Preparing for the Future: National Library of Medicine's Project to Add MeSH® RDF URIs to its Bibliographic and Authority Records

A presentation to CNI

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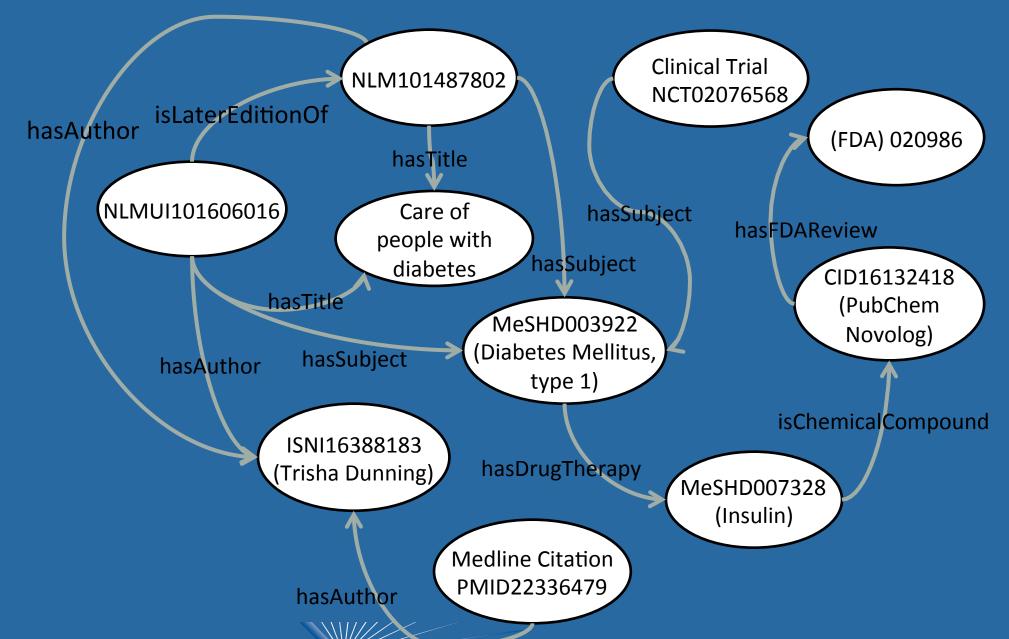




Why Should We Add URIs to MARC Data?

- No current impact in MARC record
- Benefit will be in future transition of MARC to a linked data format
 - Identifiers rather than text strings
- Provide a test set of data for NLM and/or others to test conversion programs





Augmenting Catalog Data with MeSH URIs

Reasons for starting with MeSH:



- Break down the larger goal of preparing for linked data into manageable smaller tasks
- MeSH is NLM's own medical subject thesaurus for cataloging and indexing. We control its accuracy, stability, and currency

Background Statistics on NLM's Catalog Data

- Contains
 - ca. 1.5 million bibliographic records
 - ca. 1.5 million authority records
 - 850,000 MeSH authority records
- On an average week NLM creates or updates ca. 350 bibliographic records
- Records are distributed to subscribers in MARC and XML formats
 - Files are available at https://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/download/catalog.html





MeSH RDF URIS

 Dereferenceable URIs were minted for each Descriptor and Qualifier by appending its unique identifier (UI) to base URI of https://id.nlm.nih.gov/mesh

Example:

- UI for Descriptor Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: D000163
- URI for Descriptor Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome: https://id.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/D000163



Example MeSH Headings and URIs

MARC 21	Subject Heading	RDF URI
650	\$a Acquired Immunodeficiency	http://id.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/D000163Q000208
	Syndrome \$x ethnology	
650	\$a Cross Cultural Comparison	http://id.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/D003431
650	\$a Health Policy	http://id.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/D006291
651	\$a Africa \$x ethnology	http://id.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/D000349Q000208
651	\$a Caribbean Region \$x	http://id.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/D017691Q000208
	ethnology	
655	\$a Congresses	http://id.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/D016423 7

Recording the URI in MARC Bibliographic Records

- Subfield \$0 was added to the MARC bibliographic format for subject and name fields in the mid-2000s
 - Defined as an authority control or standard number
 - 2016 defined its use for recording URIS which represent objects in RDF triple statements
- Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) has not yet developed best practices for its members
- NLM granted permission to include MeSH URIs in subfield \$0 on PCC records





Method for Updating the Bibliographic Records

- How to add the URIs
 - Manually versus programmatically
- If programmatically, what to use?
 - Existing software?
 - Custom NLM programming?
- How to generate and store URI
 - Locally store in MeSH MARC authority record
 - Programmatically add to bibliographic records





MeSH MARC

	Tag	11	12	Subfield Data
-	035			‡a (DNLM)D003422
	035			‡a 337422
	040			‡a DNLM ‡c DNLM
	072			‡a E2. ‡x 760. ‡x 190
	072			‡a N2. ‡x 421. ‡x 585. ‡x 190
	150			‡a Critical Care
	450			‡w nnna ‡a Surgical Intensive Care
	450			‡a Intensive Care
	450			‡a Intensive Care, Surgical
	450			‡w nnna ‡a Care, Critical
	450			‡w nnna ‡a Care, Intensive
	450			‡w nnna ‡a Care, Surgical Intensive
	550			‡a Emergencies
	680			‡i Health care provided to a critically ill patient during a medical emergency or crisis.
	688			‡a 75
	_	14	10	
	Tag	11	12	Subfield Data
>	035			‡a D003422Q000639
	035			‡a 337433
	040			‡a DNLM ‡c DNLM
	150			‡a Critical Care ‡x trends

Updating Legacy Data and Ongoing Processing of New Bibliographic Records

PROGRAM 1

PROGRAM 2

MeSH RDF URI https://id.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/ D003422Q000639 MeSH MARC Authority Record
029 \$0

https://id.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/D003422Q000639

Voyager Bib Record
65X ..\$0 https://
id.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
D003422Q000639

Authority Heading /	Authority Record 035\$a	Authority Record 029\$0	65X Field Bibliographic
Subheading	MeSH Unique Identifier	URI	Record
150 \$a Critical Care \$x trends	035 \$a D003422Q000639	029 \$0 https://id.nlm.nih.gov/ mesh/D003422Q000639	650 12 \$a Critical Care \$x trends \$0 https:// id.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/ D003422Q000639



Resulting Authority Record

NLM decided to store the RDF URIs in the Voyager authority record in a locally defined field 029

	Tag I	1 I2 Subfield Data		
→	029	‡0 https://id.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/D003422		
	035	‡a (DNLM)D003422	Valid Values	
	040	‡a DNLM ‡c DNLM	TOTAL N. C. A. PRIES. AND A.	
	072	‡a E2. ‡x 760. ‡x 190	016 National Bibliographic Agency Control Number	
	072	‡a N2. ‡x 421. ‡x 585. ‡x 190	022 International Standard Serial Number	
	150	‡a Critical Care	024 Other Standard Identifer	
	450	‡w nnna ‡a Surgical Intensive Care	029 Actionable Authority Identifier	
	450	‡a Intensive Care	031 Musical Incipits Information 034 Coded Cartographic Mathematical Data	
	450	‡a Intensive Care, Surgical	135 System Control Number (uca 13502 slea for NACOvaxammed)	
	450	‡w nnna ‡a Care, Critical	OK Consol	
	450	‡w nnna ‡a Care, Intensive	<u>O</u> K <u>Cancel</u>	
	450	‡w nnna ‡a Care, Surgical Intensive		
	550	‡a Emergencies		
	680	‡i Health care provided to a critically ill patient during a medical emergency or crisis.		
	688	‡a 75		



Resulting Bibliographic Record

```
0 0 ta 2014 A-266
060
        0 ta WM 140
060
     0 0 ‡a Brain disorders in critical illness: ‡b mechanisms, diagnosis, and treatment / ‡c edited by Robert D. Stevens, Tarek Sharshar,
245
           E. Wesley Ely.
264
         1 ‡a Cambridge : ‡b Cambridge University Press, ‡c 2013.
300
           ‡a xv, 440 pages, 8 unnumbered pages of plates : ‡b illustrations (some color) ; ‡c 26 cm
336
           ‡a text ‡b txt ‡2 rdacontent
337
           ‡a unmediated ‡b n ‡2 rdamedia
338
           ‡a volume ‡b nc ‡2 rdacarrier
504
           ta Includes bibliographical references and index.
        2 ‡a Mental Disorders ‡0 https://id.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/D001523
650
      2 2 ‡a Brain Diseases ‡0 https://id.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/D001927
650
650
      2 2 ‡a Critical Care ‡0 https://id.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/D003422
      2 2 ‡a Critical Illness ‡0 https://id.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/D016638
650
700
           ta Stevens, Robert D., te editor.
700
           ta Sharshar, Tarek, te editor.
700
           ‡a Ely, E. Wesley, ‡e editor.
```





Several factors weighed in determining the timing of the process:

- Other demands on our system and system development staff
- Potential impact on our users, subscribers, and other NLM products that use our MARC data
- System downtime for our Voyager ILS and coordination with other NLM projects impacting the ILS and our programming staff

NLM selected the weekend leading up to July 4 to update the legacy data







Internal Impacts

- Stakeholders had to be notified of upcoming system downtime
- NLM Catalog DTD had to be updated
- MARC to XML transformations had to be checked and adjusted for the new DTD attribute
- Update documentation and instruct staff on how to work with records containing URIs



Impacts on the Community

- Notifications to subscribers of NLM data
 - Formation of a new listserv
- Consultation with LC about impact on CIP (Cataloging-in-Publication)
 - Required a change to our MARCOUT program
- Consultation with OCLC



Cleaning Up Data

- The first test run found ca. 4100 invalid MeSH in bibliographic records
 - Most of these errors were spacing problems, capitalization, punctuation, or incorrect MARC tagging
 - About 3300 of these were able to be fixed in an automated fashion using the MarcEdit program, the remaining 800 were corrected manually by CaMMS staff over a period of two days
- Only a few errors were discovered in the authority records



Outcomes

- The July update was a success
- Weekly updates ensure our MeSH data remains clean and accurate
- In November we successfully reloaded the updated MeSH file with URIs into the authority and bib files



Lessons Learned

Adding RDF URIs to bibliographic data is a complex task with many moving parts. It requires:

- Understanding the data and the implications of changing that data
- Planning and coordination with staff throughout the library to determine the impact on other systems and processes
- For NLM, it also involves coordination with our cataloging partners and the larger library community



Next Steps

- Collect feedback from consumers of our enhanced data
- Investigate adding RDF URIs to other MARC fields
- Continue to work with developers of MarcEdit, the Authority Toolkit, and possibly other tools
- Work within NLM to ensure that MeSH RDF URIs are distributed in all outputs of MeSH data
- Work with vendors to publish some NLM bibliographic data as linked data and examine interaction with other data sources
- Look at other NLM products and services and coordinate linked data efforts to further connect more of our data together

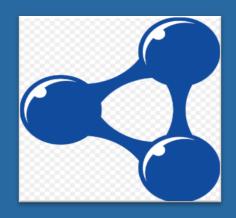




Conclusion



 Although not yet linked data, adding MeSH RDF URIs to NLM's bibliographic and authority records is the first step in preparing MARC data to better position ourselves for the transition to a linked data environment





Additional Information

- For more details on:
 - MeSH RDF: https://id.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
 - Downloading NLM bibliographic data: https://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/download/catalog.html
 - This project see the upcoming Cataloging and Classification Quarterly article entitled: "Preparing for the Future: National Library of Medicine's® Project to Add MeSH® RDF URIs to its Bibliographic and Authority Records"

https://doi.org/10.1080/01639374.2017.1382642





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Questions?

