Using MeSH to Search PubMed
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• MeSH – Medical Subject headings
• Focuses the search
  – Term with multiple meanings
    • Cervical (spine or cervix)
    • Aids (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome or Assistive devices)
  – Fewer false hits
• Miss the latest articles
• Use MeSH Database to get MeSH Terms
Two ways to get to the MeSH Database:
1. Select MeSH from the drop down menu and type in your term in the search box.
2. Click on MeSH Database under More Resources
More Resources
MeSH Database

MeSH is the U.S. National Library of Medicine’s controlled vocabulary used for indexing articles for MEDLINE/PubMed. MeSH terminology provides a consistent way to retrieve information that may use different terminology for the same concepts.

- Use the MeSH database to find Medical Subject Heading Terms and build a search strategy.

MeSH database tutorials:
- Searching with the MeSH Database
- Combining MeSH Terms
- Applying Subheadings and other features of the MeSH Database

Good Flash tutorials if you want more help.
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MeSH database tutorials:

- Searching with the MeSH Database
- Combining MeSH Terms
- Applying Subheadings and other features of the MeSH Database
1: **Aspirin**

The prototypical analgesic used in the treatment of mild to moderate pain. It has anti-inflammatory and antipyretic properties and acts as an inhibitor of cyclooxygenase which results in the inhibition of the biosynthesis of prostaglandins. Aspirin also inhibits platelet aggregation and is used in the prevention of arterial and venous thrombosis. (From Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 30th ed, p5)

Year introduced: 1965

2: **Asthma, Aspirin-Induced**

Asthmatic adverse reaction (e.g., BRONCHOCONSTRICTION) to conventional NSAIDS including aspirin use.

Year introduced: 2010

3: **Bleeding Time**

Duration of blood flow after skin puncture. This test is used as a measure of capillary and platelet function.


4: **Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal**

Anti-inflammatory agents that are not steroids. In addition to anti-inflammatory actions, they have analgesic, antipyretic, and platelet-inhibitory actions. They are used primarily in the treatment of chronic arthritic conditions and certain soft tissue disorders associated with pain and inflammation. They act by blocking the synthesis of prostaglandins by inhibiting cyclooxygenase, which converts arachidonic acid to prostaglandins, and hence prevents the inhibitory effect of prostaglandins on reuptake of norepinephrine in the sympathetic nervous system.
Check the box and then click on links and either PubMed or PubMed Major Topic if you want to search the general term.
Click on the term to go to the full record to see more information and to select subheadings.

1. **Aspirin**
   
   The prototypical analgesic used in the treatment of mild to moderate pain. It has anti-inflammatory and antipyretic properties and acts as an inhibitor of cyclooxygenase which results in the inhibition of the biosynthesis of prostaglandins. Aspirin also inhibits platelet aggregation and is used in the prevention of arterial and venous thrombosis. (From Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 30th ed, p5)
   
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4. **Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal**
   
   Anti-inflammatory agents that are not steroids. In addition to anti-inflammatory actions, they have analgesic, antipyretic, and platelet-inhibitory actions. They are used primarily in the treatment of chronic arthritic conditions and certain soft tissue disorders associated with pain and inflammation. They act by blocking the synthesis of prostaglandins by inhibiting cyclooxygenase, which converts arachidonic acid to thromboxane A2 and prostaglandins. Inhibition of cyclooxygenase increases the formation of thromboxane A2, which increases platelet aggregation and vasoconstriction.
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: Aspirin

The prototypical analgesic used in the treatment of mild to moderate pain. It has anti-inflammatory and antipyretic properties and acts as an inhibitor of cyclooxygenase which results in the inhibition of the biosynthesis of prostaglandins. Aspirin also inhibits platelet aggregation and is used in the prevention of arterial and venous thrombosis. (From Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 30th ed, p5)
Year introduced: 1965

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

- administration and dosage
- adverse effects
- agonists
- analogs and derivatives
- analysis
- antagonists and inhibitors
- blood
- cerebrospinal fluid
- chemical synthesis
- chemistry
- classification
- contraindications
- diagnostic use
- economics
- history
- immunology
- isolation and purification
- metabolism
- pharmacokinetics
- pharmacology
- physiology
- poisoning
- radiation effects
- standards
- supply and distribution
- therapeutic use
- therapy
- toxicity
- urine

Restrict Search to Major Topic headings only.
Since this is the first term you can select either Search Box with AND or Search Box with OR.
Either click on the Search PubMed button to search your terms to PubMed or type a second term, which can be combined with your first term, in the search box at the top of the page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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- 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 [NLMeSH Browser](#) under the Links menu for additional information.

**1: Aspirin**

The prototypical analgesic used in the treatment of mild to moderate pain. It has anti-inflammatory and antipyretic properties and acts as an inhibitor of cyclooxygenase which results in the inhibition of the biosynthesis of prostaglandins. Aspirin also inhibits platelet aggregation and is used in the prevention of arterial and venous thrombosis. (From Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 30th ed, p5) Year introduced: 1965.
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. Myocardial Infarction

NECROSIS of the MYOCARDIUM caused by an obstruction of the blood supply to the heart (CORONARY CIRCULATION).
Year introduced: 1979

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

- blood
- cerebrospinal fluid
- chemically induced
- chemistry
- classification
- complications
- congenital
- diagnosis
- diet therapy
- drug therapy
- economics
- embryology
- enzymology
- epidemiology
- ethology
- etiology
- genetics
- history
- immunology
- legislation and jurisprudence
- metabolism
- microbiology
- mortality
- nursing
- parasitology
- pathology
- physiology
- physiopathology
- prevention and control
- psychology
- radiography
- radionuclide imaging
- radiotherapy
- rehabilitation
- surgery
- therapy
- ultrasonography
- urine
- 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).
Explode or Not?

- **Explode**
  - Default in PubMed
  - Includes narrower terms under your term
    - Includes specific forms of Myocardial Infarction
- **Do not Explode**
  - Searches only your term
    - Only searches general Myocardial infarction
Since you want to “and “ the term heart attack with aspirin you must select “ Search Box with And” from the from the “Send To” drop down menu.

Click Search PubMed to search these terms in PubMed
Alternative method: send each term separately from MeSH then combine using the History function.
The End