that should be contained in the title (Arrow 2). Click “Show Index” (Arrow 3) to display all the search terms (in this case, limited to article titles that contain “gene sequenc”).



Select entries, either one at a time or in multiples (using the Ctrl key), and then add the entry/entries to the Search Box by pressing the [Add to Search Box](#) button.

PubMed Advanced Search

Search Box [Limits](#) [Details](#) [Help](#)

Search Builder

Title AND

- gene sequences reveals (6)
- gene sequencing (215)**
- gene sequencing analysis (5)
- gene sequencing data (2)
- gene sequencing methods (1)
- gene sequencing techniques (3)
- gene ser311cys (1)
- gene ser9gly polymorphism (2)
- gene ser9gly variant (1)
- gene series (1)

[Show Index](#)
[Previous 200](#)
[Next 200](#)
[Close Index List](#)

[Search Builder Instructions](#)



Click the Search button to carry out the search.

NCBI Resources How To

PubMed.gov
U.S. National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health

Search: PubMed [Save search](#) [Limits](#) [Advanced search](#) [Help](#)

[Display Settings:](#) Summary, 20 per page, Sorted by Recently Added [Send to:](#)

Results: 1 to 20 of 215 << First < Prev Page 1 Next > Last >>

- [COMPARING BACTERIAL COMMUNITIES INFERRED FROM 16S rRNA GENE SEQUENCING AND SHOTGUN METAGENOMICS.](#)
1. Shah N, Tang H, Doak TG, Ye Y.
Pac Symp Biocomput. 2011:165-76.
PMID: 21121044 [PubMed - in process] **Free Article**
[Related citations](#)
- [Detection of WWF2-related Lentisphaerae by 16S rRNA gene sequencing and fluorescence in situ hybridization in landfill leachate.](#)
2. Limam RD, Bouchez T, Chouari R, Li T, Bark... Landoulsi A, Sghir A.
Can J Microbiol. 2010 Oct;56(10):848-52.
PMID: 20962908 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
[Related citations](#)
- [Candidate gene sequencing of LHX2, HESX1, and SOX2 in a large schizencephaly cohort.](#)
3. Mellado C, Poduri A, Gleason D, Elhosary PC, Barry BJ, Partlow JN, Chang BS, Shaw GM, Barkovich AJ, Walsh CA.
Am J Med Genet A. 2010 Nov;152A(11):2736-42.
PMID: 20949537 [PubMed - in process]
[Related citations](#)



In this case, searching for “gene sequencing” in article titles results in over 200 hits. However, you can further narrow your search using additional search terms. PubMed helps us by offering quick access to its controlled vocabulary, called MeSH (Medical Subject Headings). “Controlled vocabulary” means that a fixed and well defined index term is used, irrespective of the wording in the article, so you don’t have to bother about synonyms, suffixes, or even language.

From your results (“gene sequencing” in the title) select one or more hits which have already been indexed for Medline. Click the title to open the abstract; underneath you will find a link to “Publication Types, MeSH Terms, Substances”. This link lists the MeSH terms used in this article.

Detection of WWE2-related Lentisphaerae by 16S rRNA gene sequencing and fluorescence in situ hybridization in landfill leachate.

Limam RD, Bouchez T, Chouari R, Li T, Barkallah J, Landoulsi A, Sghir A.
Cemagref, UR HBAN, Antony, France. rim.driss@laposte.net

Abstract

We collected samples of anaerobic landfill leachate from municipal solid waste landfill (Vert-le-Grand, France) and constructed 16S rRNA clone libraries using primers targeting Planctomycetes and relatives (Pla46F and 1390R). Analyses of 16S rRNA gene sequences resulted in the abundant representation of WWE2-related Lentisphaerae, members of the phylum Lentisphaerae, in the clone library (98% of the retrieved sequences). Although the sequences that are phylogenetically affiliated with the cultured isolate *Victivallis vadensis* were identified (WWE2 subgroup II), the majority of the sequences were affiliated with an uncultured Lentisphaerae lineage (WWE2 subgroup I). We designed oligonucleotides probes targeting the specific 16S rRNA gene regions of those 2 subgroups. Fluorescence in situ hybridization confirmed the abundance of the uncultivated WWE2 subgroup I in our leachate samples.

PMID: 20962908 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

 [Publication Types, MeSH Terms, Substances](#)

Publication Types:

[Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't](#)

MeSH Terms:

[Anaerobiosis](#)

[Bacteria/classification*](#)

[Bacteria/genetics](#)

[Bacteria/isolation & purification*](#)

[Biomass](#)

[DNA, Bacterial/analysis](#)

[DNA, Ribosomal/analysis](#)

[France](#)

[Garbage*](#)

[Genes, rRNA*](#)

[In Situ Hybridization, Fluorescence*](#)

[Molecular Sequence Data](#)

[Phylogeny](#)

[Polymerase Chain Reaction](#)

[RNA, Ribosomal, 16S/genetics](#)

[Refuse Disposal](#)

[Sequence Analysis, DNA](#)

Choose one or several terms that best match the concept you are searching for. Clicking a MeSH term will bring up a small popup window that allows you to:

- immediately search for the term in PubMed
- see the MeSH definition of the term (as well as closely related terms)
- add the term to a PubMed search (in case you want to narrow the search by using several search terms simultaneously)

Note that if you use the MeSH link in this window, you will no longer be in PubMed, but in the MeSH database. When you wish to return to PubMed, either go “Back” in your browser, or reload the PubMed homepage.

We will briefly cover how to navigate in MeSH.

The screenshot shows the MeSH database interface. At the top, there is the NCBI logo and the MeSH logo, with the text "A service of the National Library of Medicine and the National Institutes of Health". Below the logos, there is a navigation bar with tabs for "All Databases", "PubMed", "Nucleotide", "Protein", "Genome", "Structure", and "OM". The search bar contains "MeSH" and the search results are for "Sequence Analysis, DNA". There are buttons for "Limits", "Preview/Index", "History", "Clipboard", and "Details". Below the search bar, there are options for "Display" (Summary), "Show" (20), and "Send to". The results are listed as "All: 3" and "Items 1 - 3 of 3". The first result is "1: [Sequence Analysis, DNA](#)" with a red arrow pointing to it. The second result is "2: [Molecular Sequence Annotation](#)". The third result is "3: [Genomics](#)". Each result includes a brief definition and the year it was introduced.


Items 1 - 3 of 3 One page.

1: [Sequence Analysis, DNA](#) Links
A multistage process that includes cloning, physical mapping, subcloning, determination of the DNA SEQUENCE, and information analysis.
Year introduced: 1993

2: [Molecular Sequence Annotation](#) Links
The addition of descriptive information about the function or structure of a molecular sequence to its MOLECULAR SEQUENCE DATA record.
Year introduced: 2011

3: [Genomics](#) Links
The systematic study of the complete DNA sequences (GENOME) of organisms.
Year introduced: 2001

Clicking on a term in the MeSH results (in this case “Sequence Analysis, DNA”) displays all the information linked to its usage, such as definition, year of introduction, successors, synonyms, etc.

Entrez PubMed
 Overview
 Help | FAQ
 Tutorials
 New/Noteworthy 
 E-Utilities

PubMed Services
 Journals Database
 MeSH Database
 Single Citation Matcher
 Batch Citation Matcher
 Clinical Queries
 Special Queries
 LinkOut
 My NCBI

Related Resources
 Order Documents
 NLM Mobile
 NLM Catalog
 NLM Gateway
 TOXNET
 Consumer Health
 Clinical Alerts
 ClinicalTrials.gov
 PubMed Central

- If making selections (e.g., Subheadings, etc.), use the [Send to Search Box](#) feature to see PubMed records with those specifications.
- Select PubMed under the Links menu to retrieve all records for the MeSH Term.
- Select [NLM MeSH Browser](#) under the Links menu for additional information.



1: Sequence Analysis, DNA

A multistage process that includes cloning, physical mapping, subcloning, determination of the DNA SEQUENCE, and information analysis.
 Year introduced: 1993

Subheadings: This list includes those paired at least once with this heading in MEDLINE and may not reflect current rules for allowable combinations.

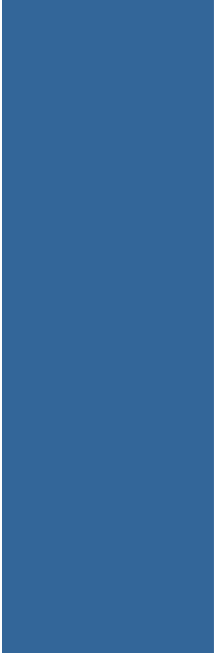
- classification economics ethics history instrumentation methods psychology standards
- statistics and numerical data trends utilization veterinary

- Restrict Search to Major Topic headings only.
- Do Not Explode this term (i.e., do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH tree).

Entry Terms:

- Analyses, DNA Sequence
- DNA Sequence Analyses
- Sequence Analyses, DNA
- Analysis, DNA Sequence
- DNA Sequence Analysis
- Sequence Determinations, DNA
- Determinations, DNA Sequence
- Sequence Determination, DNA
- DNA Sequence Determinations
- DNA Sequencing

When you scroll down, you can also see the term’s level in the hierarchy of the thesaurus. This might help you to identify broader or narrower terms that might be even more appropriate to your search.



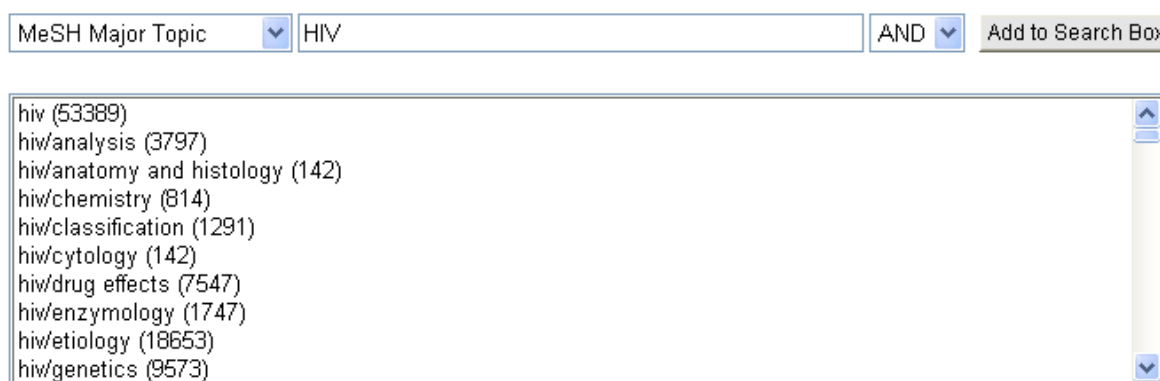
- [Amino Acid Sequence \(1966-1992\)](#)
 - [Base Sequence \(1971-1992\)](#)
- [All MeSH Categories](#)
[Analytical, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Techniques and Equipment Category](#)
[Investigative Techniques](#)
[Genetic Techniques](#)
Sequence Analysis
[High-Throughput Nucleotide Sequencing](#)
[Molecular Sequence Annotation](#)
[Oligonucleotide Array Sequence Analysis](#)
[Genome-Wide Association Study](#)
[Position-Specific Scoring Matrices](#)
[Sequence Analysis, DNA](#)
[DNA Barcoding, Taxonomic](#)
[DNA Contamination](#)
[DNA Mutational Analysis](#)
[Multilocus Sequence Typing](#)
[Sequence Analysis, Protein](#)
[Peptide Mapping +](#)
[Sequence Analysis, RNA](#)

Click “Links” at the upper right hand side to bring up a menu that allows you to transfer the MeSH term to the search box in PubMed. If you select “PubMed Major Topic”, only hits where the term (in this case, “Sequence Analysis”) is in the focus of the paper will be retrieved.

You will now be back in PubMed, where you can continue to use the Advanced Search options.

To combine additional concepts with your search, it is permissible to simply add other words (combined with AND) to the PubMed search box. You may want to incorporate an asterisk in these additional terms to allow for plural or other endings, as in "HIV*".

However, it is highly recommended to use MeSH or even MeSH Major Topic terms, in order to obtain more focused search results.



The screenshot shows a search interface with a dropdown menu for "MeSH Major Topic" containing the term "HIV". To the right of the dropdown is a "MeSH Major Topic" label, a text input field containing "HIV", a dropdown menu set to "AND", and a button labeled "Add to Search Box". Below this is a scrollable list of MeSH terms with their respective counts in parentheses:

- hiv (53389)
- hiv/analysis (3797)
- hiv/anatomy and histology (142)
- hiv/chemistry (814)
- hiv/classification (1291)
- hiv/cytology (142)
- hiv/drug effects (7547)
- hiv/enzymology (1747)
- hiv/etiology (18653)
- hiv/genetics (9573)

MeSH and MeSH Major Topic terms allow you to select Subheadings of the term, like in the last example of the list presented, e.g. the role of genetics in HIV. Selecting the term without Subheadings, like HIV at the top of our list, will result in a search containing HIV in all contexts and with any Subheadings.

It is often helpful to search each concept separately, and then combine the concepts afterwards, using the Search History provided at the bottom of the Advanced Search page. Use the hash sign # to refer to the respective searches, and continue to use AND as a linker for each term.

PubMed Advanced Search

[« Back to PubMed](#)

Search Box [Limits](#) [Details](#) [Help](#)
#16 AND #17

Search Builder

All Fields AND

[Show Index](#)

[Search Builder](#)
[Instructions](#)

Search History

Search	Most Recent Queries	Time	Result
#17	Search "hiv"[MeSH Major Topic]	08:18:33	53389
#16	Search "sequence analysis"[MeSH Major Topic]	08:18:00	31375

Unfortunately, our example search still results in 165 hits –too many for a quick overview.

However, in addition to just adding more search terms, you can also use the Limit function, which allows you to filter your results according to specific criteria.



PubMed.gov
U.S. National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health

Search: PubMed [Save search](#) [Limits](#) [Advanced search](#) [Help](#)

#16 AND #17

[Display Settings:](#) Summary, 20 per page, Sorted by Recently Added

Results: 1 to 20 of 165

<< First

Use fields such as Dates, Languages, and/or Type of Article to reduce the number of hits to a digestible number. Using Limits, you can narrow down your search quickly and effectively.

Limits

Dates	
Published in the Last:	<input type="text" value="Any date"/>

Type of Article	Languages
<input type="checkbox"/> Clinical Trial	<input type="checkbox"/> English
<input type="checkbox"/> Editorial	<input type="checkbox"/> French
<input type="checkbox"/> Letter	<input type="checkbox"/> German
<input type="checkbox"/> Meta-Analysis	<input type="checkbox"/> Italian
<input type="checkbox"/> Practice Guideline	<input type="checkbox"/> Japanese

Species	Sex
<input type="checkbox"/> Humans	<input type="checkbox"/> Male
<input type="checkbox"/> Animals	<input type="checkbox"/> Female

Subsets	Ages
<input type="checkbox"/> AIDS	<input type="checkbox"/> All Infant: birth-23 months
<input type="checkbox"/> Bioethics	<input type="checkbox"/> All Child: 0-18 years
<input type="checkbox"/> Cancer	<input type="checkbox"/> All Adult: 19+ years
<input type="checkbox"/> Complementary Medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> Newborn: birth-1 month
<input type="checkbox"/> Core clinical journals	<input type="checkbox"/> Infant: 1-23 months

Text Options	Search Field Tags
<input type="checkbox"/> Links to full text	Field: <input type="text" value="All Fields"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Links to free full text	
<input type="checkbox"/> Abstracts	

Reset

Search

In addition to the aforementioned search functions, the “My NCBI” button deserves mention.



This function allows you to save searches and have them executed at intervals specified by you. You will be notified by e-mail about any new articles.

The tips we have covered so far will help familiarize you with the basic and intermediate functions of PubMed. Spending a few minutes working with these tools can greatly improve the rate of return on your biomed searches. If you would like to learn more about PubMed, we recommend browsing the PubMed online tutorials.

Using PubMed

[PubMed Quick Start Guide](#)

[Full Text Articles](#)

[PubMed FAQs](#)

[PubMed Tutorials](#)

[New and Noteworthy](#) 



For extensive, in-depth searches, it may be a good idea to work with a professional searcher or librarian.

PubReMiner

PubReMiner is an elegant tool for quickly analyzing data from PubMed. PubReMiner is available free on the Internet at: <http://bioinfo.amc.uva.nl/human-genetics/pubreminer/>

PubMed PubReMiner

Detailed analysis of PubMed Search results

Enter your PubMed Question

Start reminding PubMed for:	<input type="text" value="zur Hausen"/>
Fieldtype:	All
Publicationtype:	All
FromDate:	1995
ToDate:	
AbstractLimit:	1000

Lookup a human gene and use all its synonyms

Lookup Gene:	<input type="text"/>
--------------	----------------------

The search above (“zur Hausen” from 1995 to present) results in the analysis shown here:

[Start New Search](#)

Your query resulted in 103 references

[Goto PubMed with query](#)

Manual adjustment: ZUR HAUSEN 1995:2009/04/02 [DP]

Abstract Limit: 1000 Search with Manual Adjustment

- columns to display
- author standard
 - country
 - journal
 - mesh
 - substance
 - word (ti_ab_mh)
 - year

Click on a hyperlink to add that element to your query and Re-Mine or select terms (OR boxes) and press 'Search Again'
Click on the P to directly goto PubMed and view ALL references for that element

[Save the results as a txt-file](#)

Operator: AND Merge similar words: YES Minimal count: 2 Search Again

#	OR	Year	#	OR	Journal	#	OR	Author	#	Count	OR	Word	#	OR	Mesh	#	OR	Substances
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	2009	15	<input type="checkbox"/>	Int J Cancer	57	<input type="checkbox"/>	ZUR HAUSEN H	98	287	<input type="checkbox"/>	HUMAN *	93	<input type="checkbox"/>	Humans	12	<input type="checkbox"/>	DNA, Viral
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	2008	10	<input type="checkbox"/>	J Virol	41	<input type="checkbox"/>	ZUR HAUSEN A	69	365	<input type="checkbox"/>	CELL *	41	<input type="checkbox"/>	Female	10	<input type="checkbox"/>	RNA, Messenger
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	2007	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oncogene	11	<input type="checkbox"/>	DE VILLIERS EM	68	97	<input type="checkbox"/>	NEOPLASM *	21	<input type="checkbox"/>	Adult	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oncogene Proteins, Viral
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	2006	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cancer Res	10	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROSLF	66	215	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUMOR *	21	<input type="checkbox"/>	Male	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	DNA-Binding Proteins
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	2005	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	J Cancer Res Clin Oncol	8	<input type="checkbox"/>	MELIER CJ	64	277	<input type="checkbox"/>	VIRUS *	20	<input type="checkbox"/>	Middle Aged	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viral Vaccines
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	2004	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	J Clin Pathol	8	<input type="checkbox"/>	STICKELER E	61	179	<input type="checkbox"/>	GENETIC *	17	<input type="checkbox"/>	Animals	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viral Vaccines
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	2003	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	J Natl Cancer Inst	8	<input type="checkbox"/>	VAN DEN BRULE AJ	54	293	<input type="checkbox"/>	PROTEIN *	16	<input type="checkbox"/>	Aged	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	2002	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	J Natl Cancer Inst	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	BLOEMENA E	51	107	<input type="checkbox"/>	INFECT *	12	<input type="checkbox"/>	Immunohistochemistry	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	Viral Proteins
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	2001	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Virology	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	GABRIEL B	50	153	<input type="checkbox"/>	CANCER *	12	<input type="checkbox"/>	Papillomaviridae/genetics	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cyclins
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	2000	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Am J Pathol	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	COY JF	50	129	<input type="checkbox"/>	VIROLOGY	1	-	Papillomaviridae/genetics/metabolism	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tumor Markers, Biological
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	1999	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Br J Cancer	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	GITSCH G	48	200	<input type="checkbox"/>	EXPRESS *	1	-	Papillomaviridae/genetics/pathogenicity	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tumor Suppressor Protein p53
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	1998	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clin Cancer Res	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	JAGER M	47	129	<input type="checkbox"/>	GENE *	1	-	Papillomaviridae/genetics/isolation & purification	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	CDKN1A protein, human
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	1997	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Curr Top Microbiol Immunol	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHMIDT R	41	80	<input type="checkbox"/>	ANALYSE *	1	-	Papillomaviridae/genetics/physiology	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Carcinogens
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	1996	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eur J Cancer	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	SOTO U	41	142	<input type="checkbox"/>	CARCINOMA *	11	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hela Cells	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cyclin-Dependent Kinase Inhibitor p21
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	1995	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gastroenterology	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	VAN BEEK J	41	44	<input type="checkbox"/>	FEMALE *	10	<input type="checkbox"/>	Molecular Sequence Data	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	RNA-Binding Proteins
			2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Semin Cancer Biol	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	DELIUS H	39	106	<input type="checkbox"/>	DNA *	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	Aged, 80 and over			
			2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Virchows Arch	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	DIENES HP	39	91	<input type="checkbox"/>	TYPE *	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tumor Cells, Cultured			
			2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Virchows Arch	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	FINZER P	38	58	<input type="checkbox"/>	PRESENT *	8	<input type="checkbox"/>	Base Sequence			
									36	45	<input type="checkbox"/>	DATA						

The information reads vertically, with each column showing a ranking of one of the parameters (e.g., Journal, Author, and Word). The analysis allows you to see who has published together with the person you are looking for, what the preferred journals are, and when the peak of publications occurred.

It should be remembered, however, that the basis of the data is PubMed, and PubMed does not contain contributions to books, reference works, or congress abstracts.

PubReMiner can also be used to search topics using an asterisk as a wildcard, as in “**genetic variation***” and “**polymorphism***”. The asterisk will cause the search to include plural forms or any other letters there may be. If you expect many hits, it is advisable to limit the search by restricting it to find the keywords only in the title and to show only “Reviews”. These two restrictions will drastically reduce the search results, and should be used with caution.

The search functionality is quite restricted compared with the PubMed database, but is sufficient for a quick search.

PubMed PubReMiner

Detailed analysis of PubMed Search results

Enter your PubMed Question

Start reminding PubMed for:

Fieldtype:

Publicationtype:

FromDate: YYYY/MM/DD (Optional)

ToDate: YYYY/MM/DD (Optional)

AbstractLimit:

The above search produced three hits:

[Start New Search](#) [Help](#)

Your query resulted in 3 references

Manual adjustment:

AbstractLimit:

Click on a hyperlink to add that element to your query and Re-Mine or select terms (OR boxes) and press . Click on the **P** to directly goto PubMed and view ALL references for that element. [Save the results as a txt-file](#)

Operator: Merge similar words: Minimalcount:

# OR Year	# OR Journal	# OR Author	# Count OR Word	# OR Mesh	# OR Substances	# OR Country
<input type="checkbox"/> 2006	<input type="checkbox"/> Am J Physiol Regul Integr Comp Physiol	<input type="checkbox"/> BIANCHI G	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 - FACTOR *	<input type="checkbox"/> Humans	<input type="checkbox"/> Calmodulin-Binding Proteins	<input type="checkbox"/> ITALY
<input type="checkbox"/> 2005	<input type="checkbox"/> Eur J Endocrinol	<input type="checkbox"/> CHANOCK S	<input type="checkbox"/> 12 - GENE *	<input type="checkbox"/> Animals	<input type="checkbox"/> Iodide Peroxidase	<input type="checkbox"/> NETHERLANDS
<input type="checkbox"/> 2003	<input type="checkbox"/> Semin Hematol	<input type="checkbox"/> PEETERS RP	<input type="checkbox"/> 33 - GENETIC *	<input type="checkbox"/> Polymorphism, Genetic	<input type="checkbox"/> Isoenzymes	<input type="checkbox"/> UNITED STATES
		<input type="checkbox"/> VAN DER DEURE WM	<input type="checkbox"/> 8 - HUMAN *	<input type="checkbox"/> Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide	<input type="checkbox"/> Receptors, Thyrotropin	
		<input type="checkbox"/> VISSER TJ	<input type="checkbox"/> 11 - POLYMORPHISM *	<input type="checkbox"/> Calmodulin-Binding Proteins/genetics	<input type="checkbox"/> Sodium	
			<input type="checkbox"/> 10 - VARIE *	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA Mutational Analysis/methods		
			<input type="checkbox"/> 2 - ANIMAL *			

As the text on top of the search results reads, clicking the small blue “P” next to a parameter takes you to PubMed and shows you all references for that parameter. For example, click the “P” next to “Peeters RP” to bring up (in PubMed) all 40 hits referring to the author Peeters RP. Unfortunately, it is not possible to display the complete references for all the hits (in our example, there were 3 hits).

If the number of hits in one parameter is not too high, browsing the hits will lead to the article searched, in this case a review on genetic variation and polymorphisms:

23: [Genetic variation in thyroid hormone pathway genes: polymorphisms in the TSH receptor and the iodothyronine deiodinases.](#)
 Peeters RP, van der Deure WM, Visser TJ.
 Eur J Endocrinol. 2006 Nov;155(5):655-62. Review.
 PMID: 17062880 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
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