SEARCHING PUBMED (SINGLE TERM) USING MESH

© Dr Glenda Myers & Staff
WHSL
May 2012
Where to find the PubMed Database?

- From WHSL’s e-Resources Guide
  - [http://libguides.wits.ac.za/whsl-eresources](http://libguides.wits.ac.za/whsl-eresources)
  - Databases A-Z
  - P (PubMed)

- From the GEMP home page (after login)
  - [http://gemp.health.wits.ac.za/cgi-bin/gemp/gemp-login.pl](http://gemp.health.wits.ac.za/cgi-bin/gemp/gemp-login.pl)

- From the University Library list of e-databases
  - [http://www.wits.ac.za/Library](http://www.wits.ac.za/Library)

- Any of these links will allow full text article access to journals to which WHSL subscribes
- These links will also allow remote full text access with your Library PIN
- Access to PubMed via [www.pubmed.gov](http://www.pubmed.gov) does not allow full text article access
Identify your MeSH Term

- Using the MeSH (Medical Subject Heading Term) in your PubMed search will
  - enhance your search results
  - enable you to refine your search results more precisely
  - help to locate more relevant articles
  - decrease irrelevant information (eg. hearing aids, etc. when AIDS [Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome] is required)

- The MeSH database is available from the PubMed homepage
The MeSH database is also available from the drop-down menu.
Search MeSH for Required Term

MeSH

chronic obstructive lung disease

chronic obstructive lung disease
The MeSH term for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease is Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive.
From the MeSH “tree” at the bottom of the screen, note that *Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive* is more specific (narrower) than *Lung Diseases, Obstructive*, but less specific (broader) than *Bronchitis, Chronic*.

Remember to use the most specific term you can find for your search. If you want to search for chronic bronchitis, then you should click on this term in order to use it rather than use the broader term *Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive*. 
Use the search builder in the MeSH Database to build your search by clicking the box **Add to search builder**.
Click on Search PubMed to search your MeSH term in the PubMed database.
Instead of using the PubMed search builder, you can click on PubMed Major Topic. This will reduce the number of articles retrieved to those where COPD is the major focus of the search.
Results: 1 to 20 of 17747
Number of articles on COPD retrieved reduced from 17747 articles to 14639 articles by using PubMed Major Topic.
Your PubMed search returns 17747 articles on the topic of COPD.

Add filters (formerly limits) to refine (narrow) your search results.
Filters that already appear on the screen are default filters. Click on a filter to activate it against your search results. For example, search for articles that appeared in the last 2 years by clicking on Custom range.
Set your two year custom publication date range and click on apply.
Your custom date range filter is shown as active here and above.
By applying the publication date filter of the last two years, your search results have been reduced from 17747 articles to 4375 articles.
Other Filters

- **Species: Humans/Other Animals**
  - Choose Humans for clinical articles; Other Animals also includes some experimental studies; in vitro studies, etc.

- **Article Types**
  - Eg. Reviews, Systematic Reviews, Practice Guidelines, more...

- **Languages**
  - English, more ...
Additional Filters

- Sex
  - M/F
- Ages
- Journal categories
  - Core clinical journals, nursing journals, dental journals
Every time another filter is activated, your search results will become more specific.
Note that the *Age* filters that appear to the left of the screen are already ticked. If you wish to activate the filter for geriatric patients only, you will need to deselect the ticked filters and tick 80+ only, then apply this filter to your search results.
Ages

- 80 and over: 80+ years
- Adolescent: 13-18 years
- Adult: 19+ years
- Adult: 19-44 years
- Aged: 65+ years
- Child: 0-18 years
- Child: 6-12 years
- Infant: 1-3 months
- Infant: birth-23 months
- Middle Aged + Aged: 45+ years
- Middle Aged: 45-64 years
- Newborn: birth-1 month
- Preschool Child: 2-5 years
- Young Adult: 19-24 years

Apply
The **80+** age filter now appears at the left of your screen, but is not yet activated, and has not yet reduced the number of articles in your search. Click on this filter to activate it.
The age filter you have selected is now active and has reduced the number of articles in your search to 574 (from 4375).
By continuing to add filters specific to your search, you can reduce the number of articles to a select few highly specific articles. This search now has a result of only 12 articles, and shows only review (overview) articles on COPD in English, in relation to geriatric patients.
You can clear active filters at any time during your search, select other filters if you are not satisfied with your search results.
8. Off-pump coronary artery bypass grafting in elderly and high-risk patients--a review.
Cooper EA, Edelman JJ, Wilson MK, Bannon PG, Vallely MP.


10. Airway obstructive diseases in older adults: from detection to treatment.
Diaz-Guzman E, Mannino DM.

11. Vaccination of adults with asthma and COPD.
Pesek R, Lockey R.

Polisena J, Tran K, Cimon K, Hutton B, McGill S, Palmer K, Scott RE.
Airway obstructive diseases in older adults: from detection to treatment.
Diaz-Guzman E, Mannino DM.
Division of Pulmonary, Sleep and Critical Care Medicine, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY, USA.

Abstract
Asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease occur commonly and may overlap among older adults. Smoking, air pollution, and bronchial hyperresponsiveness are the main risk factors. The treatment of these diseases in older adults does not differ from the available guidelines but may be complicated by the presence of comorbidities. Smoking cessation is essential for smokers, and pulmonary rehabilitation must be considered regardless of the age of the patient.

Copyright © 2010 American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology. Published by Mosby, Inc. All rights reserved.
Airway obstructive diseases in older adults: From detection to treatment

Enrique Diaz-Guzman, MD, David M. Mannino, MD

Division of Pulmonary, Sleep and Critical Care Medicine, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky

Received 22 April 2010. Revised 7 July 2010. Accepted 3 August 2010. Available online 4 October 2010.

Asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease occur commonly and may overlap among older adults. Smoking, air pollution, and bronchial hyperresponsiveness are the main risk factors. The treatment of these diseases in older adults does not differ from the available guidelines but may be complicated by the presence of comorbidities. Smoking cessation is essential for smokers, and pulmonary rehabilitation must be considered regardless of the age of the patient.

Key words
Asthma; COPD; elderly; obstructive lung disease