Journey into the Story of Henrietta Lacks...

On October 19th, OUWB Diversity & Multicultural Affairs and the library partnered to host a presentation and discussion of *The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks* by Rebecca Skloot, which chronicles the story of the woman behind the HeLa cell line and her everlasting impact on science and medicine. During Henrietta’s fight with cervical cancer, her physicians took her cells without her knowledge. These cells were the first to be successfully stored and grown in culture and have been used for the testing of nuclear radiation, space exploration and the development of the polio vaccine. Participants in the event had the opportunity to discuss medical research protocol and standards, medical ethics, informed consent, and patient rights from the time of Henrietta in the 1950s to the present. The discussion proved a very lively one, bringing together the opinions and perspectives of OUWB-affiliated faculty, physicians, & staff, Kresge Library faculty and staff, as well as representatives of other university offices, such as the Grants Office.

*Missed this event? We will be hosting a second Henrietta Lacks program during Winter 2012; date, time, and location to be announced*
November is National Diabetes Month

Diabetes is a devastating disease that now affects nearly 26 million American citizens. It is the seventh leading cause of death in the U.S. and accounts for more than $174 billion in annual health expenditures. Even more concerning, the CDC estimates that more than one-third of U.S. adults – another 79 million people – are pre-diabetic and therefore at risk of developing type 2 diabetes, heart disease and stroke.

November has been designated as National Diabetes Month in order to raise awareness, provide education and encourage Americans to make the lifestyle changes necessary to prevent or manage this disease. For more information, visit the National Diabetes Education Program, the MedlinePlus Diabetes Topic Page, or the American Diabetes Association. These non-profit websites provide access to high-quality authoritative information without the advertisements that you find on commercial sites like WebMD.

For more information on the incidence and prevalence of diabetes, check out the “National Diabetes Statistics, 2011” page on the National Diabetes Information Clearinghouse (NDIC) web site.

Check out the new Graphics Search in UpToDate!

UpToDate from Wolters Kluwer now features a graphics search! Select ‘Graphics’ from the dropdown menu on the search homepage and you can search over 23,000 graphics, including pictures, tables, illustrations, diagrams, graphs, and algorithms. You may also export, print, and email the graphics. Images are copyrighted but may be used without permission for non-commercial teaching purposes as long as all copyright notices and accompanying disclaimers remain attached and credit is given to UpToDate.

Authoritative Websites for Diabetes Information

For Patients & Consumers:
- National Diabetes Education Program — Maintained by the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and more than 200 public and private organizations.
- American Diabetes Association

For Health Care Professionals:
- National Diabetes Information Clearinghouse (NDIC) — find concise, reliable information on the disease, treatments, complications, statistics, clinical trials, and more.
Highlighted faculty publications


  “C-Ribosyl imidazo[2,1-f][1,2,4]triazines and 3-[2-(3-carboxyphenyl)-ethyl]-3,6,7,8-tetrahydroimidazo[4,5-d][1,3]diazepin-8-ols represent two classes of known AMP deaminase inhibitors. A combination of the aglycone from the former class with the ribose phosphate mimic from the latter led to the 3-[2-(3-carboxyphenyl) ethylimidazo[2,1-f][1,2,4]triazines, which represent a new class of AMP deaminase inhibitors. The best compound, 3-[2-(3-carboxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthyl)-ethyl]imidazo[2,1-f][1,2,4]triazine (8), was a good inhibitor of all three human AMPD recombinant isozymes (AMPD1, AMPD2, and AMPD3; IC50=0.9-5.7 \(\mu\)M) but a poor inhibitor of the plant recombinant enzyme (Arabidopsis FAC1; IC50=200 \(\mu\)M).”


  “Tapentadol is a novel opioid agent with a dual mode of analgesic action. The inhibition of norepinephrine combined with moderate opioid agonist activity results in fewer gastrointestinal adverse effects compared with equianalgesic doses of oxycodone. Having no active metabolites and minimal protein binding, tapentadol provides improved tolerability with a lower potential for pharmacokinetic drug-drug interactions or accumulation with

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**Mark your Calendars for the Library’s upcoming Brown Bag Lunch Series!**

Thank you to those faculty who participated in our survey! Please join us in Kresge Library 100 from 12:00-1:00pm for the following one-hour development workshops:

- **Tuesday, November 15: MyNCBI**
  
  *Nancy Bulgarelli will introduce MyNCBI and teach you how to customize your PubMed search interface, save your searches, and set up automatic email alerts for new articles!*

- **Tuesday, December 13: Keeping up with the Literature**
  
  *Stephanie Swanberg will share strategies for keeping abreast of the latest research and news using RSS, MyNCBI, and PubMed!*

  *Stay Tuned for ‘Accessing Resources from your Desktop’ and ‘PubMed v. Google Scholar’ coming in January and February 2012!*
Revisiting...Capstone: Searching PubMed

Now that you’ve had an introduction to searching PubMed, we’ll revisit some tips and tricks that can help you strategize your literature search and review for your Capstone proposal!

- PubMed is a premier resource for answering foreground/clinical questions related to a patient scenario.
- Once you have dissected your patient problem using the PICO analysis, use each of your PICO concepts to strategize the terms and limits you will use to conduct the search.
- Remember to conduct two separate searches if you are looking for publications with the best evidence using Limits. Select the limits ‘Meta-Analysis’ and ‘Randomized Controlled Trial’ under Type of Article in one search and ‘Systematic Reviews’ under Subsets in a separate search.

**PubMed Quick Reference Guide**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boolean Operators</th>
<th>AND — narrows search, results must contain all terms; OR — broadens search, results must contain at least one term; NOT — eliminates terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MeSH</td>
<td>PubMed’s controlled vocabulary assigned to each article; helps you identify relevant articles in your topic efficiently; use the MeSH Database to add MeSH terms to your search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truncation</td>
<td>Use an asterisk (<em>) to locate all terms with a common root (ie: pharm</em> — pharmacy, pharmaceutical, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send To</td>
<td>Select and add citations to MyNCBI directly from your search results list; email results to yourself, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic Term Explosion</td>
<td>PubMed automatically searches all concepts under a term in the MeSH hierarchy (ie: searching ‘eye’ will also search eyelashes, eyelids, retina, etc); when adding MeSH terms to the search builder in the MeSH Database, you may select to not include terms found below that term</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Questions, Comments, or News Items? Contact our editor, Stephanie Swanberg, at swanberg@oakland.edu