

## NIH Public Access

1. Proper Noun
2. Number
3. Noun
4. Adjective
5. Noun
6. Verb - Past Participle
7. Proper Noun
8. Proper Noun
9. Verb - 3Rd Person Singular Present
10. Adjective
11. Adjective
12. Adjective
13. Adjective
14. Verb - 3Rd Person Singular Present
15. Verb - 3Rd Person Singular Present

# NIH Public Access

The National Institutes of \_\_\_\_\_ (NIH) began requiring in \_\_\_\_\_ that all researchers funded by the \_\_\_\_\_ submit an \_\_\_\_\_ of their final, peer-reviewed manuscripts within 12 months of the official publication date to PMC (ne \_\_\_\_\_), an archive operated by the National Library of Medicines. The initiative, known as the NIH \_\_\_\_\_ Access Policy, \_\_\_\_\_ PMC -- and, in turn, MedlinePlus, the library's website for patients, families, and other consumers -- to link out to free, full-length journal articles that anyone can access via the Internet. Currently, MedlinePlus connects out to 21 million articles, the latest medical research on hundreds of topics and information about clinical trials, written to be understood by the general public (MedlinePlus, 2012). PMC contains 2.5 million articles and is visited by more than 700,000 people each day (NIH, 2012).

Through PMC and MedlinePlus, the \_\_\_\_\_ increases \_\_\_\_\_ that is freely available to the public by 88,000 articles each year, and it does so at the relatively modest cost of \$2 to \$4 million annually (Zerhouni, 2004). Previously, only summaries of these articles were typically available, and publishers charge up to \$40 per article on their websites (Isaac, Zheng, Jha 2011). Additionally, prior to 2008 just over a fifth of peer-reviewed literature was made publicly available (Bjrk, Welling, Laakso, Majlender, Hedlund, & Gunason, 2010).

