



Guide to Selected HIV/AIDS - Related Internet Services



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Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



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Contents

Introduction	1
About the Internet	2
What Is the Internet?	2
Software Packages and Services	2
How to Read an Internet Address	2
Internet Tools and Technology	3
World Wide Web	3
Anonymous FTP	3
Gopher	4
Usenet Newsgroups	4
E-mail	4
Listservs	4
Telnet	5
Freenets	5
Navigating the Internet	6
Searching on the World Wide Web: Search Engines and Directories	6
Searching FTP Sites: Archie	6
Searching Gopher Sites: Veronica	7
Selected Internet Resources on HIV/AIDS	8
World Wide Web Sites	8
Newsgroups	16
HIV/AIDS-Related Listservs	17
Selected Resources for Additional Information	20
National Library of Medicine Internet-Accessible Resources	22

Introduction

The *Guide to Selected HIV/AIDS-Related Internet Resources* has been prepared by the CDC National Prevention Information Network (NPIN) as an introduction to the Internet and HIV/AIDS information that may be found there. The first section of the *Guide* provides information about what the Internet is, software packages and services that provide access, and how to read an Internet address. The second section covers the various Internet tools and how they can be used. It covers the World Wide Web, FTP, gopherspace, electronic mail, listservs, telnet, Usenet newsgroups, and freenets. The third section of the *Guide* discusses how to navigate the World Wide Web, FTP, and gopherspace to find and organize the information you need. In the fourth section, a selection of HIV/AIDS-related World Wide Web sites are listed to help you begin your search for information. This section also contains Usenet newsgroups and listservs that may be of interest. The final section contains books and journals for further information, as well as fact sheets on the CDC National Prevention Information Network's and the National Library of Medicine's Internet services.

About the Internet

What Is the Internet?

The Internet is a “global network” of networks. The Internet requires a “Local Network” computer to connect various users and route various requests to Internet destinations. Local network computers are run by Internet service providers. No single company or group “owns” or runs the Internet; every computer connected to the Internet is responsible only for its own part of the Internet.

Computers connected to the Internet can contain anything that can be put into digital form. This includes databases, library catalogs, government archives, messages on every conceivable topic, photographs, movies, and sound recordings.

To access the Internet, you need a computer with communications software, a modem, and an Internet account. An Internet account can be acquired in several ways. One way is to find out if your organization/company provides Internet accounts. Ask your computer/information systems staff if they can provide you with access to the Internet. You can also get an Internet account through a number of Internet service providers which allow you to use their connections to the Internet (for a fee). To get a list of Internet service providers, check magazines such as *Internet World*, *PCWorld*, *Online*, *MacWorld*, and *Byte*, which are available at most newsstands and local libraries.

To become familiar with using the Internet, the publishing industry has produced several books on getting access to and using the Internet. See page 22 for a sampling of Internet-related books and magazines which may be helpful; you can also look in the computer section of your local library or bookstore.

Software Packages and Services

In this *Guide*, we describe various Internet services and how to use them in a manner general enough that you can apply this information to the type of software and service you use to access the Internet. However, this means that we cannot provide you with step-by-step instructions for accessing the Internet for each

type of software or service. We recommend that you read any materials (both paper and electronic) that you received when you set up your Internet access. We also recommend speaking with your service’s Help Desk or System Administrator if you encounter problems along the way. They are familiar with the software you are using, and can most efficiently guide you through the steps to carry out a particular function. There are also several books available at your local public library and bookstores to assist you in accessing the Internet. The bibliography on page 22 lists some of the currently published books. Spend some time browsing the shelves and select the book that is right for you based on the type of computer and access software you are using.

How to Read an Internet Address

The addresses in this guide are given as URLs. URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator, and is the format an Internet address takes when used by the World Wide Web. URLs are a fairly standard, widely recognized way to present addresses, and can be broken down into three basic parts: the type of tool or resource, the address of the site, and the location of the file on the site. URLs look like this:

<http://www.cdc.gov/diseases/hivqa.html>

URLs are read from left to right. The first section, the part which ends with `://`, tells the Web browser (and you) what type of tool you will be looking at. The tool type in this example is **http://** which tells us that it is a World Wide Web site.

These are the other major tool types:

gopher:// = Gopher
telnet:// = Telnet connection
ftp:// = FTP site
file:// = file on an FTP site

The section between the tool type and the first single slash (/) is the address of the site. In our example, this is the address: **www.cdc.gov**.

Anything after the first single slash is the path to the file. In our example, **“/diseases/”** is the directory path and **“hivqa.html”** is the filename.

Internet Tools and Technology

World Wide Web

The recent explosion in Internet popularity and use is attributable in large part to the World Wide Web and the browsers which make using the Web so easy. The Web allows users to follow a trail of their interests by linking pages of information together using hypertext. Hypertext is a nonlinear method of joining information and uses highlighted words or phrases as “live” links to other parts of the document or other documents. As the user, all you need to do is click with your mouse on the link (or press return if you're using the text browser, Lynx) and you go to the document that the link represents.

A “browser,” or special software, is used to navigate the World Wide Web. Some examples of Web browsers are Netscape Navigator, Internet Explorer, Mosaic, and Lynx. Lynx is a text-based Web browser. Web browsers are also capable of linking to non-Web Internet sites such as gophers, FTP archives, and telnet sites. This pulling together of a variety of Internet tools has made the World Wide Web valuable.

The browser you use will have an option such as “Open URL” which will allow you to type in the URL and go directly to that site. You will probably develop a list of Web sites which you find useful. These sites can be saved and organized using a “hotlist” or list of “bookmarks.” See page 7 for more information on hotlists. See page 9 for information on AIDS-related Web sites.

Helper Applications: Helpers are applications that assist in accessing, downloading, and decompressing data from other networks. They can also enable you to view multimedia displays like video, animation, and sound recordings. These applications can run independently of a Web browser or can work with the browser to provide access to a variety of information formats. There are many helper applications to choose from and most are dependent on the type of computer being used (PC or Macintosh). A “plug-in” is a helper application that works seamlessly within the browser. Some examples of helper applications are the Adobe® Acrobat® Reader, L-View©, and Apple QuickTime© movie player.

Anonymous FTP

Many files, especially larger ones, are stored on the Internet in sites called FTP archives. FTP stands for File Transfer Protocol, the “language” computers use to transfer a copy of the files from where they are stored to where you want them. (FTP is based on Unix, the computer platform and language on which many Internet sites are based.)

To retrieve a file from an FTP archive, you need to know three things: the name of the archive, the name of the file, and where the file is located (directory path) in the archive. If you've been given a URL, it should tell you all you need to know (see the section on *How to Read an Internet Address*, page 2). If you know only the address and path, you may need to look at some files until you find the right one.

Most often, the files you would like to access are on remote computers — computers for which you do not have a user account. To access these files, you must use “Anonymous FTP.” This means that when asked for a user name (or login name), you enter the name: anonymous. You will next be asked to provide a password. While not required, it is considered good Internet manners (netiquette) to provide your e-mail address.

At this point, you will either type in the directory path or click with the mouse on the directory, depending on how your service works. You may need to issue some commands to retrieve the file, or simply click on the file and drag it to where you want it stored on your computer.

To help you find files on FTP sites, a tool called Archie was developed. For more information about using Archie, see page 7.

Gopher

Gopher is a means of navigating through parts of the Internet using a menu-based interface. Unlike FTP (see above) and telnet (see page 6), you don't need to know the address of a resource to use it. To use a gopher, follow the instructions given to you by your account administrator. You may have to type the word "gopher" at your account prompt, or use a gopher software package.

Once you've gotten into gopher, you can follow the menu choices to other gophers all over the world. A good place to start is the "mother gopher," (**gopher://gopher.micro.umn.edu:70/1**) maintained by the creators of Internet gopher at the University of Minnesota. One of the menu items is "All the Gophers in the World" which is then further broken down by geographic region. Many universities maintain gophers.

Files can be read while online or mailed to your e-mail account. Some gopher software clients also allow you to save a file directly to your account or your computer. If you find a gopher you visit frequently, you can add it to your list of "bookmarks," or personal menu of your favorite sites. See page 7 for more information about bookmarks.

To help you find information on gopher, a tool called Veronica was developed. For more information about using Veronica, see page 8.

Usenet Newsgroups

One of the most popular methods for communicating with other people, Usenet newsgroups are subject-oriented and cover a wide range of topics, from sports to medicine to lifestyles to cooking. To access the thousands of available newsgroups, your system must have a newsreader (check with your administrator to see if you have one). Some World Wide Web browsers include newsreaders.

Some newsgroups are very busy, with as many as 100 postings in one day; others receive only a few postings each week. Newsgroups are organized in hierarchies; the major categories are listed below and will give you a good idea of where you might find different topics.

alt = alternative
bit = gatewayed BITNET mailing lists
biz = business
comp = computers
rec = recreation
sci = science
soc = society
talk = discussion

The newsgroup's name indicates its level of specificity; reading the name **sci.med.aids** from left to right tells you that the newsgroup is broadly related to science, in the field of medicine, and most specifically, deals with AIDS.

The first step you need to take is to subscribe to the newsgroups which interest you. How you do this will depend on your newsreader (again, ask your administrator for assistance). Once you have subscribed, you will receive all the messages posted (sent) to that newsgroup. You will also be able to post your own messages.

Some advantages to newsgroups are that you can obtain quick answers to tough questions and receive prompt notification of important news related to specific topics. For a list of HIV/AIDS-related newsgroups, see page 17.

E-mail

The most frequently used tool on the Internet is electronic mail (e-mail), a very effective medium for communicating with other people. Any user with an Internet address can send electronic mail messages to any other user with an address. This includes users of the commercial services such as America Online and CompuServe. Popular uses of e-mail are mailing lists, known as listservs, and electronic journals.

Listservs

Listservs cover a specific topic, e.g., AIDS. Once you have subscribed, you may send (post) a message to be read by all other people who subscribe to the listserv.

There are two parts to a listserv address. Addresses take the form **listservname@hostname**. The listservname is the name used when posting messages to the listserv. The hostname is the machine on which the listserv's software and other files are located.

To subscribe to a listserv, send the following command in the text of the message (leave the subject line blank): **subscribe <listservname>** **<yourfirstname yourlastname>** to the address: **listserv@hostname**. Some listservs use other subscribing language; however, this is the most common.

The **listserv@hostname** address is the address you should use when subscribing, unsubscribing, or executing other commands to the listserv (to find out what other commands you can use, send the command "help" to the **listserv@hostname** address). Send your discussion contributions to the **listservname@hostname** address; do not send subscribe or unsubscribe messages to this address. See page 18 for a list of some of the HIV/AIDS-related listservs.

Telnet

Telnet allows you to log in to other computers which are connected to the Internet, called remote computers. To use telnet, you'll need to know the address of the machine and the login name/password required to gain access. Special software is also required to use telnet. Most World Wide Web browsers can be configured to call up telnet software so that you can telnet directly through your Web browser. A popular telnet site for government information is the FedWorld bulletin board system. To access it, at your system prompt, type: **telnet://fedworld.gov**.

When connected, you will see a **login:** prompt. At that point, type: **new**. (These commands are for the FedWorld site and may vary for other sites.)

You will then see a menu of many options available to you. When you are done, type **quit**, **bye**, **exit**, **logoff**, or **logout**. If the system tells you which command to use, use that one; otherwise, try any of them until you are disconnected.

Freenets

Freenets are open-access, free, community computer systems. One such system is the Cleveland Freenet sponsored by Case Western Reserve University (CWRU). There's no charge for the registration process and no charge to use the system. To register, telnet to any one of the following addresses:

telnet://freenet-in-a.cwru.edu,
telnet://freenet-in-b.cwru.edu, or
telnet://freenet-in-c.cwru.edu.

For more information about telnet, see above.

Freenets are community-based systems that provide Internet access, electronic mail, bulletin boards, and other types of information access to members of the community at no charge. The Freenet concept originated with Dr. Tom Grundner, Department of Family Medicine at Case Western Reserve University.

The Organization for Community Networks (OFCN) is an Ohio-based non-profit which has been established to be a central repository for information on Freenets and Community Networks.

Organization for Community Networks
(OFCN)
P.O. Box 32715
Euclid, OH 44132
(216) 731-9801
(216) 731-9802 (fax)
<http://ofcn.org>

Navigating the Internet

The Internet provides access to a wealth of information, however, users often find it difficult to locate the specific information they need. Fortunately, there are tools to help you navigate the World Wide Web, FTP sites, and gopherspace.

Searching on the World Wide Web: Search Engines and Directories

There are a couple of ways to find information on the World Wide Web: directories of Internet sites and search engines, which search for terms you specify.

Yahoo is a commonly used and comprehensive directory listing of sites on the Internet. Yahoo is an extensive subject tree of Internet sites, broken down by subject category and subcategory. You can also use a search engine to search the sites listed in Yahoo. The URL for Yahoo is **<http://www.yahoo.com>**

To search Web pages by subject using a search engine, type the search term or terms you are looking for in the space provided and the search engine will generate a list of Web sites that include that subject. Some popular search engines are:

Alta Vista (**<http://altavista.digital.com/>**)
InfoSeek (**<http://www2.infoseek.com/>**)
Lycos (**<http://www.lycos.com>**)
Hotbot (**<http://www.hotbot.com>**)
Open Text (**<http://index.opentext.net>**)

Some search engines allow you to search gopher or FTP sites as well as the World Wide Web and will even search links within a page. The Internet does not have a standard language or thesaurus to use for searching; all search engines use a different mechanism for searching. Therefore, search results will differ depending on the search engine you choose. To find the information you are looking for, you may need to try a couple of search engines.

Hotlists: Hotlists are a convenient way to organize Internet sites of interest or sites you plan to visit often. Hotlists are collections of Web addresses that you can store in a file on your Web browser.

Sometimes called “bookmarks,” or “favorites,” these lists are compiled by the user and allow you to access saved Internet addresses directly. You can create a hotlist (done differently in different browsers) of sites which you can then use each time you visit the Web without having to remember the URLs.

Searching FTP Sites: Archie

Finding files on FTP archives can be a bit tricky and difficult. To help, there is a search tool called Archie. To use it, you must access an Archie server using telnet. There are several Archie servers; here are some addresses:

```
telnet://archie.au
telnet://archie.funet.fi
telnet://archie.sogang.ac.kr
telnet://archie.nz
telnet://archie.luth.se
telnet://archie.hensa.ac.uk
telnet://archie.sura.net
telnet://archie.unl.edu
telnet://archie.ans.net
telnet://archie.rutgers.edu
telnet://ds.internic.net
```

Once connected, log in as Archie unless the system tells you differently. To search, the command is: **prog <search term>**.

You can change how Archie searches by setting the search type. Searches are either exact or substring. Exact means that the file name must match your search string exactly. Substring means that the file must contain your search string somewhere in its name. To change the search type, the command is: **set search sub** or **set search exact**.

When your search results are several screens long or you don't want to read them immediately, you can have Archie searches mailed to your e-mail account. The command is: **set mailto <e-mail address>**.

Once a search has been run, issue the command to mail the results to yourself. The command is: **mail**.

To leave Archie, the command is: **quit**. This will exit you out of the Archie server and return you to your account.

Searching Gopher Sites: Veronica

Information found on gophers is searchable using a tool called Veronica. Veronica searches directory titles on all registered gopher servers and looks for words that match a search term. Veronica works well because compared to the World Wide Web, gopherspace is relatively small and better organized.

The “Search Gopherspace Using Veronica” option can be found on many gopher menus. Select any of the search options (usually between 14 and 20 menu items) and enter your search term(s) in the space provided. Veronica will then look through gopher menus for the term, and build a menu of items meeting your search requirements. You may then use that menu as you would any other gopher menu.

Selected Internet Resources on HIV/AIDS

World Wide Web Sites

This section includes a selection of World Wide Web sites on a variety of HIV/AIDS-related topic areas to help you begin your search for information. Due to the continuously changing nature of the Internet, you might find that some of the resources listed may no longer be available. Listings contain the following information: the resource's name, its access address(es), and a brief description of its contents and scope. Inclusion of a service does not imply endorsement by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC NPIN, or any other organization. See pages 25-29 for a description of Internet services provided by the CDC National Prevention Information Network and the National Library of Medicine.

Adolescents

The Center for AIDS Prevention Studies (CAPS)

URL: <http://www.caps.ucsf.edu/capsweb/index.html>

Among the many valuable resources at the CAPS site at the University of California, San Francisco, are *Teens Teach Kids About HIV* (<http://www.epibiostat.ucsf.edu/capsweb/hotindex.html>), a curriculum for educating peer educators, and *What are Adolescents' Prevention Needs* (<http://chanane.ucsf.edu/capsweb/adoltext.html>), a fact sheet which includes links to references and other sources of information. Resources and materials cover topics that include abstinence and other HIV prevention issues.

The Coalition for Positive Sexuality: Sex Ed For Your Head

URL: <http://www.positive.org/cps>

This Web site provides information on safer sex. It is written in language understandable to teenagers and emphasizes having a positive attitude about sexuality. There are pages on, among other things, safer sex, pregnancy, birth control, sexuality, STDs, and AIDS resources. It also includes a glossary of terms.

Educating Young People About AIDS

URL: <http://www.avert.org/schindex.htm>

This site includes group exercises, condom information, information on sexual feelings and relationships, and views and experiences of young gay men.

Youth and AIDS Projects

URL: <http://www.peds.umn.edu/centers/YAP/>

A site developed by the University of Minnesota, this site contains information including state

statistics; resources for gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender youth; and an AIDS quiz.

<i>Where to Find Additional Information</i>	
Use a search engine (see page 7) to search combinations of the following terms:	
Concept 1	and Concept 2
HIV or AIDS	teens <i>or</i> adolescents <i>or</i> youth
	school <i>or</i> curriculum
	homeless <i>or</i> runaway <i>or</i> throwaway
	abstinence

Funding

CDC Funding Opportunities

URL: <http://www.cdc.gov/funding.htm>

This page describes grants and cooperative agreements on a variety of topics, including HIV/AIDS.

Community of Science

URL: <http://cos.gdb.org/>

The Community of Science is a global registry designed to provide accurate, timely, easy-to-access information about funding opportunities. Its Funding Opportunities database (<http://cos.gdb.org/repos/fund>) includes information on funding opportunities announced by federal agencies, state/provincial and commercial organizations, non-profit foundations and professional associations.

The Foundation Center's Home Page

URL: <http://fdncenter.org/2index.html>

This site offers a wealth of information about Foundation Center services in particular and fundraising in general. Use the site's search engine to locate all HIV/AIDS related information on the page. Browse the links to private and corporate foundations. The Publications section provides access to information about ordering AIDS fundraising guides and catalogs.

NIH Grants Database

URL: <http://cos.gdb.org/best/fedfund/nih-intro.html>

This database offers information on research funded by the National Institutes of Health, including clinical trials and HIV/AIDS research.

<i>Where to Find Additional Information</i>	
Use a search engine (see page 7) to search combinations of the following terms:	
Concept 1	and Concept 2
HIV or AIDS	AIDS walk
	danceathon
	funding <i>or</i> fundraising
	foundation
	grants

Harm Reduction/Syringe Exchange

Does Needle Exchange Work?

URL: <http://www.epibiostat.ucsf.edu/capsweb/needletext.html>

This fact sheet at the Center for AIDS Prevention Studies Web site (<http://www.epibiostat.ucsf.edu/capsweb/index.html>) answers many questions about the strategy of harm reduction and needle exchange, and provides links to bibliographies of research literature on the topic.

Harm Reduction: Comprehensive Model

URL: <http://www.cts.com/~habtsmrt/hrmtitle.html>

The Harm Reduction Information Center site is dedicated to the dissemination of information about Harm Reduction philosophy and Harm Reduction

interventions. This site has been created by HabitSmart (<http://www.cts.com/~habtsmrt/>).

North American Syringe Exchange Network (NASEN)

URL: <http://www.nasen.org/>

NASEN is dedicated to the creation, expansion, and continued existence of syringe exchange programs as a proven method of stopping the transmission of bloodborne pathogens, especially HIV, in the injecting drug using community. The NASEN site includes information on syringe exchange programs, syringe exchange reports and literature, national drug policy and drug treatment, a syringe exchange mailing list, and upcoming events.

Safe Works AIDS Project

URL: <http://www.safeworks.org>

The Web site of Safe Works AIDS Project, a community-based organization providing access to a needle exchange program in the Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN metro area, provides many links to other useful sources on harm reduction and needle exchange information on the Web.

<i>Where to Find Additional Information</i>
Use a search engine (see page 7) to search the following terms/concepts:
harm reduction
syringe exchange
needle exchange
safe works

International

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

URL: <http://www.unaids.org/highband/index.html>

This site includes press releases, fact sheets, and other information on conferences, human rights, HIV and women, and other AIDS-related issues. It provides links to other organizations concerned with world health.

Pan American Health Organization

URL: <http://www.paho.org/>

The technical information area of this site includes the full text of *AIDS Surveillance in the Americas* which reports statistics on the AIDS epidemic in the region of the Americas.

U.S. Census Bureau International Program Center

URL: <http://www.census.gov/ftp/pub/ipc/www/>

This site offers access to the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Database, a compilation of information from studies appearing in the medical and scientific literature which have been presented at international conferences and/or have appeared in the press.

<i>Where to Find Additional Information</i>	
Search Yahoo's category: Health: Diseases and Conditions: AIDS/HIV	
Use a search engine (see page 7) to search combinations of the following terms:	
Concept 1	<i>and</i> Concept 2
HIV or AIDS	international <i>or</i> global <i>or</i> world
	Asia, Africa, Mexico, Uganda, South America, <i>etc.</i>

Race/Ethnicity

AIDS & the Latino Community

URL: <http://latino.sscnet.ucla.edu/research/aids/aidscomm.html>

This site is a comprehensive collection of HIV/AIDS resources for the Latino community. It is one of the many useful areas on the Chicano/Latino Network (<http://latino.sscnet.ucla.edu/>).

The Center for AIDS Prevention Studies (CAPS)

URL: <http://www.caps.ucsf.edu/capsweb/index.html>

This site contains the fact sheets, *What Are African-Americans' HIV Prevention Needs?* (<http://www.caps.ucsf.edu/capsweb/afamtext.html>) and *What Are Latinos' HIV Prevention Needs?* (<http://www.caps.ucsf.edu/capsweb/latinotext.html>). It also provides access to bibliographies of

CAPS publications on African Americans and HIV/AIDS and multi-ethnic minorities.

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease (NIAID) Publications

URL: <http://www.niaid.nih.gov/publications/publications.htm>

The fact sheet area of this site provides access to the NIAID fact sheet, *Minorities and HIV Infection* (<http://www.niaid.nih.gov/factsheets/Minor.htm>).

<i>Where to Find Additional Information</i>	
Use a search engine (see page 7) to search combinations of the following terms:	
Concept 1	<i>and</i> Concept 2
HIV or AIDS	African American, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaska Native, <i>etc.</i>

Religion

The Body: A Multimedia AIDS and HIV Information Resource

URL: <http://www.thebody.com/index.html>

The Body is a multimedia AIDS and HIV education resource produced by The Body Health Resources Corporation. Its Web site houses the AIDS National Interfaith Network site, which provides information (<http://www.thebody.com/anin/aninpage.html>) on HIV and AIDS activities of more than 2,000 religious organizations, and Religion and AIDS (<http://www.thebody.com/religion.html>), which contains full text of articles on Christianity, Judaism, Buddhism in connection with HIV, and information on interfaith aspects of HIV/AIDS.

Global Ministries HIV/AIDS Ministries Network

URL: <http://gbgm-umc.org/programs/hiv/aids.html>

The HIV/AIDS Ministries Network is a program of Health and Welfare Ministries, General Board of Global Ministries, The United Methodist Church. A series of Focus Papers on health and welfare ministries, and other resources, can be obtained from this Web site.

Where to Find Additional Information	
Search Yahoo's category: Society and Culture: Religion	
Use a search engine (see page 7) to search combinations of the following terms:	
Concept 1	and Concept 2
HIV or AIDS	Methodist, Jewish, Christian, Buddhist, <i>etc.</i>
	faith <i>or</i> spirituality <i>or</i> religion

Safer Sex & Condoms

Coalition for Positive Sexuality

URL: <http://www.positive.org/cps/>

The Coalition for Positive Sexuality Web site is full of useful information on safer sex in general and condoms in particular. The Just Say Yes page (http://www.positive.org/cps/jsy/safe_sex.html) contains detailed information about how to use condoms to practice safer sex.

New York Online Access to Health (NOAH)

URL: <http://www.noah.cuny.edu/>

NOAH contains useful information about condoms and safer sex, including the Sexuality Information and Education Council of the U.S. (SIECUS) fact sheet, *The Truth About Latex Condoms* (<http://www.noah.cuny.edu/sexuality/siecus/fact1.html>); the Gay Men's Health Crisis brochure *Loving, Sharing, Caring* (<http://www.noah.cuny.edu/aids/gmhc/brochure6.html>); STD Prevention: Condoms section of the site (<http://www.noah.cuny.edu/illness/stds/stds.html#Prevention>), and more.

The Safer Sex Page

URL: <http://www.safersex.org/>

This site has useful information on condoms in particular and safer sex/HIV transmission prevention in general. The site includes a media gallery with a video and cartoons about proper use of condoms, as well as text of brochures, articles, handouts, and more. It includes a section of information for counselors and links to other resources.

Sex—Safer and Satisfying: A Guide for the Sexually Active

URL: <http://www.ppfa.org/ppfa/safesex1.html>

This site, which is part of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc. site (<http://www.ppfa.org/ppfa/index.html>) contains detailed information about safer sex, sexually transmitted diseases, and use of condoms.

Stop AIDS Project

URL: <http://www.stopaids.org/AIDSpre.html#Table>

This site includes *Condoms: What's Your Pleasure?* a review of condom brands and *How to Use Condoms*, a step-by-step explanation of the proper use of condoms.

Where to Find Additional Information	
Search Yahoo's category: Condoms	
Use a search engine (see page 7) to search combinations of the following terms:	
Concept 1	and Concept 2
HIV or AIDS	condom <i>or</i> condoms
	dental dam

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

Ask NOAH About: Sexually Transmitted Diseases

URL: <http://www.noah.cuny.edu/stds/stds.html>

The STD section of NOAH: New York Online Access to Health (<http://www.noah.cuny.edu>) provides comprehensive information on preventing, identifying, and treating sexually transmitted diseases, links to other sources of information, and statistics and testing.

CDC National Center for HIV, STD and TB Prevention, Division of Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention

URL: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/dstd/dstdp.html>

This site offers access to general information, publications, hotlines, training centers, software, and other resources on sexually transmitted diseases as well as information on the work of CDC's Division of Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention.

<i>Where to Find Additional Information</i>
Search Yahoo's category: Health: Diseases and Conditions: Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)
Use a search engine (see page 7) to search on specific STDs, for example:
chlamydia
gonorrhea
hepatitis B
herpes
human papilloma virus
syphilis

Statistics

CDC National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention

URL: http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/hiv_aids/dhap.htm

The Basic Statistics section of this site (http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/hiv_aids/stats.htm) provides information on cumulative cases, exposure categories, the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, international projections statistics, and the 10 states/territories and cities reporting the highest number of AIDS cases.

HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report

URL: http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/hiv_aids/stats/hasrlink.htm

The *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* contains tabular and graphic information about U.S. AIDS and HIV case reports, including data by state, metropolitan statistical area, mode of exposure to HIV, sex, race/ethnicity, age group, vital status, and case definition category. It is published semi-annually by the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (<http://www.cdc.gov>).

HIVinsite—U.S. AIDS Statistics

URL: <http://hivinsite.ucsf.edu/cgi-msgl/usa-db1.p1>

This site presents U.S. and state AIDS statistics using the CDC AIDS Public Information Data Set.

<i>Where to Find Additional Information</i>	
Use a search engine (see page 7) to search combinations of the following terms:	
Concept 1	and Concept 2
HIV or AIDS	statistics
	California, New York, Alabama, United States, etc.

Testing

Center for AIDS Prevention Studies (CAPS)

URL: <http://www.caps.ucsf.edu/capsweb/index.html>

The Center for AIDS Prevention Studies, at the University of California-San Francisco, produces a series of fact sheets, including *What is Testing's Role in HIV Prevention?* (<http://www.caps.ucsf.edu/capsweb/testtext.html>) and *What is the Role of HIV Testing at Home?* (<http://www.caps.ucsf.edu/capsweb/hometext.html>), which are available at the CAPS Web site.

A Guide to HIV Antibody Testing

URL: <http://www.noah.cuny.edu/aids/gmhc/brochure4.html>

This brochure, produced by Gay Men's Health Crisis (<http://www.gmhc.org>), explains the meaning of test results and examines the possible advantages and disadvantages of being tested, confidentiality, and spreading the virus to others.

HIV Testing: Chicago Museum of Science and Industry

URL: <http://www.msichicago.org/ed/AIDS/hivst1.htm>

This site, which is part of the education division of the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry (<http://www.msichicago.org>), includes an exercise on

HIV testing, which explains the results of the ELISA and Western Blot tests.

<i>Where to Find Additional Information</i>
Search Yahoo's categories: Health: Diseases and Conditions: HIV-Antibody Testing Business and Economy: Products and Services: Health: Home Test Kits
Use a search engine (see page 7) to search the following concepts/terms
elisa test
western blot
HIV saliva test
HIV home test

Treatment & Clinical Trials

AIDS Clinical Trials Information Service (ACTIS)
URL: <http://www.actis.org>

ACTIS provides information on HIV/AIDS clinical trials open to enrollment and trial results. ACTIS is sponsored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Food and Drug Administration, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, and the National Library of Medicine.

HIV/AIDS Information Outreach Project
URL: <http://www.aidsnyc.org/index.html>

This site, developed by The New York Academy of Medicine, is a resource for community-based organizations working with people affected by HIV/AIDS. Its contents include the National AIDS Treatment Advocacy Project (<http://www.aidsnyc.org/natap/index.html>), the AIDS Treatment Data Network (<http://www.aidsnyc.org/network/index.html>), and the Treatment Action Group (<http://www.aidsnyc.org/tag/index.html>).

HIV/AIDS Treatment Information Service (ATIS)
URL: <http://www.hivatis.org>

ATIS provides information about federally approved HIV/AIDS treatment options, as well as treatment-related government press releases and links to related sites. ATIS is sponsored by Agency for Health Care

Policy and Research, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Health Resources and Services Administration, Indian Health Service, National Institutes of Health, and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) Publications
URL: <http://www.niaid.nih.gov/publications/publications.htm>

The fact sheet area of this site provides access (<http://www.niaid.nih.gov/facts.html>) to AIDS-related NIAID fact sheets.

Project Inform (PI)
URL: <http://www.projinf.org/>

Project Inform prepares printed material on a variety of treatment and public policy issues related to HIV disease. This Web site makes the Project's materials, which are continually revised and updated, available in an indexed and searchable format.

Seattle Treatment Education Project (STEP)
URL: <http://www.thebody.com/step/steppage.html>

STEP provides information on many treatment options and protocols. The STEP Web site includes the full text of selected publications.

<i>Where to Find Additional Information</i>	
Search Yahoo's category: Health/Diseases_and_Conditions/AIDS_HIV/Research_and_Treatment	
Use a search engine (see page 7) to search combinations of the following terms:	
Opportunistic Infection	Drugs & Therapies
cytomegalovirus	ganciclovir
toxoplasmosis or cryptococcal meningitis	bactrim or sepra

Tuberculosis

CDC National Center for HIV, STD and TB Prevention, TB Elimination Program

URL: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/tb/dtbe.html>

This site contains information on publications and educational materials, as well as funding, articles, and upcoming events. It also has links to organizations involved in TB prevention and control efforts.

Treatment Issues Fact Sheet: Tuberculosis

URL: <http://www.gmhc.org/living/medcare/tb.html>

This fact sheet provides information about TB infection and disease, signs and symptoms, multi-drug resistant strains, and treatment. It is located on the Gay Men's Health Crisis site on the Web (<http://www.gmhc.org/>).

Tuberculosis

URL: <http://www.cpmc.columbia.edu/tbcpp/index.html>

This site provides information on tuberculosis for health care consumers and providers as well as links to other sources of information. It is part of the collaborative Web site maintained by Department of Medical Informatics, Columbia University, and the Clinical Information Services, Presbyterian Hospital in New York (<http://www.cpmc.columbia.edu>).

World Health Organization (WHO) Global Tuberculosis Programme

URL: http://www.who.ch/programmes/gtb/GTB_Homepage.html

This site provides the text of WHO reports on the TB epidemic, fact sheets on TB, TB treatment information, and links to other sources of information.

<i>Where to Find Additional Information</i>	
Search Yahoo's category: Health: Diseases and Conditions: Tuberculosis	
Use a search engine (see page 7) to search the following concepts/ terms:	
Disease/Infection	Treatments/ Therapies
Tuberculosis	clarithromycin
Mycobacterium avium complex	rifabutin
Mycobacterium avium intracellular	ethambutol

Women

Pregnancy and HIV: What Women and Doctors Need to Know

URL: <http://hiv.hcfa.gov>

This site provides information on reducing the transmission of HIV to infants, testing, and Medicaid coverage for pregnant women. It is sponsored by the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA).

What Are Women's HIV Prevention Needs?

URL: <http://chanane.ucsf.edu/capsweb/womentext.html>

This fact sheet is available at the Center for AIDS Prevention Studies, University of California San Francisco (<http://www.caps.ucsf.edu/capsweb/index.html>).

Women and HIV

URL: <http://www.niaid.nih.gov/factsheets/womenhiv.htm>

This is one of many useful fact sheets available in the Publications section of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases Web site

(<http://www.niaid.nih.gov>).

Women's Health: Health Touch Online

URL: <http://www.healthtouch.com/level1/leaflets/101810/101811>

The HIV section has many useful fact sheets on women, HIV & AIDS, prevention, living with HIV/AIDS, and more.

Where to Find Additional Information	
Search Yahoo's categories: Health: Diseases and Conditions: AIDS/HIV: Women Health: Diseases and Conditions: AIDS/HIV: Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Resources	
Use a search engine (see page 7) to search combinations of the following terms:	
Concept 1	and Concept 2
HIV or AIDS	women
	lesbians

Workplace Issues

American Red Cross: Workplace HIV/AIDS Program

URL: <http://www.crossnet.org/hss/hsfacts/fs3501.html>

This site describes the American Red Cross Workplace HIV/AIDS Program, which is one in a series of Red Cross programs that provide factual, nonjudgmental, and culturally sensitive information about HIV and AIDS. The Red Cross is an active partner in CDC's Business Responds to AIDS program, which aims to bring prevention information to the community and home through the workplace.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Business Responds to AIDS/Labor Responds to AIDS Programs

URL: <http://www.brta-lrta.org>

The CDC's Business Responds to AIDS and Labor Responds to AIDS Programs (BRTA/LRTA) help businesses and labor unions meet the challenges of HIV/AIDS in the workplace and in the community. The programs provide the Business and Labor Resource Service, which provides practical assistance and referrals to managers and labor leaders addressing HIV/AIDS workplace issues.

Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc.

URL: <http://www.thebody.com/lambda/lambda.html>

This site includes the full text of articles available from the Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund, a national organization committed to achieving full recognition of the civil rights of lesbians, gay men, and people with HIV/AIDS through impact litigation, education, and public policy work. The site is available at The Body (<http://www.thebody.com/index.html>).

The Mid-Atlantic Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Information Center

URL: <http://www.thebody.com/ada/adapage.html>

This site explains the mission of the Mid-Atlantic ADA Information Center, one of 10 regional centers set up to provide training, information, and technical assistance, as well as the full text of articles produced by the Center.

Where to Find Additional Information	
Search Yahoo's category: Health: Diseases and Conditions: AIDS/HIV: Organizations	
Use a search engine (see page 7) to search combinations of the following terms:	
Concept 1	and Concept 2
HIV or AIDS	workplace
	Americans with Disabilities Act
	discrimination

Newsgroups

The following links to Usenet Newsgroups were selected for their content and overall quality, and the information is made available as a public service. Neither the CDC nor the CDC National Prevention Information Network endorse these newsgroups or their content. It is the responsibility of the user to evaluate this information based on individual needs and community standards prior to use. The newsgroups on this page are not offered by all Internet service providers.

alt.support.aids.partners

This newsgroup focuses on discussion of the problems AIDS causes among serodiscordant couples.

bionet.molbio.hiv

Discussion in this newsgroup focuses on the molecular biology of HIV.

clari.tw.health.aids

This newsgroup discusses AIDS-related health issues, but is only available if your service provider allows access to the CLARI hierarchy (CLARI is a for-fee hierarchy, so a subscription must be purchased to gain access).

gay-net.aids

This newsgroup offers discussion about AIDS-related issues that affect the gay community.

hiv.aids.issues

Discussion centers on topics that include current HIV/AIDS issues.

hiv.alt-treatments

Discussion focuses on alternative treatments for AIDS.

misc.health.aids

This forum is dedicated to a free and open exchange of ideas about AIDS. There are more than 42,000 readers of misc.health.aids worldwide.

sci.med.aids

One of the oldest and most active AIDS-related discussion groups, Sci.med.aids is a moderated newsgroup in which many current topics are discussed. The *CDC AIDS Daily Summary* is posted here.

talk.politics.aids

Discussion topics include the influence that AIDS and politics exert over one another.

Other Newsgroup Resources

DejaNews (www.dejanews.com) — DejaNews provides a searchable database of Newsgroups.

HIVNet (News: news.hivnet.org, **Web:** <http://www.hivnet.org>) — HIVNet maintains a publicly accessible news server with many popular newsgroups available.

HIV/AIDS-Related Listservs

The following are a few of the listservs available on HIV/AIDS-related topics. To find out about other available listservs, visit the LISTZ Directory of E-mail Discussion Groups. When subscribing to the listservs below, substitute your real first and last name where the instructions say “firstname lastname” and your actual e-mail address where the instructions say “your-e-mail-address.”

AIDS

This moderated mailing list mirrors the sci.med.aids USENET newsgroup. To subscribe, send the command “subscribe aids your-e-mail-address” to **majordomo@wubios.wustl.edu**.

AIDSACT

The AIDSACT mailing list provides a means of communication for AIDS activists who address AIDS as a political crisis. You can join this group by sending the message “subscribe aidsact firstname lastname” to **listproc@critpath.org**.

AIDSBKRV

This listserv disseminates updates to the *AIDS Book Review Journal* on a monthly basis. You can join this group by sending the command “subscribe aidsbkrv firstname lastname” to **listserv@uicvm.uic.edu**.

AIDSNEWS

The CDC National Prevention Information Network maintains this list for individuals who wish to receive AIDS-related documents, including *the CDC AIDS Daily Summary*, a daily news clipping service, and selected *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* articles. To subscribe, send the message “subscribe aidsnews <emailaddress>” to **listproc@cdcnpin.org**.

AIDSPAT

This listserv distributes information about AIDS patents. To subscribe, send the command “subscribe aidspat firstname lastname” to **listserv@vinca.cnidr.org**.

AIDS-TREATMENT-NEWS

This listserv distributes *AIDS Treatment News* twice each month. *AIDS Treatment News* reports on experimental and standard treatments. It includes interviews with physicians, scientists, other health professionals, and persons with HIV/AIDS. It also collects information from meetings and conferences, medical journals, and computer databases. *AIDS Treatment News* does not recommend particular

therapies, but seeks to increase the options available. For information, mail the command “info aids-treatment-news” to **majordomo@igc.apc.org**.

API-SAMH

The purpose of API-SAMH is to create a network that will serve as an information and referral point for individuals and organizations that provide alcohol, substance abuse and mental health services in the Asian and Pacific Islander communities. To subscribe, send the command “subscribe api-samh your-e-mail-address” to **majordomo@igc.apc.org**.

CAREGIVERS

The purpose of this list is to provide support of those who are caring for persons with AIDS. It also includes discussions about death and the cumulative grief that may build up after more than one death. To subscribe, send the command “subscribe caregivers your-e-mail-address” to **majordomo@queernet.org**.

CRIX-LIST

CRIX-LIST is an Internet discussion list for people who are currently taking, anticipate taking, or are interested in Crixivan. This list is an outgrowth of the list administrator's personal experiences with getting Crixivan delivered to his physician after being selected in the lottery and complying with all the enrollment requirements. To subscribe to this list, send an e-mail message to **crix-list@pinkpage.com** with just the word “subscribe” in the subject of the message.

D-SALIVA

This LISTSERV has been developed to serve as a scientific forum for investigators in the saliva research area, and those interested in salivary research and HIV/AIDS. To subscribe, send the command “subscribe d-saliva” to **listserv@list.nih.gov**.

GAYPOZ

This listserv is for gay men with HIV infection.

Discussions are not restrictive and include discussion of experiences, feelings, and opinions by gay HIV-positive men. This is a closed list, membership is by application only. Send an e-mail request to **gaypoz-approval@web-depot.com** to join.

HEALTH-PR

HEALTH-PR is a listserv for health promotion and disease prevention researchers. The listserv is based in Stockholm, Sweden. You can join this group by sending the message "subscribe health-pr firstname lastname" to **listserv@socrates.mip.ki.se**.

HEDIR

HEDIR (pronounced Heater) is a listserv for professional health educators to discuss health issues relevant to the profession. It is open only to those individuals who have work responsibilities in health education. In addition, graduate students in health education are also invited to participate. You can subscribe on the World Wide Web at the HEDIR Homepage or by sending a message to **kittle@siu.edu**.

HEMOPHILIA SUPPORT

Hemophilia Support is an Internet discussion list for both emotional support and sharing medical information for people living with Hemophilia. To subscribe to the support-group, send the message "subscribe hemophilia-support" to **lists@web-depot.com**.

HIV-AIDS-DATA

Send the message "subscribe hiv-aids-data" to **majordomo@hivnet.org**. This listserv is part of the AEGIS network. AEGIS/HIVNET operates a World Wide Web site which contains many HIV- and AIDS-related downloadable documents, and also offers an extensive number of listservs.

HIV-DOCS

HIV-Docs is an Internet discussion list to foster the exchange of information among physicians and other clinicians involved in treating people with HIV. To subscribe, send a message to **hiv-docs-approval@web-depot.com**. This is a closed list. To have your subscription approved, your message should explain who you are and where you practice.

HIV-LAW

HIV-Law is an Internet discussion list for attorneys and other advocates. The purpose of this list is to exchange information of interest to persons involved in HIV client services and HIV law and public policy advocacy. To subscribe, send a message to **hiv-law-approval@web-depot.com**. This is a closed list. To have your subscription approved, your message should explain who you are, the nature of the legal or advocacy services you provide, and your location.

HIVPSYCH

This forum has been set up to provide scientists, practitioners, and educators with a means of interdisciplinary communication about psychosocial issues related to HIV/AIDS, in order to advance understanding of the broader psychosocial context of the disease as it relates to viral transmission, infectivity, disease progression, and the lives and care of infected persons. You can join this group by sending the message "subscribe hivpsych firstname lastname" to **listserv@maelstrom.stjohns.edu**.

HIV-SUPPORT

The HIV-SUPPORT listserv is a discussion list for people with HIV or AIDS for both emotional support and the sharing of medical information. It is a mutual self-support group. You can join this group by sending the command "subscribe hiv-support" to **lists@web-depot.com**.

INT-AIDS

This is a discussion list for individuals interested in international issues regarding AIDS. Most of the postings are in English, but occasional postings are in French. To subscribe, send the command "subscribe intaids your-e-mail-address" to **majordomo@hivnet.org**.

MIGRANTS-WEEKLY

This is a Distribution-only list for articles excerpted from *Migrants Against HIV/AIDS*, a newsletter about AIDS organized by Black/Third World Communities in Europe. You can subscribe by sending the command "subscribe migrants-weekly your-e-mail-address" to **majordomo@hivnet.ch**.

NIFL-HEALTH

The National Institute for Literacy/Health Listserv is a forum for literacy practitioners, health educators, medical providers, researchers, policy makers and

other interested professionals. Topics range from literacy issues in providing health education and medical care to empowering the disadvantaged in public health, health education, reaching hard-to-reach audiences, and cooperation between community health agencies and literacy programs promoting health. To subscribe, send the command "subscribe nifl-health firstname lastname" to **listproc@literacy.nifl.gov**.

RETHINK

The Rethinking AIDS e-mail list is for discussion of the need to rethink many aspects of AIDS research treatment. To subscribe, send the command "subscribe rethink your-e-mail-address" to the **majordomo@queernet.org**.

SEA-AIDS

This listserv is an electronic-mail discussion and information service aimed at connecting the people building and shaping the response to HIV and AIDS in the South East Asia region. To subscribe to SEA-AIDS, send the message "subscribe sea-aids your-e-mail-address" to **majordomo@lists.inet.co.th**.

NEP

This is a needle exchange mailing list. To subscribe, send the message "subscribe nep firstname lastname" to **listproc@ns2.calyx.net**. Once subscribed, send your correspondence to **nep@drcnet.org**.

TREATMENTS

This mailing list is for sharing your personal experiences, and those of your friends and loved ones, with AIDS-related and HIV-related treatments. To subscribe, send the command "subscribe treatments your-e-mail-address" to **majordomo@queernet.org**.

4ACURE-L

This listserv focuses on possible cures for AIDS. For information about the listserv, mail the command "subscribe 4cure-1 firstname lastname" to **listserv@health.state.ny.us**.

Selected Resources for Additional Information

Books

The following is a sampling of the many available books about the Internet. Resources listed may be found in your local public library or bookstore.

E-mail

Levine, John R., Carol Baroudi, Margaret Levine-Young. *Internet E-Mail for Dummies*. IDG Books Worldwide, April 1996.

Quarterman, John S. *E-mail Companion; Communicating Effectively Via the Internet and Other Global Networks*. Addison-Wesley Pub. Co., November 1994.

Rankin, Bob. *Dr. Bob's Painless Guide to the Internet: & Amazing Things You Can Do With E-Mail*. No Startch Press, June 1996.

General Guides

Benson, Allen C. *The Complete Internet Companion for Librarians: With Supplement for Chapter Nine*. New York: Neal-Schuman Publishers, February 1995

Dern, Daniel P. *Dern's Internet Guide for New Users*. New York: Computing McGraw-Hill, July 1997.

Falk, Bennett. *The Internet Roadmap*. 3rd Edition. Alameda: Sybex, May 1996.

Gilster, Paul. *Finding It on the Internet : The Internet Navigator's Guide to Search Tools and Techniques*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, January 1996.

Hahn, Harley. *The Internet Complete Reference*. 2nd Edition. Berkeley: Osborne McGraw-Hill, February 1996.

Levine, John R., Carol Baroudi, Margaret Levine-Young. *The Internet for Dummies*. 4th Edition. Harper Audio, March 1997.

Pomeroy, Brian. *Beginnernet : A Beginner's Guide to the Internet and the World Wide Web*. Slack, July 1997.

Rosenfeld, Louis B., Joseph Janes, Martha Vander Kolk. *The Internet Compendium: Subject Guides to Health and Science Resources (The Internet Compendium, Vol 2)*. New York: Neal-Shuman, March 1995.

Journals and Magazines

Directory of Electronic Journals, Newsletters, and Academic Discussion Lists. Washington, DC: Association of Research Libraries, Office of Scientific and Academic Publishing, June 1996.

Internet Directory. New York: Fawcett Columbine, June 1996.

Searching

Bates, Mary Ellen, Reva Basch. *The Online Deskbook: Online Magazine's Essential Desk Reference for Online and Internet Searchers*. Independent Pub. Group, June 1996.

Gilster, Paul. *Finding It on the Internet : The Internet Navigator's Guide to Search Tools and Techniques*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, January 1996.

McKim, Geoffrey W. *Internet Research Companion*, Que Corp. May 1997.

Usenet Newsgroups

Pfaffenberger, Bryan. *The Usenet Book : Finding, Using, and Surviving Newsgroups on the Internet*. Addison-Wesley Pub. Co., January 1995.

Rittner, Don. *Rittner's Field Guide to Usenet*. MNS Publishing, June 1997

Using Usenet Newsgroups. Que Corp, March 1995

Journals and Magazines

The following journals are available online at the addresses listed.

Health Care on the Internet. Binghamton, NY: Haworth Press, Inc. (<http://www.haworth.com/>)

Internet World. Westport, CT: Mecklermedia. (<http://www.internetworld.com>)

Wired. San Francisco, CA: Wired. (<http://www.wired.com>)

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE



Fact Sheet

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE INTERNET-ACCESSIBLE RESOURCES

May 1997

Introduction

NLM provides many services to the biomedical library community using the capabilities of the Internet. Internet users can reach these services through basic Internet processes, such as telnet and ftp (file transfer protocol), or through software clients such as gopher for gopher servers and Mosaic, Netscape, Internet Explorer, or other browsers for World Wide Web servers. This fact sheet describes the services that NLM makes available over the Internet.

World Wide Web (WWW) Servers

NLM provides documents and access to many services through its World Wide Web servers. Users must have a Web client, such as Netscape or Internet Explorer. The WWW allows NLM to distribute information in a publication-like format and to include hypertext links to documents, photographs, sound files, video clips, and online telnet sessions.

NLM's Home Page (<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/>) provides information about Library programs, services, connections to NLM online services, links to specialized NLM Web servers, and multimedia features such as the Visible Human Project (TM) and the Images from the History of Medicine.

Internet Grateful Med®

Internet Grateful Med (<http://igm.nlm.nih.gov>) offers assisted searching in MEDLINE® and other NLM databases over the World Wide Web. It has many functions for helping create and refine a

MEDLINE search, including access to hundreds of thousands of biomedical terms from NLM's Unified Medical Language System® Metathesaurus®.

Specialized NLM Servers

The Cognitive Science Branch (CgSB) server (<http://www.cgsb.nlm.nih.gov/>) has information related to health professions education, information retrieval, and language processing.

The National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) server (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) provides information about the GenBank® DNA sequence database, which is produced by NCBI. It also provides GenBank searching, information about other DNA and protein databases, and NCBI research projects. Scientists can submit sequences directly to GenBank on the Web with a submission tool called BankIt.

The Division of Specialized Information Services (SIS) server (<http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/>) provides information on toxicology and environmental health, AIDS, and directories to other information resources (organizations, research resources, projects, etc.) concerned with health and biomedicine.

HSTAT

HSTAT (Health Services/Technology Assessment Text) (<http://text.nlm.nih.gov/>) is a free, electronic resource that provides access to the full text of clinical practice guidelines, technology assessments, and other documents useful in health care decision

making. HSTAT is also available via telnet (to text.nlm.nih.gov and login as hstat or HSTAT) and via anonymous ftp (to nlmpubs.nlm.nih.gov and go to the /hstat directory).

Anonymous ftp servers

NLM distributes many publications and software programs via anonymous ftp (<ftp://nlmpubs.nlm.nih.gov/>). The publications server provides documents in several formats, as well as items such as software patches for Grateful Med users. Users with only e-mail access to the Internet may obtain publications from the anonymous ftp server. Sending a message to files@mailserv.nlm.nih.gov with only the word help in the message body will return basic instructions on this process.

NCBI also has an anonymous ftp site (<ftp://ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>). Through this service, NCBI makes available GenBank and other molecular biology databases, submission software, Entrez software, and documentation.

Locator

NLM Locator is a client-server interface that allows menu-driven Internet access to NLM's CATLINE® (cataloged records of monographs and serials), AVLINE® (audiovisuals), SERLINE® (serials owned by NLM and other libraries); and DIRLINE® (directory of information resources). NLM designed Locator for novice or infrequent users to access the files representing the NLM collection. It requires no training and allows searching these files without learning NLM's interactive command-driven search interface. To access Locator, use VT100 emulation and telnet to locator.nlm.nih.gov, login as locator.

Telnet Services

Many of NLM's established services are available through telnet. These services include MEDLARS, TOXNET®, and DOCLINE®. The MEDLARS system includes MEDLINE and other biomedical databases covering AIDS, bioethics, cancer, chemicals, organizations, health planning and administration, history of medicine, population information, and toxicology. Individuals with accounts may telnet to medlars.nlm.nih.gov. TOXNET and its various databases are part of the MEDLARS system. Individuals with MEDLARS accounts may telnet to medlars.nlm.nih.gov. A FILE TOXNET command will take users via the gateway into TOXNET databases. DOCLINE is NLM's automated interlibrary loan request and referral

system for biomedical libraries. Registered libraries may telnet to DOCLINE at medlars.nlm.nih.gov.

For further information, contact NLM program areas by e-mail.

NLM E-mail addresses

Office of Public Information publicinfo@nlm.nih.gov

1. Anonymous ftp service
ftpadmin@nlmpubs.nlm.nih.gov
2. Grateful Med assistance gmhelp@nlm.nih.gov
3. History of Medicine Division
hmdref@nlm.nih.gov
4. Images from the History of Medicine
hmdref@nlm.nih.gov
5. Interlibrary Loan/DOCLINE ill@nlm.nih.gov
6. International Programs ip@nlm.nih.gov
7. Internet Grateful Med access access@nlm.nih.gov
8. Mailserv service
admin@mailserv.nlm.nih.gov
9. MEDLARS Management Section
mms@nlm.nih.gov
10. MeSH® vocabulary suggestions
nelson@nes.nlm.nih.gov
11. National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) info@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
12. National Information Center on Health Services Research and Health Care Technology nichsr@nlm.nih.gov
13. Preservation information pres@nlm.nih.gov
14. Reference assistance ref@nlm.nih.gov
15. Technical services assistance
tsd@nlm.nih.gov
16. Toxicology and Environmental Health Information Program tehip@teh.nlm.nih.gov

For a complete list of NLM Fact Sheets **contact:**

FACT SHEETS

Office of Public Information
National Library of Medicine
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Maryland 20894
Fax:(301) 496-4450
E-mail: publicinfo@nlm.nih.gov
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/factsheets.html>