Welcome
Introductions

Alexandria Brackett
Clinical Support Librarian and Coordinator of Search Services

Janene Batten
Nursing Librarian

Yale Harvey Cushing/John Hay Whitney Medical Library
Hospital Librarian’s Guide to NLM

Nursing and Allied Health Resources
Session Objectives

- Increase awareness of NLM tools and resources for supporting hospital librarians.
- Encourage the use of established search strategies in support of nursing research and patient care.
- Demonstrate how hospital librarians can navigate NLM resources to stay on top of higher demands for service with limited resources.
Focus

- PubMed
  - Clinical Queries
  - Topic Specific Queries
- MedlinePlus
- LactMed
A nurse walks into your library wanting more information to help with a plan for patient care, including information to give their patient.

The patient has type 2 diabetes and is one month pregnant. She is worried that her diabetes might affect the baby’s health in utero and later with breastfeeding.
PubMed Labs


PubMed.gov

Search PubMed

Advanced

PubMed® comprises more than 30 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full-text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites.
Oral Hygiene in Intensive Care Unit Patients With Photodynamic Therapy: Study Protocol for Randomised Controlled Trial

Prospective, Randomised, Controlled Study Evaluating Early Modification of Oral Microbiota Following Admission to the Intensive Care Unit and Oral Hygiene With Chlorhexidine

Oral Care in Ventilated Intensive Care Unit Patients: Observing Nursing Behavior Through Standardization of Oral Hygiene Tool Placement

Controlling the Diffusion of Multidrug-Resistant Organisms in Intensive Care Units.
Kerneis S and Lucet JC. Semin Respir Crit Care Med 2019. PMID 31585481

The prevalence of multidrug-resistant organisms (MDROs) in intensive care units (ICUs) is increasing worldwide, with very large variations across countries, microorganisms, and settings. Selective oral and digestive decontaminations have shown positive impact on clinical outcomes in ICUs with low levels of antibiotic resistance, but raised ecological concerns in high-prevalence settings.
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Find

Advanced Search

Clinical Queries

Single Citation Matcher
diabetes AND (breast feed* OR breastfeed*)
PubMed Clinical Queries

Results of searches on this page are limited to specific clinical research areas. For comprehensive searches, use PubMed directly.

Clinical Study Categories
- diabetes AND (breast feed* OR breastfeed*)

Systematic Reviews
- Association of Maternal Lactation With Diabetes and Hypertension: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis.
- Interventions for supporting the initiation and continuation of breastfeeding among women who are overweight or obese.
  Fair JF, Ford GL, Soltanl H.

Medical Genetics
- Factors Influencing Atopic Dermatitis Incidence in Offspring.
  Ya S, Mo X, Liu J, Yan F, Chen D.
- HLA-B*08 Carry a Risk for Type 1 Diabetes among Cow's Milk Exposed Egyptian Infants and Unmarked Linkage Disequilibrium with DRB3-DQA1*05-DQB1*02 Haplotype.
  El-Amir M, El-Fakry MA, ELAbd A, EL-Molgary TT, JI.

Temporal development of the gut microbiome in early childhood from the TEDDY study.
- The human gut microbiome in early-onset type 1 diabetes from the TEDDY study.
Dopamine agonists in prolactinomas: when to withdraw?
Souto R, Belo S, Canavolo D.
Pituitary. 2019 Sep 25; Epub 2019 Sep 25.

Are Viruses and Parasites linked to Celiac Disease? A question that still has no definite answer.

Early-life factors contributing to type 1 diabetes.
Craig ME, Kim KW, Isaacs SR, Penno MA, Hamilton-Williams EE, Couper JJ, Rawlinson WD.

Prevalence and associated factors of breastfeeding in women with gestational diabetes in a University Hospital in Thailand.
Jirakashit P, Panichyawat N, Chotungrote B, Mal A.

Obesity risk factors in American Indians and Alaska Natives: a systematic review.

Effect of different dietary patterns on glycemic control in individuals with type 2 diabetes mellitus: a systematic review.
de Carvalho GB, Dias-Vasconcelos NL, Santos RKF, Brandão-Lima PN, da Silva DG, Pires LY.

Association of Maternal Lactation With Diabetes and Hypertension: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis.

Interventions for supporting the initiation and continuation of breastfeeding among women who are overweight or obese.
Fair FJ, Ford GL, Soltani H.

Factors Influencing Atopic Dermatitis Incidence in Offspring of Parents Exposed Egyptian Infants and Unmarked Linkage Disequilibrium with DR3-DQA1*05-DQB1*02 Haplotype.
El-Amir NI, El-Feky NA, El-Abd A, El-Melegy TT, JI.

Temporal development of the gut microbiome in early childhood from the TEDDY study.

The human gut microbiome in early-onset type 1 diabetes from the TEDDY study.
Clinical Study Categories

Category: Prognosis
Scope: Narrow

Results: 5 of 231

Determinants of intramyocellular lipid accumulation in early childhood.

Early-life factors contributing to type 1 diabetes.
Craig ME, Kim KW, Bostrom SR, Fosco MA, Hamilton-Williams EE, Cooper JJ, Rainard H.

Associations of fat mass and fat-free mass accretion in infancy with body composition and cardiometabolic risk markers at 5 years: The Ethiopian IABC birth cohort study.

Associations Between Purity, Breastfeeding, and Risk of Maternal Type 2 Diabetes Among Postmenopausal Women.

Antibiotic use during pregnancy and childhood overweight: A population-based nationwide cohort study.
Jose T, Morgen CS, Harries MC, Sorensen TID, Aajlev TA, Ahrensberg JC, Affn KH.

See all (231)

Systematic Reviews

Results: 5 of 40

Association of Maternal Lactation With Diabetes and Hypertension: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis.

Interventions for supporting the initiation and continuation of breastfeeding among women who are overweight or obese.
Faix FJ, Ford GL, Soltam M.

Obesity risk factors in American Indians and Alaska Natives: a systematic review.

Effect of different dietary patterns on glycemic control in individuals with type 2 diabetes mellitus: A systematic review.
de Carvalho GB, Dias-Vasconcelos NL, Santos RF, Brandão-Lima LM, da Silva DG, Pires LV.

Infant milk-feeding practices and diabetes outcomes in offspring: a systematic review.

See all (40)

Medical Genetics

Results: 5 of 117

Factors Influencing Atopic Dermatitis Incidence in Offspring.
Ye S, Mo X, Liu J, Yan F, Chen D.

HLA-B*08 Carry a Risk for Type 1 Diabetes among Cow’s Milk Exposed Egyptian Infants and Unmarked Linkage Disequilibrium with DR3-DQA1*06-DQB1*02 Haplotype.
El-Aini M, El-Feky MA, EL-Abd A, El-Mohy TT, JI.

Temporal development of the gut microbiome in early childhood from the TEDDY study.

The human gut microbiome in early-onset type 1 diabetes from the TEDDY study.

Early Infant Diet and Islet Autonomy in the TEDDY Study.

See all (117)

This column displays citations pertaining to topics in medical genetics. See more filter information.
(Prognosis/Narrow[filter]) AND (diabetes AND (breast feed* OR breastfeed*))
Up Next:
Topic Specific Queries
Scenario: The patient has type 2 diabetes and is one month pregnant. She is worried that her diabetes might affect the baby’s health in utero and later with breastfeeding.
PubMed® Special Queries
Directory of Topic-Specific PubMed Queries
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Limits search to the PubMed AIDS subset. View search strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioethics</td>
<td>A PubMed Bioethics subset search. View search strategy. See also Bioethics Information Resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>Limits search to the PubMed Cancer subset. View search strategy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Complementary Medicine</td>
<td>Limits search to the PubMed Complementary Medicine subset. View search strategy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Developmental and Reproductive Toxicology (BART)</td>
<td>A PubMed Developmental and Reproductive Toxicology search. View search strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dietary Supplements</td>
<td>Limits search to the PubMed Dietary Supplements subset. View search strategy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Disparities</td>
<td>A PubMed Health Disparities search. View search strategy. See also Health Disparities Information Resources.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Literacy</td>
<td>A PubMed Health Literacy search. View search strategy. See also links to other Health Literacy Information Resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of Medicine</td>
<td>Limits search to the PubMed History of Medicine subset. View search strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Reporting Guidelines and Initiatives</td>
<td>A PubMed Research Reporting Guidelines search. View search strategy. See also links to organizations responsible for developing the guidelines and more information.</td>
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<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>A PubMed Smallpox search. View search strategy. See also Smallpox Information Resources.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toxicology</td>
<td>Limits search to the PubMed Toxicology subset. View search strategy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Veterinary Science</td>
<td>Limits search to the PubMed Veterinary Science subset. View search strategy. See also Veterinary Information Resources.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Additional Search Queries / Interfaces</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALTBIB</td>
<td>Provides a PubMed interface to search animal alternatives for biomedical research and testing</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAM on PubMed</td>
<td>Provides information on searching for complementary and alternative medicine citations in PubMed</td>
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<tr>
<td>MedlinePlus Health Topics</td>
<td>Provides several search mechanisms for searching for health topics of interest to the general public in PubMed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Institutes of Health Funding Support</td>
<td>Provides a search in PubMed for citations designated as funded by NIH Institutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retracted Publication</td>
<td>Provides a search in PubMed for all citations designated as a retracted publication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOXNET</td>
<td>Provides a series of toxicological databases, several of which include a PubMed search option/function</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal Collections</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Core clinical journals</td>
<td>Limits search to the PubMed Core clinical journal subset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental journals</td>
<td>Limits search to the PubMed Dental journal subset. Includes records from the subset of MEDLINE Dental journals (see list of dental journals in NLM Catalog) and individual records selected by indexers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing Journals</td>
<td>Limits search to the PubMed Nursing Journals. Includes records from the subset of MEDLINE Nursing journals (see list of nursing journals in NLM Catalog) and individual records selected by indexers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinicians and Health Services Researchers Queries</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Queries</strong></td>
<td>A search interface to find citations in the areas of:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>● <strong>Clinical Study Categories</strong>: Find citations corresponding to a specific clinical study category.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● <strong>Systematic Reviews</strong>: Find citations for systematic reviews, meta-analyses, reviews of clinical trials, evidence-based medicine, consensus development conferences, and guidelines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>● <strong>Medical Genetics</strong>: Find citations related to various topics in medical genetics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electronic Health Records</strong></td>
<td>A PubMed Electronic Health Records search. View search strategy. See also Electronic Health Records Information Resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comparative Effectiveness Research</strong></td>
<td>Specialized searches of published research and research in progress to help inform investigations of comparative effectiveness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Services Research (HSR) Queries</strong></td>
<td>A search interface to find PubMed citations relating to health care quality or to health care costs, e.g.: Appropriateness; Process assessment; Outcomes assessment; Costs; Economics; Qualitative research; and Quality Improvement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Healthy People 2020</strong></td>
<td>An interface providing searches - Structured Evidence Queries (SEQs) - to retrieve citations to published literature related to Healthy People 2020 topic areas and objectives.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Healthy People 2020 Structured Evidence Queries

Practice Informed by Research. This resource provides pre-formulated PubMed search strategies to find published literature to support achieving Healthy People 2020 objectives.

VIEW BY TOPIC AREA

+ ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES
+ ADOLESCENT HEALTH
+ ARTHRITIS, OSTEOPOROSIS, AND CHRONIC BACK CONDITIONS
+ BLOOD DISORDERS AND BLOOD SAFETY
+ CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE
+ DEMENTIAS, INCLUDING ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE
+ DIABETES
+ EARLY AND MIDDLE CHILDHOOD

About HP2020

The National Library of Medicine (NLM), National Institutes of Health (NIH), and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, have worked together to develop preformulated search strategies (structured evidence queries) that search high-quality, peer-reviewed scientific literature to identify research evidence for selected Healthy People 2020 objectives.

These one-click strategies search PubMed, an NLM database that provides access to millions of citations from MEDLINE, life science and public health journals, and online books. PubMed includes links to many sites providing full text articles and other related resources. Click on the topic areas listed above to link to specific search strategies.

This site is supported by the NLM, the assistance of the collaboration, Partners in Information Access for the Public Health Workforce. Your feedback is important to this project and will be greatly appreciated.

To share the resource with colleagues and staff, this handout provides a project overview.
DIABETES

D-1 Reduce the annual number of new cases of diagnosed diabetes in the population (Objective D-1)

D-2.1 Reduce the rate of all-cause mortality among the population with diabetes (Objective D-2.1all-cause)

D-2.2 Reduce the rate of cardiovascular disease deaths in persons with diagnosed diabetes (Objective D-2.2)

D-3 Reduce the diabetes death rate (Objective D-3)

D-4 Reduce the rate of lower extremity amputations in persons with diagnosed diabetes (Objective D-4)

D-5 Improve glycemic control among the population with diagnosed diabetes (Objective D-5)

D-6 Improve lipid control among persons with diagnosed diabetes (Objective D-6)

D-7 Increase the proportion of the population with diagnosed diabetes whose blood pressure is under control (Objective D-7)

D-8 Increase the proportion of persons with diagnosed diabetes who have at least an annual dental examination (Objective D-8)
Scenario: A nurse wants more information to help educate their patient who has type 2 diabetes and is one month pregnant.

D-14 Increase the proportion of persons with diagnosed diabetes who receive formal diabetes education (Objective D-14)


A systematic review exploring characteristics of lifestyle modification interventions in newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes for delivery in community pharmacy. Katangwe T, Bhattacharya D, Twiga MJ.
1. Enhancing diabetes care through care coordination, telemedicine, and education: Evaluation of a rural pilot program.
   McLendon SF, Wood FG, Stanley N.
   PMID: 30686661
   Similar articles

2. Diabetes knowledge of primary health care and specialist nurses in a major urban area.
   Daly BM, Arroll B, Scragg RKR.
   PMID: 30302838
   Similar articles

   Pinchera B, Dellolaciono D, Lawless CA.
   PMID: 30145641
   Similar articles

4. Using qualitative data to enhance our understanding of the reasons young people decline structured diabetes education programmes.
   Coates V, Horigan G, Carey M, Davies M.
   PMID: 29752855
   Similar articles

5. Improving the documentation process for referrals into diabetes education: A quality improvement project.
   Similar articles
Up Next: MedlinePlus
Diabetes is a disease in which your blood glucose, or blood sugar, levels are too high. Glucose comes from the foods you eat. Insulin is a hormone that helps the glucose get into your cells to give them energy. With type 1 diabetes, your body does not make insulin. With type 2 diabetes, the more common type, your body does not make or use insulin well. Without enough insulin, the glucose stays in your blood. You can also have prediabetes. This means that your blood sugar is higher than normal but not high enough to be called diabetes. Having prediabetes puts you at a higher risk of getting type 2 diabetes.

Over time, having too much glucose in your blood can cause serious problems. It can damage your eyes, kidneys, and nerves. Diabetes can also cause heart disease, stroke and even the need to remove a limb. Pregnant women can also get diabetes, called gestational diabetes.
Diabetes
Also called: Diabetes mellitus, DM

Summary
Diabetes is a disease in which your blood glucose, or blood sugar, levels are too high. Glucose comes from the foods you eat. Insulin is a hormone that helps the glucose get into your cells to give them energy. In diabetes, there is too little insulin or the body does not respond to insulin properly. Glucose then stays in the blood. Over time, high blood glucose can damage other parts of the body. This can lead to vision problems, nerve problems, heart disease, stroke, kidney disease, and circulation problems.
Patient Handouts

- **A1C test** (Medical Encyclopedia)
  Also in Spanish

- **Blood sugar test - blood** (Medical Encyclopedia)
  Also in Spanish

- **Diabetes** (Medical Encyclopedia)
  Also in Spanish

- **Diabetes - keeping active** (Medical Encyclopedia)
  Also in Spanish

- **Diabetes - low blood sugar - self-care** (Medical Encyclopedia)
  Also in Spanish

- **Diabetes - tests and checkups** (Medical Encyclopedia)
  Also in Spanish

- **Diabetes - when you are sick** (Medical Encyclopedia)
  Also in Spanish

- **Diabetes and exercise** (Medical Encyclopedia)
  Also in Spanish

- **Diabetes myths and facts** (Medical Encyclopedia)
  Also in Spanish

- **Giving an insulin injection** (Medical Encyclopedia)
  Also in Spanish

- **High blood sugar - self-care** (Medical Encyclopedia)
  Also in Spanish
Diabetes and Pregnancy

Diabetes is a disease in which your blood glucose, or blood sugar, levels are too high. When you are pregnant, high blood sugar levels are not good for your baby.

About seven out of every 100 pregnant women in the United States get gestational diabetes. Gestational diabetes is diabetes that happens for the first time when a woman is pregnant. Most of the time, it goes away after you have your baby. But it does increase your risk for developing type 2 diabetes later on. Your child is also at risk for obesity and type 2 diabetes.

(Read more)

Results 1 - 10 of 1,622 for diabetes pregnancy

1. Diabetes and Pregnancy (National Library of Medicine)
   ... possible before and during pregnancy. Either type of diabetes during pregnancy increases the chances of problems for you and ... https://medlineplus.gov/diabetesandpregnancy.html - Health Topics

2. Pre-existing diabetes and pregnancy
   https://medlineplus.gov/ency/patientinstructions/000969.htm - Medical Encyclopedia

3. Diabetes and Pregnancy Easy-to-Read (National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases)
   ... could I develop during pregnancy because of my diabetes? Pregnancy can worsen
Pregnancy and Prenatal Care

During your pregnancy, you will work with a health care team to make sure you and your baby remain healthy. Because your pregnancy is considered high-risk, you will work with an obstetrician who specializes in high-risk pregnancies (maternal-fetal medicine specialist). This provider may do tests to check your baby’s health. The tests may be done at any time while you are pregnant. You will also work with a diabetes educator and dietician.

During pregnancy, as your body changes and your baby grows, your blood glucose levels will change. Being pregnant also makes it hard to notice symptoms of low blood sugar. So you will need to monitor your blood sugar as often as 8 or 10 times a day to make sure you stay in your target range. You may be asked to use continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) during this time.

Here are common target blood sugar goals during pregnancy:

- Fasting: Less than 95 mg/dL
- One hour: Less than 120 mg/dL
- Two hour: Less than 140 mg/dL

Ask your provider what your target blood sugar level will be.

You will need to learn how to monitor your blood sugar at home. Follow the instructions provided by your healthcare provider.

Pregnant women should eat a healthy diet. Include:

- Plenty of fruits and vegetables
- Moderately cooked meats and fish
- Moderate amounts of dairy products with low fat content
- Fewer high-calorie, high-fat foods
- Wine in moderation if your doctor allows

References


Review Date 6/18/2019
Up Next:
LactMed
Scenario: The patient has type 2 diabetes and is one month pregnant. She is worried that her diabetes medication might affect the baby's while breastfeeding.
Results in this book: 1 to 20 of 31

Drugs and Lactation Database (LactMed) [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US); 2006.

**Metformin.**
1. Show details (3)

2. **Linagliptin.**
   ‣ Show details (1)

3. **Dapagliflozin.**
   ‣ Show details (1)

4. **Acetohexamide.**
   ‣ Show details (1)

5. **Nateglinide.**
   ‣ Show details (1)
Metformin

Last Revision: October 31, 2018.
Estimated reading time: 5 minutes

CASRN: 657-24-9

Drug Levels and Effects

Summary of Use during Lactation

Data from well-conducted studies indicate that metformin levels in milk are low and infants would receive less than 0.5% of their mother's weight-adjusted dosage. Milk metformin levels are relatively constant during maternal metformin use, so timing of breastfeeding with respect to the administration times is of little benefit. Although the dose in milk is low, metformin is sometimes detectable in low levels in the serum of breastfed infants. One sizeable prospective study found no adverse effects in breastfed infants. Metformin should be used with caution while nursing newborn and premature infants and those with renal impairment.

Drug Levels

Maternal Levels: Seven women (time postpartum not stated) were taking metformin with a median dose of 1500 mg daily. No peak or trough concentrations were measured, but the concentrations were low. Some breastfed infants had metformin in their sera.
Effects in Breastfed Infants

Seven infants aged 5 to 25 months whose mothers were taking metformin (start date and duration not stated) were judged to be healthy with growth and development progressing as expected. Two of the infants also had normal Denver Developmental Screening tests.[1]

Three infants aged 2, 5 and 14 months whose mothers were taking metformin 500 mg twice daily had no detectable adverse effects from metformin.[3]

In 3 breastfed (extent not stated) infants aged 10 to 11 days postpartum whose mothers were taking an average metformin dosage of 9.6 mg/kg (range 7.5 to 12.4 mg/kg) daily, none of the infants had low blood glucose levels. Their mothers reported no adverse reactions in the infants.[4]

Ninety-two mothers of 111 infants were treated with metformin in a mean dosage of 2.2 grams daily (range 1.5 to 2.55 mg daily) throughout pregnancy and postpartum. A 6-month, nonrandomized, prospective trial followed 61 predominantly breastfed and 50 formula-fed infants of these women. No differences in 3- and 6-month outcomes were found by blinded observers between the 2 groups of infants in height, weight, motor-social development or rates of illness.[6][7]

Effects on Lactation and Breastmilk

In a study of 250 women who received metformin 500 mg to 2 grams daily in either the immediate- or extended-release formulation for polycystic ovary syndrome, information on breastfeeding was available on 164 women. Of these, 97 (59%) were successful at breastfeeding. 27 (17%) failed, and 40 (27%) made no attempt to breastfeed. Of the 124 who attempted to breastfeed, 78% were successful. Failures were attributed to poor milk production in 4 women, demands of multiple births, infant prematurity, cleft palate and mastitis.[8]

In a follow-up to a placebo-controlled study on metformin use during pregnancy in women with polycystic ovary syndrome, women were asked about the duration and extent of breastfeeding. No difference in breastfeeding in the duration of exclusive or partial breastfeeding was observed between the women who received metformin during pregnancy and those who received placebo.[9]

Alternate Drugs to Consider

Acarbose, Glipizide, Glyburide, Insulin, Miglitol
Up Next: Additional Resources
Review

- PubMed
  - Clinical Queries
  - Topic Specific Queries
- MedlinePlus
- LactMed
Additional Resources

- DailyMed
- Health Reach
- NLM Technical Bulletin
- Musings from the Mezzanine
Thank you!

Questions?

Janene Batten

Alexandria Brackett