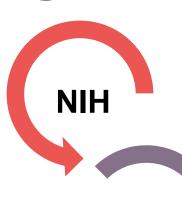


Introduction



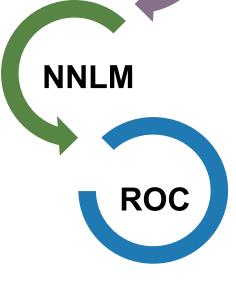
About NNLM / Organizational Structure

National Institutes of Health Nation's leading research agency



National Library of Medicine World's largest biomedical library

Network of the National Library of Medicine Outreach program of the NLM



NLM

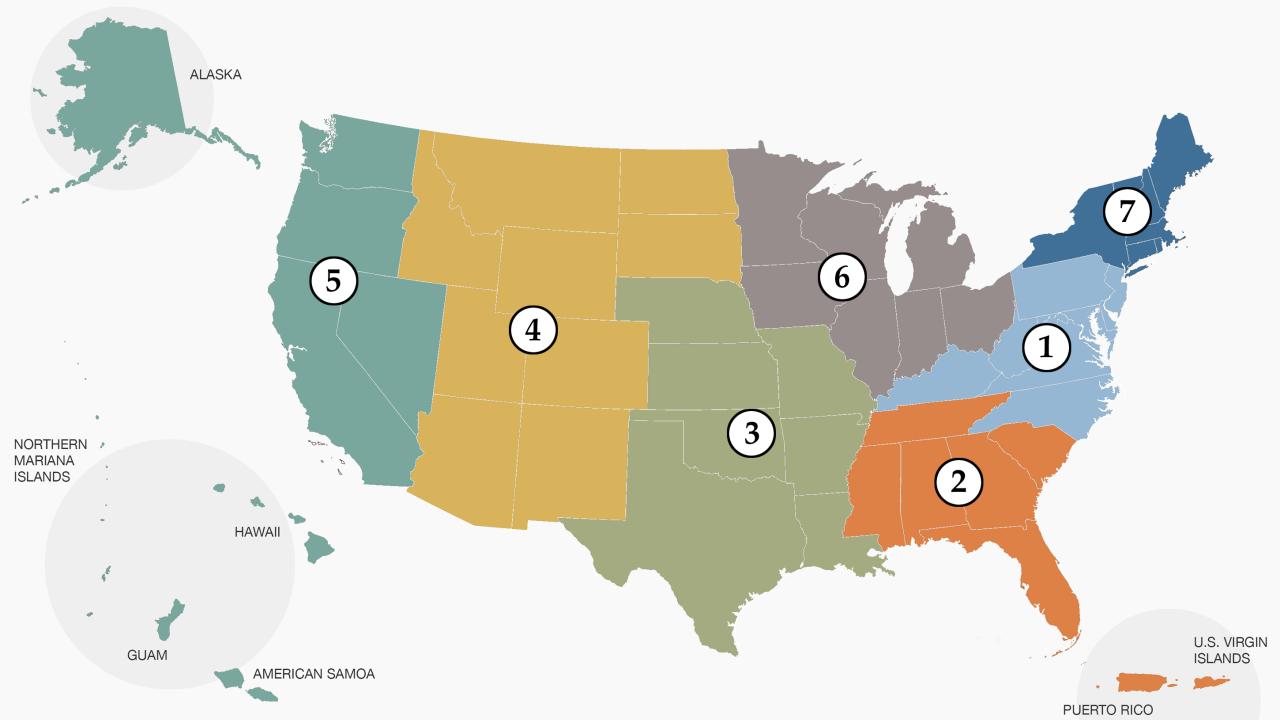
Regions, Offices, and Centers

7 regional medical libraries

3 national offices

4 national centers





NNLM Region 1





Agenda

What is PubMed? **PubMed Features** How to get help



What's in PubMed?





Does PubMed have Full Text?

- Links available from the publisher
- Links from PubMed Central (PMC)



Finding the original research





What Do We Know About this Article?

Steroid inhalers commonly used to prevent asthma attacks may not work any better than a placebo for many people with mild asthma, according to recent research.

Synthetic corticosteroids mimic the steroid hormone cortisol, reducing inflammation in the airways. But the drug targets a type of inflammation that may be found in far fewer patients than previously thought, research in a recent issue of the New England Journal of Medicine finds. Among patients age 12 and older in the study who had mild, persistent asthma, more than half did just as well, or better, on a placebo as they did on a steroid inhaler.

"We're suggesting that it's time to reevaluate what the standard recommended form of treatment is for these milder patients," says Stephen Lazarus, a pulmonologist at the University of California, San_Francisco, and the study's lead author.



SHOTS - HEALTH NEWS

Testosterone May Help

Protect Men From Asthma



Thank you! Questions?

