# Pubmed数据库检索与利用

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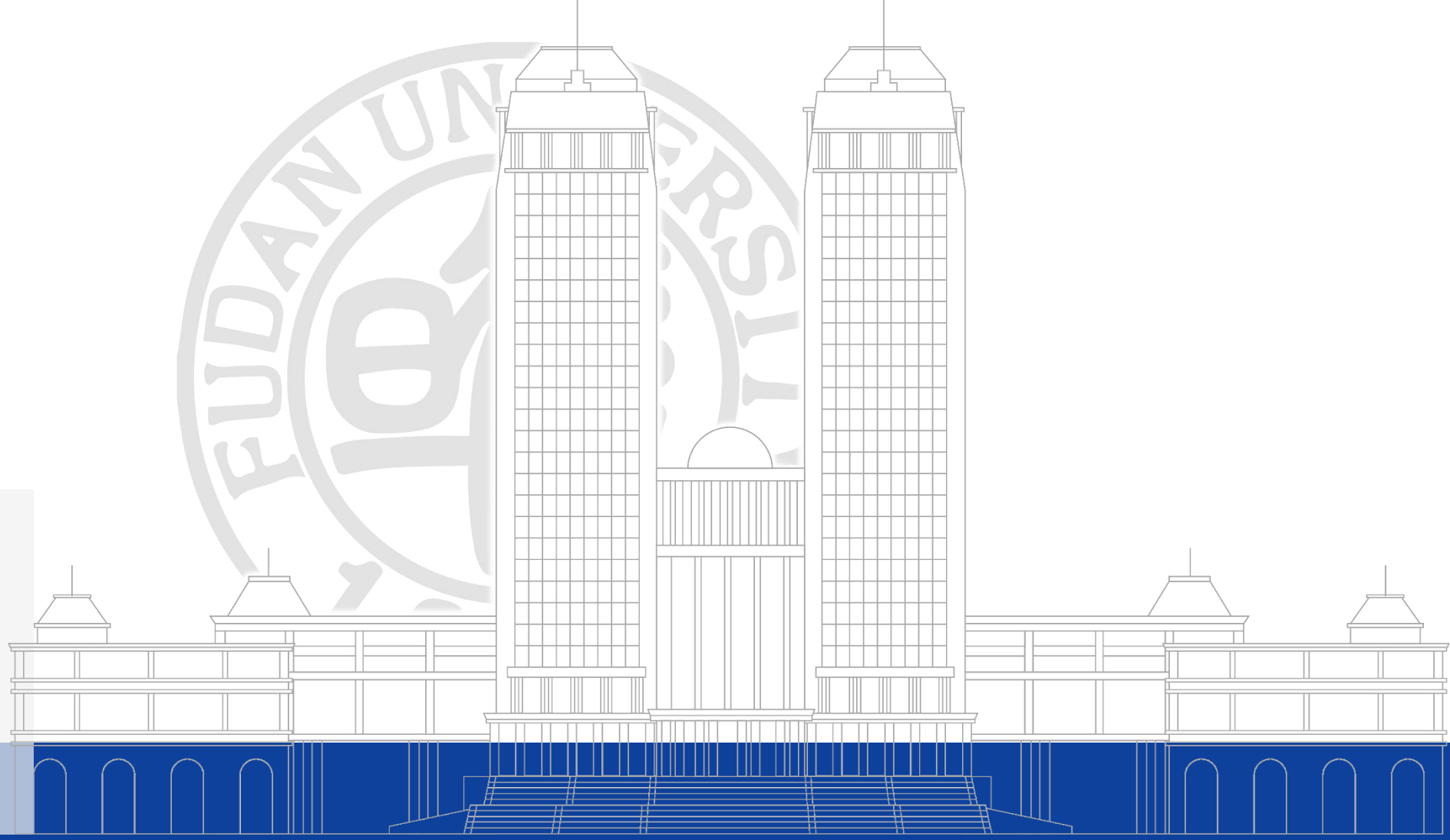

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# Pubmed简介

# 1.1 简介

- Pubmed是美国国立医学图书馆(NLM)所属的国家生物技术信息中心(NCBI)于2000年4月开发的基于WEB的免费的MEDLINE检索系统。
- MEDLINE
- PubMed Central (PMC)
- Bookshelf

  http://www.pubmed.gov
- http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/

# 1.2 数据来源

- **MEDLINE是美国国立医学图书馆生产的国际性综合生物医学信息书目数据库，是当前国际上最权威的生物医学文献数据库。**
- **MEDLINE (1966~至今)**
  - 收录了全世界70多个国家和地区1940年以来的9000余种生物医学期刊（其中约1600种免费期刊），英文刊物约占90%；75%的文献有英文摘要，每天更新。
  - 内容涉及：医学、药学、牙医学、护理学、卫生保健、兽医学等专业。
- pubmed每天都在不断地接受出版商发送的新数据，其文献条目在标引加工后每天向MEDLINE移动一次。但其中有些条目由于超出了MEDLARS数据库的收录范围，将永远不会被PreMEDLINE或MEDLINE条目所取代，例如在综合性的科学杂志（Science或Nature）上发表的地理学文章等。
- **OldMedline(1951~1965)**
  - 未标引的数据

NIH National Library of Medicine
National Center for Biotechnology Information

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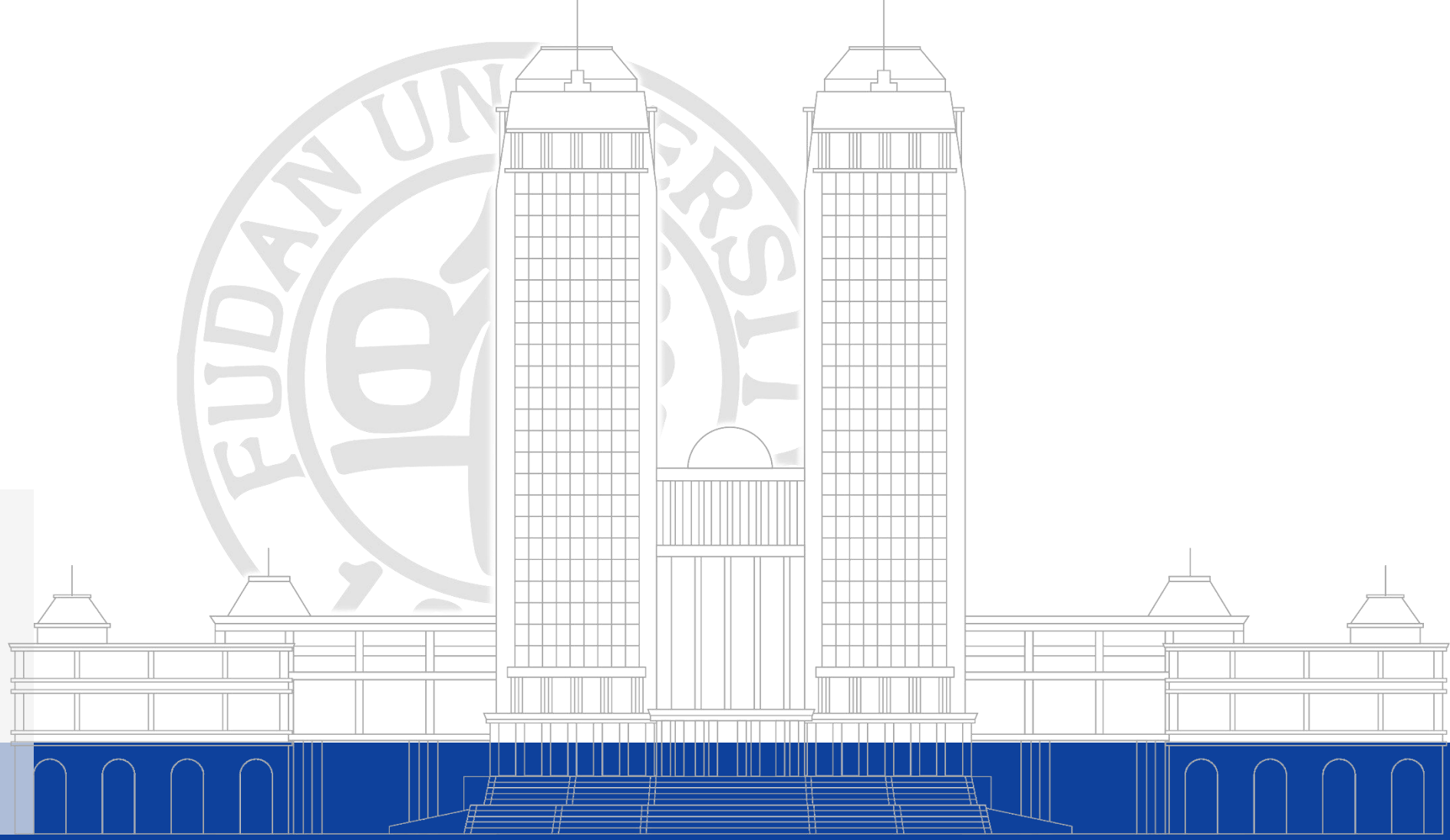
MeSH Database
Journals



02

# 基本规则

# 2.1 记录字段和格式

Format: Abstract

Send to

出处

Ultrasonography. 2019 Jan 4. doi: 10.14366/usg.18053. [Epub ahead of print]

题目

## Future of breast elastography.

作者

Barr RG[1,2]

Author information

摘要

**Abstract**

Both strain elastography and shear wave elastography have been shown to have high sensitivity and specificity for characterizing breast lesions as benign or malignant. Training is important for both strain and shear wave elastography. The unique feature of benign lesions measuring smaller on elastography than B-mode imaging and malignant lesions appearing larger on elastography is an important feature for characterization of breast masses. There are several artifacts which can contain diagnostic information or alert to technique problems. Both strain and shear wave elastography continue to have improvements and new techniques will soon be available for clinical use that may provide additional diagnostic information. This paper reviews the present state of breast elastography and discusses future techniques that are not yet in clinical practice.

关键词

**KEYWORDS:** Breast; Breast neoplasms; Elasticity imaging techniques; Shear wave; Strain; Strain ratio

PMID: 30884636 DOI: 10.14366/usg.18053

Free full text

# 2.1 字段标识符

Affiliation [ad]

All Fields [all]

Article Identifier [aid]

Author [au]

Author Identifier [auid]

Book [book]

Comment Correction Type

Completion Date [dcom]

Conflict of Interest Statement [cois]

Corporate Author [cn]

Create Date [crdt]

EC/RN Number [rn]

Editor [ed]

Entry Date [edat]

Filter [filter] [sb]

First Author Name [1au]

Full Author Name [fau]

Full Investigator Name [fir]

Grant Number [gr]

Investigator [ir]

ISBN [isbn]

Issue [ip]

Journal [ta]

Language [la]

Last Author Name [lastau]

Location ID [lid]

MeSH Date [mhda]

MeSH Major Topic [majr]

MeSH Subheadings [sh]

MeSH Terms [mh]

Modification Date [lr]

NLM Unique ID [jid]

Other Term [ot]

Owner

Pagination [pg]

Personal Name as Subject [ps]

Pharmacological Action [pa]

Place of Publication [pl]

PMCID and MID

PMID [pmid]

Publication Date [dp]

Publication Type [pt]

Publisher [pubn]

Secondary Source ID [si]

Subset [sb]

Supplementary Concept [nm]

Text Words [tw]

Title [ti]

Title/Abstract [tiab]

Transliterated Title [tt]

Volume [vi]

# 2.3 关键词

- 作者提供的从篇名、文摘、全文中直接抽取的表达文献主题内容的词语。
- 特点：未经规范处理的自然检索语言，能及时反映新观点，新方法，新发现及新术语。
- 缺点：用词不统一，易漏检

# 2.4 主题词

- 对同一概念的同义词、近义词进行“规范”化，保证词语和概念的一一对应。
- 特点：规范化、统一化
- 优点：提高查全率和查准率，便于调整检索范围，能限定文献的主题概念。可以集中语言表达不同但概念相同的文献，一般情况下，命中的文献比关键词更准确全面。

# 主题词和关键词的关系

tumor

cancer

carcinoma

} Neoplasms

肿瘤（主题词）

癌（非主题词）

# 2.5 医学主题词表

- 目前最权威最常用的标准医学主题词表，动态变化。2万多个词和词组。
- 通过注释、参照系统与树形编码，表达MeSH词的历史变迁、主题词的族性类别、属分关系、揭示主题词之间语义关系
- 对医学文献中的自然语言进行规范，使概念与主题词单一对应。
- 保证文献的标引者和检索者之间在用词上的一致。
- 可进行主题词、副主题词组配，提高主题标引或检索的专指度
- 可以对主题词进行扩检和缩检
- https://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
- https://meshb.nlm.nih.gov/search

# Mesh词表主页

## Medical Subject Headings 2022

The files are updated each week day Monday-Friday by 8AM EST

Search MeSH... | FullWord | Exact Match | All Fragments | Any Fragment

- ○ All Terms
  - ◉ Main Heading (Descriptor) Terms
  - ○ Qualifier Terms
  - ○ Supplementary Concept Record Terms
- ○ MeSH Unique ID
- ○ Search in all Supplementary Concept Record Fields
  - ○ Heading Mapped To
  - ○ Indexing Information
- ○ Pharmacological Action
- ○ Search Related Registry and CAS Registry/EC Number/UNII Code/NCBI Taxonomy ID Number (RN)
  - ○ Related Registry Search
  - ○ CAS Registry/EC Number/UNII Code/NCBI Taxonomy ID Number (RN)
- ○ Search in all Free Text Fields
  - ○ Annotation
  - ○ ScopeNote
  - ○ SCR Note

**Sort by:** Relevance

**Results per Page:** 20

# Mesh表的结构

MeSh
- 字　　顺　　表（Alphabetic List）
- 树 状 结 构 表（Tree Structure）
- 副 主 题 词 表（Subheadings）
- 主题词变更表

单个词：Liver、Heart、Abdomen、

复合词：顺置式　Stomach Neoplasms

倒置式　Hepatitis，Alcoholic

(肝炎，乙醇性)

Leukemia，Lymphocytic，Chronic

(白血病，　淋巴细胞，　慢性)

SHOCK 休克

SHOCK, CARDIOGENIC 休克，心源性

SHOCK, HEMORRHAGIC 休克，出血性

SHOCK, SEPTIC 休克，败血症性

SHOCK, TRAUMATIC 休克，创伤性

主题词倒置的优点：突出核心词

方便选词

族性检索

# 树状结构表（Categories and Subcategories）

又叫范畴表，树形结构表用以体现主题词概念间的关系，该表将2万多个主题词按其学科性质、词义范围、上下类属、派生关系，划分为16个大类；每个大类按再划分为若干二级类目、三级类目、……最多可达九级类目。

主题词用逐级缩格的排列方法来表达它们之间的逻辑隶属关系，同级类目下的主题词按字顺编排。

- 作用：从学科分枝的角度选择主题词，满足族性检索的要求。

- Anatomy [A]
- Organisms [B]
- Diseases [C]
- Chemicals and Drugs [D]
- Analytical, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Techniques, and Equipment [E]
- Psychiatry and Psychology [F]
- Phenomena and Processes [G]
- Disciplines and Occupations [H]
- Anthropology, Education, Sociology, and Social Phenomena [I]
- Technology, Industry, and Agriculture [J]
- Humanities [K]
- Information Science [L]
- Named Groups [M]
- Health Care [N]
- Publication Characteristics [V]
- Geographicals [Z]

- Organisms [B]
- Diseases [C]
  - Infections [C01]
  - Neoplasms [C04]
  - Musculoskeletal Diseases [C05]
  - Digestive System Diseases [C06]
    - Biliary Tract Diseases [C06.130]
    - Digestive System Abnormalities [C06.198]
    - Digestive System Fistula [C06.267]
    - Digestive System Neoplasms [C06.301]
    - Gastrointestinal Diseases [C06.405]
    - Liver Diseases [C06.552]
      - alpha 1-Antitrypsin Deficiency [C06.552.074]
      - Chemical and Drug Induced Liver Injury [C06.552.100]
      - Cholestasis, Intrahepatic [C06.552.150]
      - Fatty Liver [C06.552.241]
      - Focal Nodular Hyperplasia [C06.552.270]
      - Hepatic Infarction [C06.552.289]
      - Hepatic Insufficiency [C06.552.308]
      - Budd-Chiari Syndrome [C06.552.347]
      - Hepatic Veno-Occlusive Disease [C06.552.360]
      - Hepatitis [C06.552.380]
        - Hepatitis, Alcoholic [C06.552.380.290]
        - Hepatitis, Animal [C06.552.380.315]
        - Hepatitis, Chronic [C06.552.380.350]
        - Hepatitis, Viral, Human [C06.552.380.705]
          - Hepatitis A [C06.552.380.705.422]
          - Hepatitis B [C06.552.380.705.437]
            - Hepatitis B, Chronic [C06.552.380.705.437.100]
          - Hepatitis C [C06.552.380.705.440]
          - Hepatitis D [C06.552.380.705.450]
          - Hepatitis E [C06.552.380.705.470]

- Skin Diseases, Infectious [C01.800]
- Soft Tissue Infections [C01.820]
- Suppuration [C01.830]
- Toxemia [C01.861]
- Urinary Tract Infections [C01.915]
- Vaccine-Preventable Diseases [C01.918]
- Vector Borne Diseases [C01.920]
- Virus Diseases [C01.925]
  - Arbovirus Infections [C01.925.081]
  - Bronchiolitis, Viral [C01.925.109]
  - Central Nervous System Viral Diseases [C01.925.182]
  - DNA Virus Infections [C01.925.256]
    - Adenoviridae Infections [C01.925.256.076]
    - African Swine Fever [C01.925.256.142]
    - Circoviridae Infections [C01.925.256.200]
    - Hepadnaviridae Infections [C01.925.256.430]
      - Hepatitis B [C01.925.256.430.400]
    - Herpesviridae Infections [C01.925.256.466]
    - Papillomavirus Infections [C01.925.256.650]
    - Parvoviridae Infections [C01.925.256.700]
    - Polyomavirus Infections [C01.925.256.721]
    - Poxviridae Infections [C01.925.256.743]
  - Eye Infections, Viral [C01.925.325]
  - Fatigue Syndrome, Chronic [C01.925.330]
  - Hepatitis, Viral, Animal [C01.925.407]
  - Hepatitis, Viral, Human [C01.925.440]
    - Hepatitis A [C01.925.440.420]
    - Hepatitis B [C01.925.440.435]
      - Hepatitis B, Chronic [C01.925.440.435.100]
    - Hepatitis C [C01.925.440.440]
    - Hepatitis D [C01.925.440.450]
    - Hepatitis E [C01.925.440.470]
  - Opportunistic Infections [C01.925.597]
  - Pneumonia, Viral [C01.925.705]

# Hepatitis B MeSH Descriptor Data 2022

Details | Qualifiers | MeSH Tree Structures | Concepts

| | |
|---|---|
| **MeSH Heading** | Hepatitis B |
| **Tree Number(s)** | C01.221.250.500<br>C01.925.256.430.400<br>C01.925.440.435<br>C06.552.380.705.437 |
| **Unique ID** | D006509 |
| **RDF Unique Identifier** | http://id.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/D006509 |
| **Annotation** | chronic = HEPATITIS B, CHRONIC |
| **Scope Note** | INFLAMMATION of the LIVER in humans caused by a member of the ORTHOHEPADNAVIRUS genus, HEPATITIS B VIRUS. It is primarily transmitted by parenteral exposure, such as transfusion of contaminated blood or blood products, but can also be transmitted via sexual or intimate personal contact. |
| **Entry Term(s)** | Hepatitis B Virus Infection |
| **NLM Classification #** | WC 536 |
| **Public MeSH Note** | 77; was HEPATITIS, HOMOLOGOUS SERUM 1963-76 |
| **Online Note** | use HEPATITIS B to search HEPATITIS, HOMOLOGOUS SERUM 1966-76 |
| **History Note** | 77; was HEPATITIS, HOMOLOGOUS SERUM 1963-76 |
| **Date Established** | 1977/01/01 |
| **Date of Entry** | 1999/01/01 |
| **Revision Date** | 2020/05/27 |

# Hepatitis B MeSH Descriptor Data 2022

Details | Qualifiers | MeSH Tree Structures | Concepts

**Allowable Qualifiers**

blood (BL)
cerebrospinal fluid (CF)
chemically induced (CI)
classification (CL)
complications (CO)
congenital (CN)
diagnosis (DI)
diagnostic imaging (DG)
diet therapy (DH)
drug therapy (DT)
economics (EC)
embryology (EM)
enzymology (EN)
epidemiology (EP)
ethnology (EH)
etiology (ET)
genetics (GE)
history (HI)
immunology (IM)
metabolism (ME)
microbiology (MI)
mortality (MO)
nursing (NU)
parasitology (PS)
pathology (PA)
physiopathology (PP)
prevention & control (PC)
psychology (PX)
radiotherapy (RT)
rehabilitation (RH)
surgery (SU)
therapy (TH)
transmission (TM)
urine (UR)
veterinary (VE)
virology (VI)

# Hepatitis B MeSH Descriptor Data 2022

Details | Qualifiers | MeSH Tree Structures | Concepts

Infections [C01]
- Communicable Diseases [C01.221]
  - Blood-Borne Infections [C01.221.250]
    - **Hepatitis B [C01.221.250.500]**
      - Hepatitis B, Chronic [C01.221.250.500.100]
    - Hepatitis C [C01.221.250.750]
    - HIV Infections [C01.221.250.875]

Infections [C01]
- Virus Diseases [C01.925]
  - DNA Virus Infections [C01.925.256]
    - Hepadnaviridae Infections [C01.925.256.430]
      - **Hepatitis B [C01.925.256.430.400]**
        - Hepatitis B, Chronic [C01.925.256.430.400.100]

Infections [C01]
- Virus Diseases [C01.925]
  - Hepatitis, Viral, Human [C01.925.440]
    - Hepatitis A [C01.925.440.420]
    - **Hepatitis B [C01.925.440.435]**
      - Hepatitis B, Chronic [C01.925.440.435.100]
    - Hepatitis C [C01.925.440.440]
    - Hepatitis D [C01.925.440.450]
    - Hepatitis E [C01.925.440.470]

Digestive System Diseases [C06]
- Liver Diseases [C06.552]
  - Hepatitis [C06.552.380]
    - Hepatitis, Viral, Human [C06.552.380.705]
      - Hepatitis A [C06.552.380.705.422]
      - **Hepatitis B [C06.552.380.705.437]**
        - Hepatitis B, Chronic [C06.552.380.705.437.100]
      - Hepatitis C [C06.552.380.705.440]
      - Hepatitis D [C06.552.380.705.450]
      - Hepatitis E [C06.552.380.705.470]

# 副主题词（Subheadings/Qualifiers）

- 直接加在主题词之后，与主题词组配使用，对主题词起修饰和限定的作用，使主题词具有更高的专指性的一类词 。
- 副主题词是限定主题概念的规范化词汇，对主题词起细分作用或揭示多个主题词之间的关系
- 副主题词没有独立的检索意义，其作用是增加主题概念的专指性，提高检索效率 。
- 副主题词现有76个。

# 主题词与副主题词的组配规则

- 主题词与副主题词的组配有严格的规定，不是所有的副主题词均能与每个主题词进行组配。计算机数据库中在每个主题词下都列出了当前主题词可以组配的所有副主题词。
- 有专指副主题词，勿用泛指副主题组配。如：药物治疗、饮食治疗
- 若能用主题词与副主题组配，尽量不要用与副主题词等义的主题词。

  如:肝炎/药物治疗　　不能：肝炎 AND 药物治疗

- 在检索中，主题词/副主题词两者间须有必然的逻辑关系，善于分析两者之间的关系：因果关系、应用关系等
  - 眼结核引起失明，用结核，眼/并发症；盲/病因学
  - 牛奶引起动脉硬化，用牛奶/副作用，动脉硬化/病因学
  - 阿司匹林治疗感冒，用阿司匹林 /治疗应用；感冒/药物疗法

# 2.6 检索规则-词汇自动转换

## 1. MeSH Translation table

- 医学主题词
- 副主题词
- 出版类型
- 款目词
- 统一医学语言系统
- 增补概念词和同义词

作用：将不规范的词语转换成规范的用词，对主题词进行自动扩展检索，使检索结果更准确，全面。

## 2. Journals Translation table

包括刊名全称、缩写和ISSN号。该转换表能把键入的刊名全称转换为“MEDLINE的标准缩写+[Journal Name]”后进行检索。

- New England journal of medicine 转换为“N Engl J Med”[Journal]
- Clin Lung Cancer. 2010 Jan;11(1):51-6 转换为： "Clin Lung Cancer"[Journal] AND 2010[PDAT] AND 11[VOL] AND 1[ISS] AND 51-6[PAGE]

3. Full Author Translation table

2002年以来发表的带有作者全名的文献

作者姓名可以采用正常的或倒置的

（Julia s wong/wong Julia s/wong, Julia s）

4. Full Investigator Translation table

5. Author index

姓在前，名在后，首字母缩写 o’bren jm　adams sh

1966-1984 不限制　　1984-1995：前10个作者

1996-2000:25个作者　　2000-　：不限制

1990前：小语种/日语所有作者名字转成Roman alphabet

1990-2016 转换10个作者　　2016年后　　不再转换。

中文作者因有英文摘要，不转换

如果仍然找不到匹配词，就会把该词组断开后再重复上述自动词汇转换过程，找到与键入的词语相匹配词语为止。若仍然没有匹配词，单个词会被联一起（用AND）在全部字段中检索。

例如：输入liver cancer

a) 首先，将“liver cancer”作为一个短语在以上几个表里查找：

b) 然后，将“liver cancer”分成“liver”和“cancer”两个词，再次在上述表中查找；

c) 最后，将“liver”和“cancer”及其匹配的主题词，在所有字段查找。

# 转换结果

- liver cancer转换为: "liver neoplasms"[MeSH Terms] OR ("liver"[All Fields] AND "neoplasms"[All Fields]) OR "liver neoplasms"[All Fields] OR ("liver"[All Fields] AND "cancer"[All Fields]) OR "liver cancer"[All Fields]
- Vitamin c 转换为: "ascorbic acid"[MeSH Terms] OR ("ascorbic"[All Fields] AND "acid"[All Fields]) OR "ascorbic acid"[All Fields] OR "vitamin c"[All Fields]
- *单个的数字和字母不进行拆分*

  想要查验检索词的转换情况，并进行调整检索策略，可在高级检索历史的的“details”部分查看。

# 2.7 检索规则-短语检索

如果在短语上加半角双引号后，系统将直接在所有字段中进行查找，不再进行自动转换。

“single cell”

“oxygen free radicals”

短横“-”和双引号功能类似。 single-cell 和“single cell”结果一样。

# 2.8 截词检索

无限截词符：*

- 在词的末尾加*号，PubMed就会检索出以该词为词根的所有词
  - infect*包括infections， infectious，infective，infectivity，infector等。

- 截词检索将关闭自动词语匹配功能，也不能进行扩展检索。
  - 如：heart attack* （心脏病发作）不会匹配MeSH词，也不会扩展检索myocardial infarction（心肌梗死）、myocardial stunning（心肌顿抑，缺血后心肌功能障碍）、shock、cardiogenic等这些方面的文献。

# 2.9 检索规则-布尔逻辑运算

- 逻辑词符（AND、OR、NOT）

  lung AND apoptosis;　vitamin c OR ascorbic acid；Lead poising NOT children

- 运算优先级为: PubMed按从左到右的顺序处理搜索，使用括号来“嵌套”应该作为一个单元处理的概念，然后将其合并到整体搜索中。

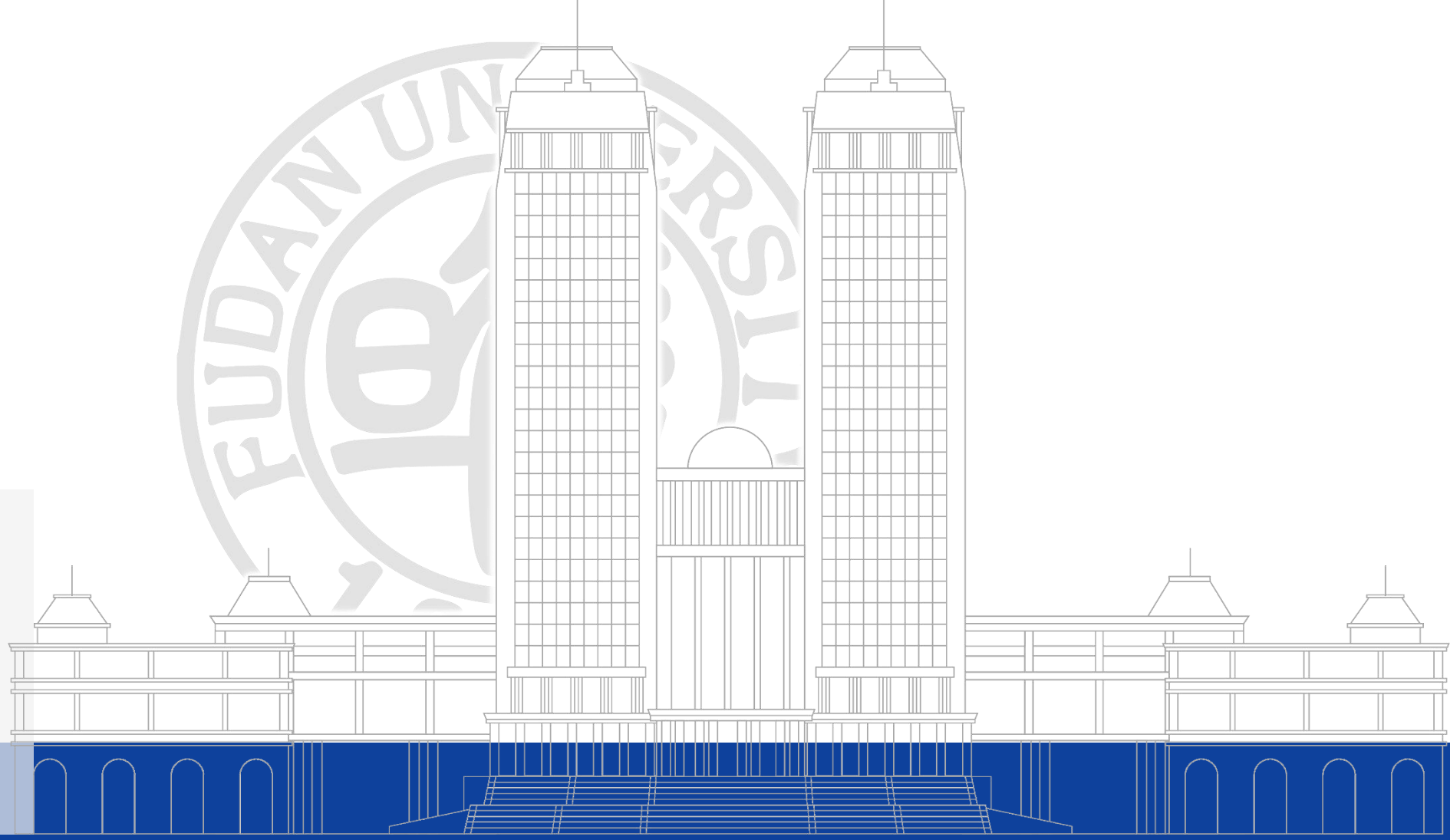
  例如：drug therapy AND (asthma OR hay fever)

- 布尔逻辑检索允许在检索词后面附加字段标识

  例如：dna[mh] AND crick[au] AND 1993[dp]

- 查带文摘的文献（1975年以后出版的文章）

  检索词 AND hasabstract　　例如，Neoplasms AND hasabstract



# 03

# 检索与利用

- 基本检索 – Basic Search
- 高级检索 – Advanced Search
- 主题词检索 – MeSH Databases
- 结果输出与外链 – Send to & Linkout

# 3.1 基本检索

- 检索步骤：
  a) 进入pubmed主界面，
  b) 在检索框输入任何有实质性意义的检索词
  c) 点[search]按钮或按回车键，系统字段匹配进行
- 检索词的输入形式：

输入单词或短语或表达式，也可用*及双引号

著者姓名：weng xz OR weng xz [au] 全称，2002年以后的文章。

含有禁用词或多个作者时必须带字段名：by[AU]

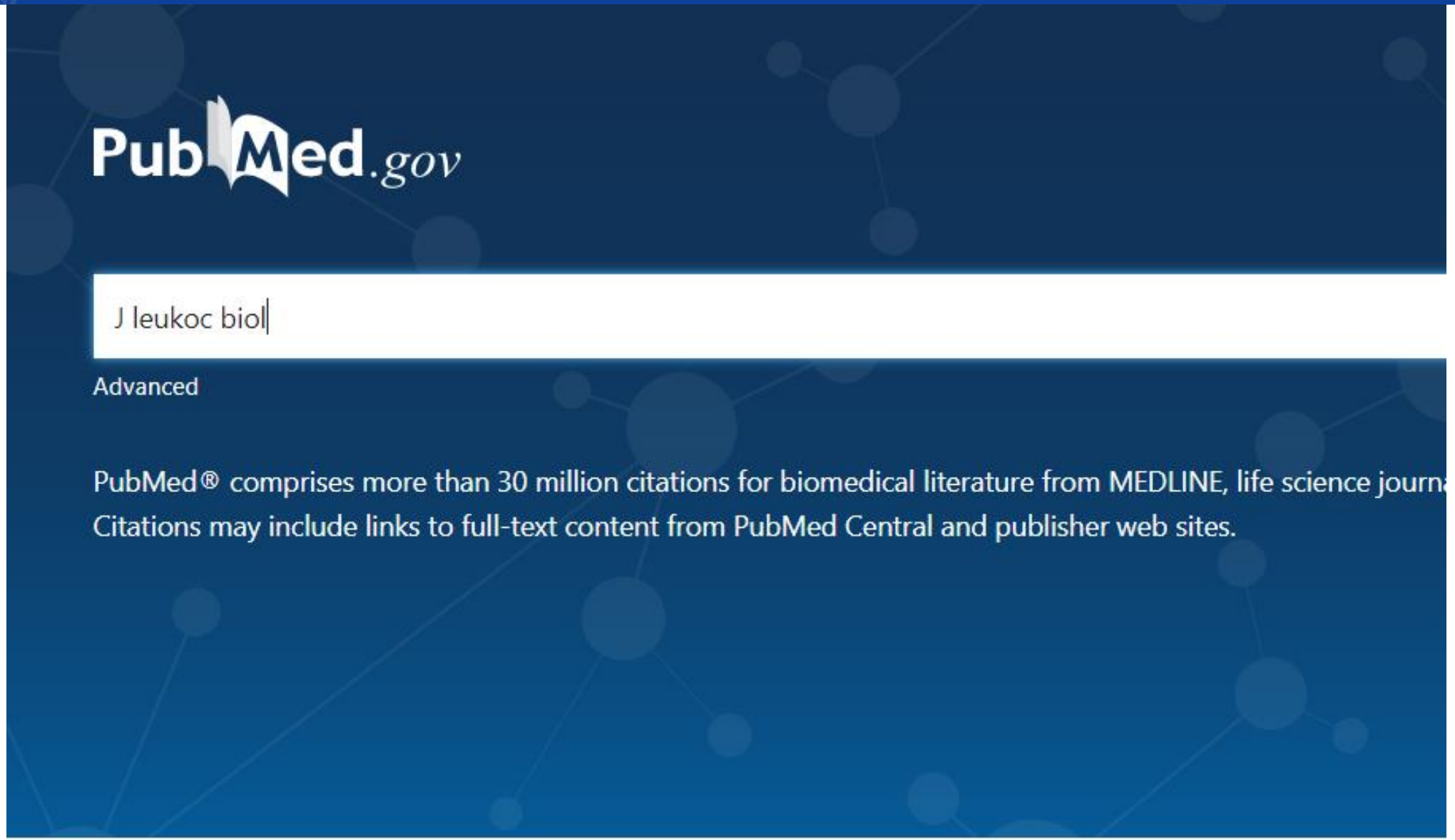
刊名标题：刊名全称、缩写、ISSN

Journal of leukocyte biology，J leukoc biol，0741-5400

# 注意：

- 当刊名与主题词相同时，刊名后需要附加字段标识符。如：gene therapy[ta]、science[ta]、cell[ta]
- 单个词刊名的期刊刊名后需要附加字段标识符。 如：Scanning[ta]
- 带括号刊名的期刊，录入时应将括号省略。

  J Hand Surg[Am]输入格式为J Hand Surg Am


PubMed.gov
J leukoc biol
Advanced
PubMed® comprises more than 30 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journa
Citations may include links to full-text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites.

PubMed.gov

J leukoc biol

Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Guide

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Publication date Display options

MY NCBI FILTERS

8,213 results

RESULTS BY YEAR

TEXT AVAILABILITY

- Abstract
- Free full text
- Full text

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

1 Cytokine storm and leukocyte changes in mild versus severe SARS-CoV-2 infection: Review of 3939 COVID-19 patients in China and emerging pathogenesis and therapy concepts.

Wang J, Jiang M, Chen X, Montaner LJ.

**J Leukoc Biol**. 2020 Jun 13. doi: 10.1002/JLB.3COVR0520-272R. Online ahead of print.

PMID: 32534467 Review.

Cite Share

2 Targeting NLRP3 and staphylococcal pore-forming toxin receptors in human-induced pluripotent stem cell-derived macrophages.

Chow SH, Deo P, Yeung ATY, Kostoulias XP, Jeon Y, Gao ML, Seidi A, Olivier FAB, Sridhar S, Nethercott C, Cameron D, Robertson AAB, Robert R, Mackay CR, Traven A, Jin ZB, Hale C, Dougan G, Peleg AY, Naderer T.

**J Leukoc Biol**. 2020 Jun 12. doi: 10.1002/JLB.4MA0420-497R. Online ahead of print.

# 基本检索实例

【例题】检索“尼群地平治疗高血压”方面的文献

- 分析: 自由词检索
- 检索词： nitrendipine;
  hypertension/high blood pressure
  nitrendipine AND (hypertension OR high blood pressure)

- 检索方法： 1. 输入综合检索式
  2. 在检索史中进行组配

PubMed.gov

nitrendipine AND (hypertension OR high blood pressure) Search

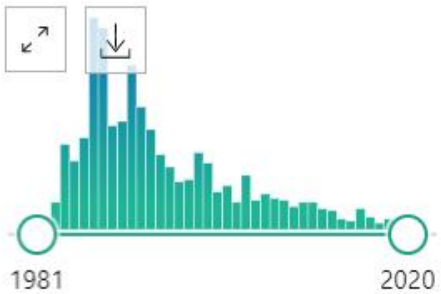
Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Guide

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Publication date Display options

MY NCBI FILTERS

953 results

RESULTS BY YEAR




TEXT AVAILABILITY

- Abstract
- Free full text
- Full text

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

- Associated data

1 PAIT-Survey Follow-Up: Changes in Albuminuria in **Hypertensive** Diabetic Patients with Mild-Moderate Chronic Kidney Disease.

Fici F, Ari Bakir E, Ilkay Yüce E, Kanuncu S, Makel W, Tarim BA, Robles NR.

High Blood Press Cardiovasc Prev. 2020 Feb;27(1):43-49. doi: 10.1007/s40292-020-00358-1. Epub 2020 Jan 9.

PMID: 31916208 Clinical Trial.

**Blood pressure** was measured with a validated digital device. RESULTS: At baseline, albuminuria was present in 310 subjects (46.4%) (microalbuminuria in 263 (84.8%), macroalbuminuria in 15.2%), and normoalbuminuria in 53.6% 358. ...**Blood pressure** was si ...

Cite Share

2 Münchausen Syndrome as an Unusual Cause of Pseudo-resistant **Hypertension**: A Case Report.

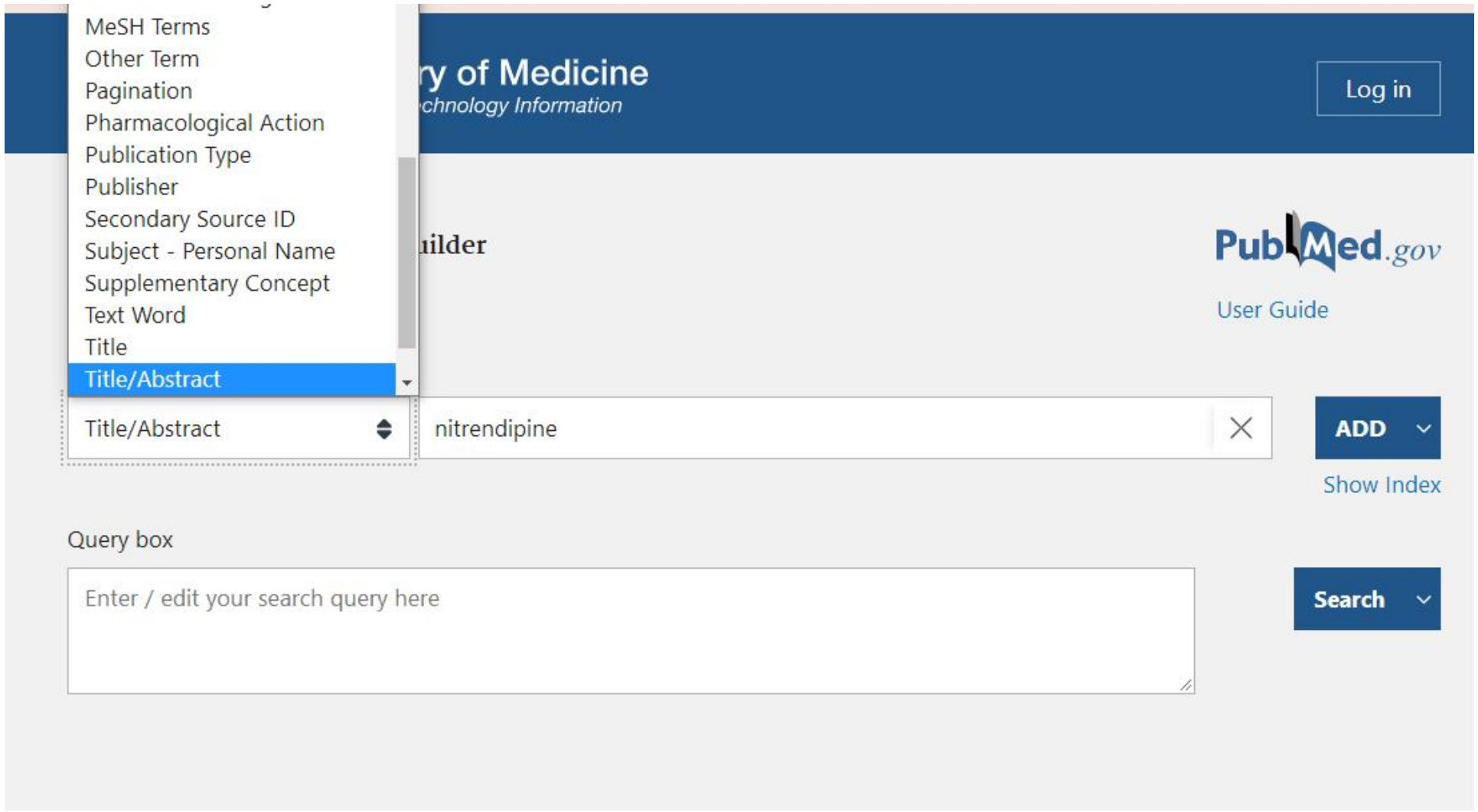
Kobusiak-Prokopowicz M, Marciniak A, Tokarczyk B, Kała M, Leszek J, Mysiak A.

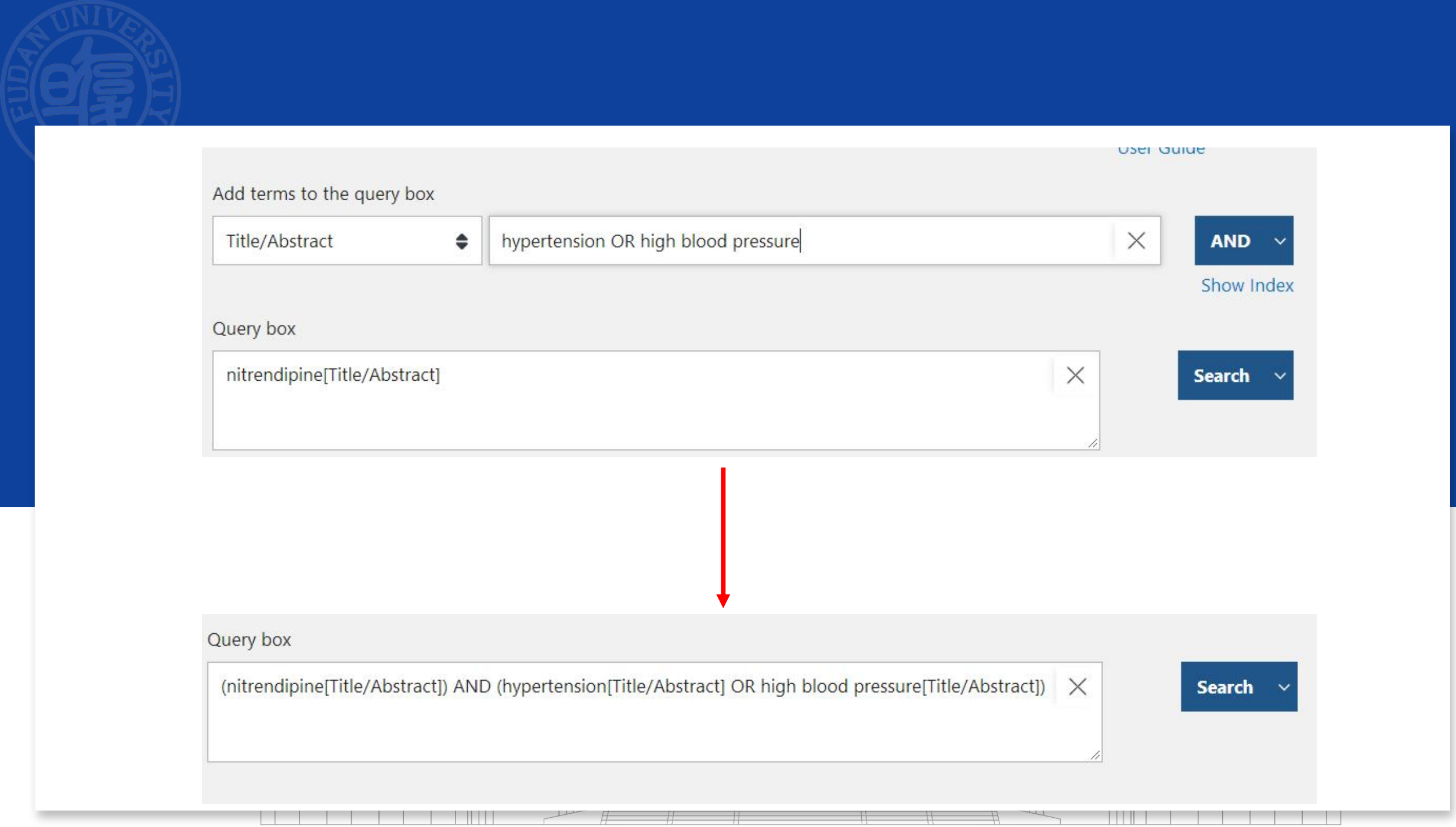
Open Med (Wars). 2019 Nov 7;14:792-796. doi: 10.1515/med-2019-0094. eCollection 2019.

PMID: 31737783 Free PMC article.

Individuals with elevated **blood pressure** due to non-adherence to medication have the so-called

# 3.2 高级检索：一般限制题目或摘要




User Guide
Add terms to the query box
Title/Abstract
hypertension OR high blood pressure
AND
Show Index
Query box
nitrendipine[Title/Abstract]
Search
Query box
(nitrendipine[Title/Abstract]) AND (hypertension[Title/Abstract] OR high blood pressure[Title/Abstract])
Search

(nitrendipine[Title/Abstract]) AND (hypertension[Title/Abstract] OR high bl

Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Guide

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Best match Display options

547 results Page 1 of 28

**Nitrendipine** and Dementia: Forgotten Positive Facts?

1

Cite

Share

Novotny M, Klimova B, Valis M.

Front Aging Neurosci. 2018 Dec 18;10:418. doi: 10.3389/fnagi.2018.00418. eCollection 2018.

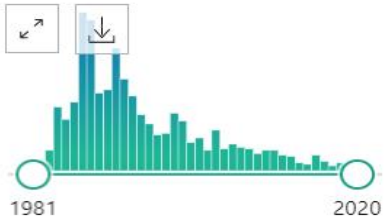
PMID: 30618724 **Free PMC article.** Review.

Therefore, researchers attempt to reduce risk factors causing the development of dementia such as **high blood pressure**. Epidemiological studies have shown that **hypertension** increases the risk of dementia at an older age. ...The most significant preventi ...

Azelnidipine.

# 3.3 文献筛选

RESULTS BY YEAR




TEXT AVAILABILITY

- [ ] Abstract
- [ ] Free full text
- [ ] Full text

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

- [ ] Associated data

ARTICLE TYPE

- [ ] Books and Documents
- [ ] Clinical Trial
- [ ] Meta-Analysis
- [ ] Randomized Controlled Trial
- [ ] Review
- [ ] Systematic Reviews

PUBLICATION DATE

- ( ) 1 year
- ( ) 5 years

ARTICLE TYPE

SPECIES

LANGUAGE

SEX

SUBJECT

JOURNAL

AGE

- [ ] Address
- [ ] Autobiography
- [ ] Bibliography
- [ ] Biography
- [ ] Case Reports
- [ ] Classical Article
- [ ] Clinical Conference
- [ ] Clinical Study
- [ ] Clinical Trial Protocol
- [ ] Clinical Trial, Phase I
- [ ] Clinical Trial, Phase II
- [ ] Clinical Trial, Phase III
- [ ] Clinical Trial, Phase IV
- [ ] Introductory Journal Article
- [ ] Journal Article
- [ ] Lecture
- [ ] Legal Case
- [ ] Legislation
- [ ] Letter
- [ ] Multicenter Study
- [ ] News
- [ ] Newspaper Article
- [ ] Observational Study
- [ ] Observational Study, Veterinary
- [ ] Overall
- [ ] Patient Education Handout

# 3.4 主题词检索

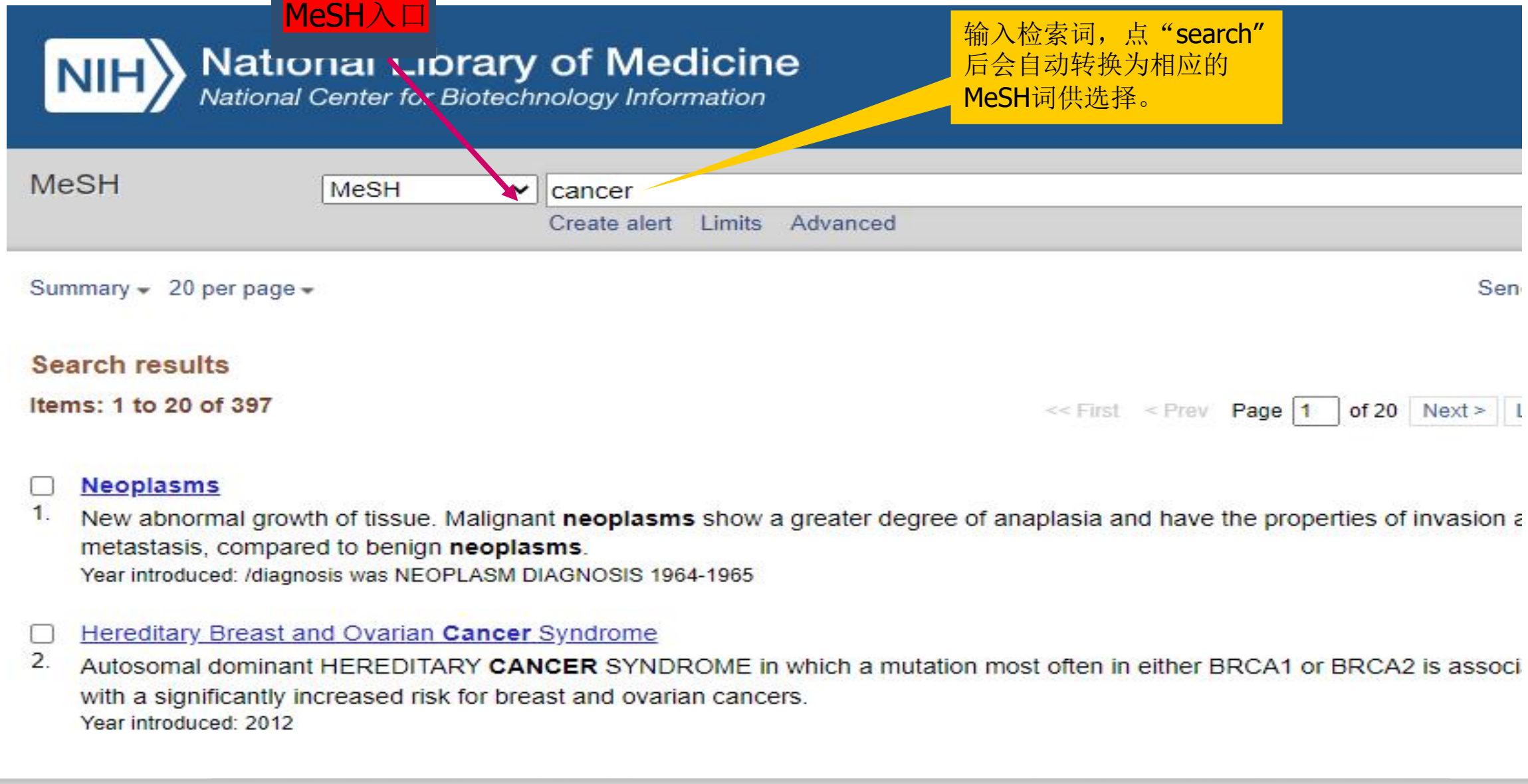
- 检索步骤一般为：

  a) 先分析要检索的课题，找出关键词，用其作为自由词检索，挑选几篇相关的文章进行阅读，查看文章的详细标引，确定MESH词。

  b) 进入mesh词数据库搜索，选择跟研究内容相关的副主题词。

  c) 用主题词和副主题词匹配的方法在pubmed里搜索相关文章。

# 主题词检索选择


MeSH入口
输入检索词，点“search”后会自动转换为相应的MeSH词供选择。
National Library of Medicine
National Center for Biotechnology Information
MeSH
MeSH
cancer
Create alert
Limits
Advanced
Summary
20 per page
Search results
Items: 1 to 20 of 397
<< First
< Prev
Page 1 of 20
Next >
Neoplasms
1. New abnormal growth of tissue. Malignant neoplasms show a greater degree of anaplasia and have the properties of invasion a metastasis, compared to benign neoplasms.
Year introduced: /diagnosis was NEOPLASM DIAGNOSIS 1964-1965
Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer Syndrome
2. Autosomal dominant HEREDITARY CANCER SYNDROME in which a mutation most often in either BRCA1 or BRCA2 is associ with a significantly increased risk for breast and ovarian cancers.
Year introduced: 2012

# 副主题词选择

组配副主题词

**Neoplasms**

New abnormal growth of tissue. Malignant **neoplasms** show a greater degree of anaplasia and have the properties of invasion and metastasis, compared to benign **neoplasms**.

Year introduced: /diagnosis was NEOPLASM DIAGNOSIS 1964-1965

PubMed search builder options

Subheadings:

可组配一项或多项

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| analysis | epidemiology | psychology |
| anatomy and histology | ethnology | radiation effects |
| antagonists and inhibitors | etiology | radiography |
| blood | genetics | radionuclide imaging |
| blood supply | growth and development | radiotherapy |
| cerebrospinal fluid | history | rehabilitation |
| chemically induced | immunology | secretion |
| chemistry | injuries | statistics and numerical data |
| classification | isolation and purification | supply and distribution |
| complications | legislation and jurisprudence | surgery |
| congenital | metabolism | therapeutic use |
| cytology | microbiology | therapy |
| diagnosis | mortality | transmission |
| diet therapy | nursing | transplantation |
| drug therapy | parasitology | ultrasonography |
| economics | pathology | ultrastructure |
| education | physiology | urine |
| embryology | physiopathology | veterinary |
| enzymology | prevention and control | virology |

Restrict to MeSH Major Topic.

Do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy.

仅作为主要主题词

不对下位主题词进行扩展检索

Entry Terms:

- Neoplasm
- Tumors
- Tumor
- **Cancer**
- Cancers
- Benign **Neoplasms**
- **Neoplasms**, Benign
- Benign Neoplasm
- Neoplasm, Benign

## Neoplasms

New abnormal growth of tissue. Malignant neoplasms show a greater degree of anaplasia and have the properties of invasion and metastasis, compared to benign neoplasms.
Year introduced: /diagnosis was NEOPLASM DIAGNOSIS 1964-1965

PubMed search builder options
Subheadings:

- [ ] abnormalities
- [ ] administration and dosage
- [ ] analysis
- [ ] anatomy and histology
- [ ] antagonists and inhibitors
- [ ] biosynthesis
- [ ] blood
- [ ] blood supply
- [ ] cerebrospinal fluid
- [ ] chemical synthesis
- [ ] chemically induced
- [ ] chemistry
- [ ] classification
- [ ] complications
- [ ] congenital
- [ ] cytology
- [ ] diagnosis
- [ ] diagnostic imaging
- [ ] education
- [ ] embryology
- [ ] enzymology
- [ ] epidemiology
- [ ] ethnology
- [ ] etiology
- [ ] genetics
- [ ] growth and development
- [ ] history
- [ ] immunology
- [ ] injuries
- [ ] innervation
- [ ] isolation and purification
- [ ] legislation and jurisprudence
- [ ] metabolism
- [ ] microbiology
- [ ] mortality
- [ ] nursing
- [ ] pathology
- [ ] pharmacology
- [ ] physiology
- [ ] physiopathology
- [ ] prevention and control
- [ ] psychology
- [ ] radiation effects
- [ ] radiotherapy
- [ ] rehabilitation
- [ ] secondary
- [ ] statistics and numerical data
- [ ] supply and distribution
- [x] surgery
- [ ] therapeutic use
- [ ] therapy
- [ ] transmission
- [ ] transplantation
- [ ] ultrastructure

"Neoplasms/surgery"[Majr:NoExp]

Add to search builder | AND ▾

Search PubMed

YouT

### Related information

PubMed
PubMed - Major Topic
Clinical Queries
NLM MeSH Browser
dbGaP Links
MedGen

### Recent Activity

Turn

Neoplasms

cancer (393)

PubMed.gov

"Neoplasms/surgery"[Majr:NoExp]

Search

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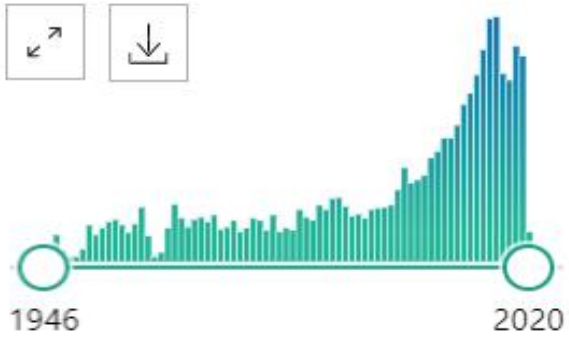
MY NCBI FILTERS

3,984 results

RESULTS BY YEAR




TEXT AVAILABILITY

- [ ] Abstract
- [ ] Free full text

1 Surgery for Cancer: A Trigger for Metastases.

Tohme S, Simmons RL, Tsung A.

Cancer Res. 2017 Apr 1;77(7):1548-1552. doi: 10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-16-1536. Epub 2017 Mar 22.

PMID: 28330928 Free PMC article. Review.

Cite Share

2 The evolution of cancer surgery and future perspectives.

Wyld L, Audisio RA, Poston GJ.

Nat Rev Clin Oncol. 2015 Feb;12(2):115-24. doi: 10.1038/nrclinonc.2014.191. Epub 2014 Nov 11.

PMID: 25384943 Review.

Cite Share

# 例子

## 【例题】检索新冠肺炎药物治疗（包括中药和西药）的相关文献

- 分析：

自由词1：COVID-19、SARS-CoV-2、Coronavirus Disease-19、2019 nCoV Disease等等

自由词2: drug therapy

检索式：

(COVID-19 OR SARS-CoV-2) AND drug therapy

# 例子

.gov

(COVID-19[Title/Abstract] OR SARS-CoV-2[Title/Abstract]) AND "drug therap

Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Guide

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Publication date Display options

220 results Page 1 of 5


1 Cite Share

A novel enhanced substrate for label-free detection of **SARS-CoV-2** based on surface-enhanced Raman scattering.

Zhang Z, Jiang S, Wang X, Dong T, Wang Y, Li D, Gao X, Qu Z, Li Y.

Sens Actuators B Chem. 2022 May 15;359:131568. doi: 10.1016/j.snb.2022.131568. Epub 2022 Feb 12.

PMID: 35185297 Free PMC article.

2 Cite Share

Tuberculosis and **COVID-19**: A combined global threat to human civilization.

Patra K, Batabyal S, Mandal K, Ghose D, Sarkar J.

Clin Epidemiol Glob Health. 2022 May-Jun;15:101031. doi: 10.1016/j.cegh.2022.101031. Epub 2022 Mar 27.

PMID: 35372717 Free PMC article. Review.

## Abstract

**Introduction:** Due to functional hypogammaglobulinemia, patients with multiple myeloma are at increased risk for infection and generally have poorer responses to vaccines. In this study, we examined antibody responses after complete COVID-19 vaccination in patients with plasma cell dyscrasias, most of whom were receiving treatment.

**Patients and methods:** Real world study of consecutive patients with multiple myeloma and other plasma cell dyscrasias (PCD) were evaluated after complete vaccination with either the 2-shot mRNA vaccines from BioNTech and Moderna or the 1-shot adenoviral vector vaccine from Johnson & Johnson (J&J). Patients received vaccines 1-4 months before antibody testing without controlling for the type of vaccine or the timing of drug therapy. Patients with a clinical history or antibody evidence of prior infection were excluded. Antinucleocapsid and quantitative anti-spike antibody levels were measured with the Roche Elecys assay.

**Results:** Ninety-five percent of patients had detectable antibody responses. Multivariate analysis showed that higher age, ongoing anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody therapy and the J&J vaccine negatively affected quantitative response. A small number of ineffectively vaccinated patients receiving IVIG subsequently had detectable nucleocapsid and spike antibodies confirming the presence of the latter in currently administered IVIG.

**Conclusions:** Nearly all PCD had detectable anti-spike antibodies after vaccination but age, anti-CD38 monoclonal antibody therapy, and the single-shot J&J vaccine negatively affected responses. In patients who received the J&J vaccine, second doses or heterologous mRNA vaccines should be tested. Quantitative antibody testing might make future management more rational, particularly in patients with poor responses.

**Keywords:** COVID-19; Immunocompromised; Monoclonal antibody; Multiple myeloma; SARS-CoV-2; Serologic response; Spike antibody detection; Vaccine boosters.



PAGE NAVIGATION

< Title & authors

Abstract

Figures

Similar articles

References

MeSH terms

Substances

Related information

LinkOut - more resources

# 通过阅读，确定主题词为COVID-19

## MeSH terms

- Antibodies, Monoclonal
- COVID-19 Vaccines / adverse effects
- COVID-19* / prevention & control
- Humans
- Immunoglobulins, Intravenous
- Multiple Myeloma*
- Vaccination

## MeSH terms

- Acute Kidney Injury / chemically induced*
- Acute Kidney Injury / epidemiology*
- Antirheumatic Agents / adverse effects*
- COVID-19 / drug therapy*
- Humans
- Hydroxychloroquine / adverse effects*

## MeSH terms

- COVID-19* / drug therapy
- Common Cold*
- Dexamethasone / pharmacology
- Dextromethorphan
- Humans
- Molecular Docking Simulation
- Molecular Dynamics Simulation
- Peptide Hydrolases
- Prednisolone / pharmacology
- Protease Inhibitors
- SARS-CoV-2

MeSH

MeSH | COVID-19 | Search

Create alert | Limits | Advanced | Help

Summary | 20 per page | Send to:

## Search results

**Items: 1 to 20 of 144**

<< First | < Prev | Page 1 of 8 | Next > | Last >>

1. **COVID-19 Testing**
   Diagnosis of **COVID-19** by assaying bodily fluids or tissues for the presence of **COVID-19** antibodies, **SARS-COV-2** antigens or the VIRAL RNA of **SARS-COV-2**.
   Year introduced: 2021

2. **COVID-19 Vaccines**
   Vaccines or candidate vaccines containing **SARS-CoV-2** component antigens, genetic materials, or inactivated **SARS-CoV-2** virus, and designed to prevent **COVID-19**.
   Year introduced: 2021

3. **COVID-19 Serological Testing**
   Diagnosis of **COVID-19** by assaying bodily fluids or tissues for the presence antibodies specific to **SARS-COV-2** or its antigens.
   Year introduced: 2021

4. **COVID-19 Nucleic Acid Testing**
   Diagnosis of **COVID-19** by assaying bodily fluids or tissues for the presence of the VIRAL RNA of **SARS-COV-2**.
   Year introduced: 2021

5. **COVID-19**
   A viral disorder generally characterized by high FEVER; COUGH; DYSPNEA; CHILLS; PERSISTENT TREMOR; MUSCLE PAIN; HEADACHE; SORE THROAT; a new loss of taste and/or smell (see AGEUSIA and ANOSMIA) and other symptoms of a VIRAL PNEUMONIA. In severe cases, a myriad of coagulopathy associated symptoms often correlating with **COVID-19** severity is seen (e.g., BLOOD COAGULATION; THROMBOSIS; ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME; SEIZURES; HEART ATTACK; STROKE; multiple CEREBRAL INFARCTIONS; KIDNEY FAILURE; catastrophic ANTIPHOSPHOLIPID ANTIBODY SYNDROME and/or DISSEMINATED INTRAVASCULAR COAGULATION). In younger patients, rare inflammatory syndromes are sometimes associated with **COVID-19** (e.g., atypical KAWASAKI SYNDROME; TOXIC SHOCK SYNDROME; pediatric multisystem inflammatory disease; and CYTOKINE STORM SYNDROME). A coronavirus, **SARS-CoV-2**, in the genus BETACORONAVIRUS is the causative agent.

### PubMed Search Builder

Add to search builder | AND

Search PubMed

YouTube Tutorial

### Find related data

Database: Select

Find items

### Search details

```
"COVID-19"[All Fields] OR "COVID-19"
[MeSH Terms] OR "COVID-19 Vaccines"[All
Fields] OR "COVID-19 Vaccines"[MeSH
Terms] OR "COVID-19 serotherapy"[All
Fields] OR "COVID-19 serotherapy"[All
```

Search | See more...

### Recent Activity

Turn Off | Clear

COVID-19 (144) MeSH

Asthma MeSH

asthma (12)

National Library of Medicine
National Center for Biotechnology Information

MeSH | MeSH | COVID-19 | Limits | Advanced

Full | Send to:

## COVID-19

A viral disorder generally characterized by high FEVER; COUGH; DYSPNEA; CHILLS; PERSISTENT TREMOR; MUSCLE PAIN; HEADACHE; SORE THROAT; a new loss of taste and/or smell (see AGEUSIA and ANOSMIA) and other symptoms of a VIRAL PNEUMONIA. In severe cases, a myriad of coagulopathy associated symptoms often correlating with COVID-19 severity is seen (e.g., BLOOD COAGULATION; THROMBOSIS; ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME; SEIZURES; HEART ATTACK; STROKE; multiple CEREBRAL INFARCTIONS; KIDNEY FAILURE; catastrophic ANTIPHOSPHOLIPID ANTIBODY SYNDROME and/or DISSEMINATED INTRAVASCULAR COAGULATION). In younger patients, rare inflammatory syndromes are sometimes associated with COVID-19 (e.g., atypical KAWASAKI SYNDROME; TOXIC SHOCK SYNDROME; pediatric multisystem inflammatory disease; and CYTOKINE STORM SYNDROME). A coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, in the genus BETACORONAVIRUS is the causative agent.

Year introduced: 2021(2020)

PubMed search builder options

## COVID-19

A viral disorder generally characterized by high FEVER; COUGH; DYSPNEA; CHILLS; PERSISTENT TREMOR; MUSCLE PAIN; HEADACHE; SORE THROAT; a new loss of taste and/or smell (see AGEUSIA and ANOSMIA) and other symptoms of a VIRAL PNEUMONIA. In severe cases, a myriad of coagulopathy associated symptoms often correlating with COVID-19 severity is seen (e.g., BLOOD COAGULATION; THROMBOSIS; ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME; SEIZURES; HEART ATTACK; STROKE; multiple CEREBRAL INFARCTIONS; KIDNEY FAILURE; catastrophic ANTIPHOSPHOLIPID ANTIBODY SYNDROME and/or DISSEMINATED INTRAVASCULAR COAGULATION). In younger patients, rare inflammatory syndromes are sometimes associated with COVID-19 (e.g., atypical KAWASAKI SYNDROME; TOXIC SHOCK SYNDROME; pediatric multisystem inflammatory disease; and CYTOKINE STORM SYNDROME). A coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, in the genus BETACORONAVIRUS is the causative agent.

Year introduced: 2021(2020)

PubMed search builder options

Subheadings:

- [ ] analysis
- [ ] anatomy and histology
- [ ] blood
- [ ] cerebrospinal fluid
- [ ] chemically induced
- [ ] classification
- [ ] complications
- [ ] congenital
- [ ] diagnosis
- [ ] diagnostic imaging
- [ ] diet therapy
- [x] drug therapy
- [ ] economics
- [ ] embryology
- [ ] enzymology
- [ ] epidemiology
- [ ] ethnology
- [ ] etiology
- [ ] genetics
- [ ] history
- [ ] immunology
- [ ] legislation and jurisprudence
- [ ] metabolism
- [ ] microbiology
- [ ] mortality
- [ ] nursing
- [ ] organization and administration
- [ ] parasitology
- [ ] pathology
- [ ] physiology
- [ ] physiopathology
- [ ] prevention and control
- [ ] psychology
- [ ] radiotherapy
- [ ] rehabilitation
- [ ] statistics and numerical data
- [ ] surgery
- [ ] therapy
- [ ] transmission
- [ ] urine
- [ ] veterinary
- [ ] virology

- [ ] Restrict to MeSH Major Topic.
- [ ] Do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy.

Tree Number(s): C01.748.610.763.500, C01.925.705.500, C01.925.782.600.550.200.462, C02.294.677.907.500, C02.720.610.763.500

PubMed Search Builder

"COVID-19/drug therapy"[Mesh]

Add to search builder | AND

Search PubMed

YouTube Tutoria

Related information

- PubMed
- PubMed - Major Topic
- Clinical Queries
- NLM MeSH Browser

Recent Activity

Turn Off | Clear

- COVID-19 MeSH
- Neoplasms MeSH
- cancer (397) MeSH
- wearable (2) MeSH
- Accidental Falls MeSH

PubMed.gov

"COVID-19/drug therapy"[Mesh]

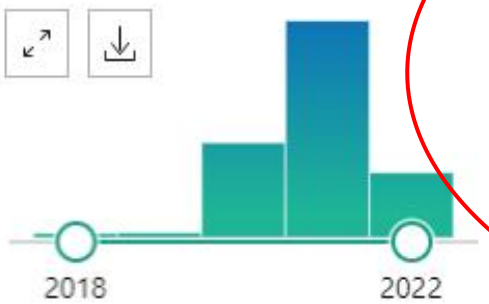
Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Guide

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Most recent Display options

MY NCBI FILTERS

RESULTS BY YEAR




TEXT AVAILABILITY

- Abstract
- Free full text
- Full text

7,275 results

Page 1 of 146

1 Surrogate cytokine agonists: promising agents against COVID-19.

Lin Z, Zuo J, He S.

Cite

Signal Transduct Target Ther. 2022 May 6;7(1):150. doi: 10.1038/s41392-022-01015-w.

Share

PMID: 35523768 Free PMC article. No abstract available.

2 [Bromhexine is a potential drug for COVID-19; From hypothesis to clinical trials].

Bahadoram S, Keikhaei B, Bahadoram M, Mahmoudian-Sani MR, Hassanzadeh S, Saeedi-Boroujeni A, Alikhani K.

Cite

Vopr Virusol. 2022 May 5;67(2):126-132. doi: 10.36233/0507-4088-106.

Share

PMID: 35521985 Russian.

[The problem of the use of interferons in the novel coronavirus disease COVID-19

PubMed.gov

"COVID-19/drug therapy"[Mesh]

Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Guide

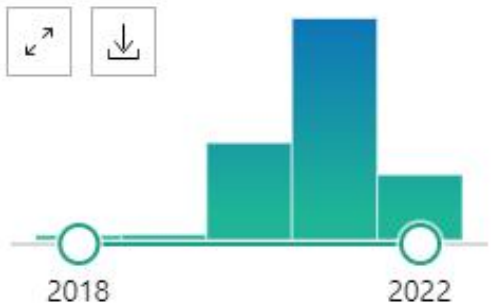
Save Email Send to Sorted by: Publication date Display options

MY NCBI FILTERS

7,242 results

Page 1 of 145

RESULTS BY YEAR




TEXT AVAILABILITY

Abstract

1 Clinical efficacy and safety of interleukin-6 receptor antagonists (tocilizumab and sarilumab) in patients with COVID-19: a systematic review and meta-analysis.

Cite

SCIIF 7.163 SCI基础版 医学2区 SCI升级版 医学2区 SCI Q1 XJU 二区 CUG 医学T3

Share

Yu SY, Koh DH, Choi M, Ryoo S, Huh K, Yeom JS, Yoon YK.

Emerg Microbes Infect. 2022 Dec;11(1):1154-1165. doi: 10.1080/22221751.2022.2059405.

PMID: 35343397 Free PMC article.

2 Fusion-inhibition peptide broadly inhibits influenza virus and SARS-CoV-2, including Delta and Omicron variants.

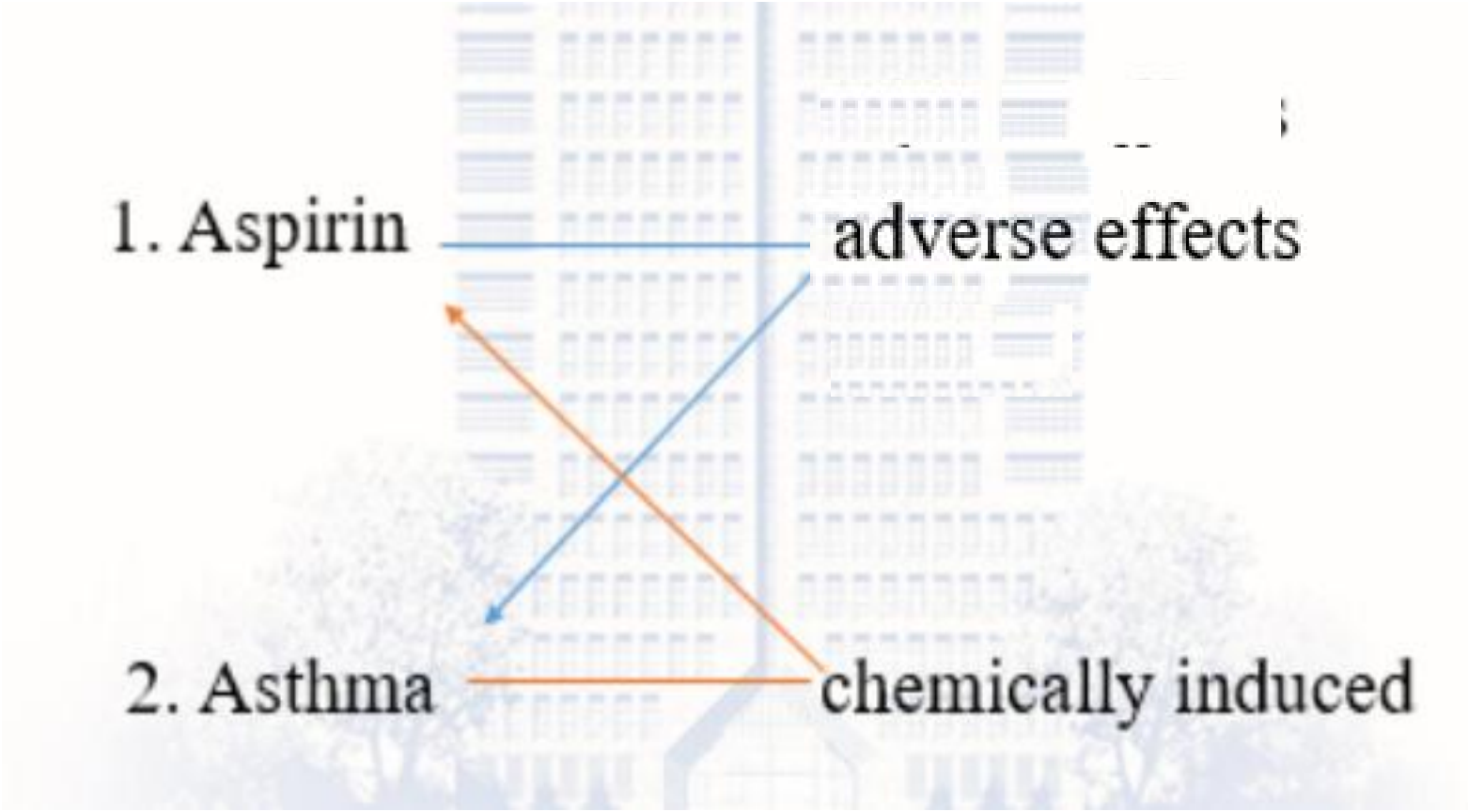
Cite

SCIIF 7.163 SCI基础版 医学2区 SCI升级版 医学2区 SCI Q1 XJU 二区 CUG 医学T3

# 例子2

## 【例题】检索阿司匹林诱发哮喘的文献

- 常规分析：有几个主题词？主题词之间的关系



Asthma AND Aspirin

Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Guide

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Best match Display options

自由词检索的话有2812篇文献需要筛选

2,812 results

Page 1 of 57

1

Cite

Share

**Aspirin** challenge and desensitization: how, when and why.

SWJTU A SCIIF 3.142 SCI基础版 医学3区 SCI升级版 医学3区 SCI Q3 XJU 三区 CUG 医学T3

Cortellini G, Caruso C, Romano A.

Curr Opin Allergy Clin Immunol. 2017 Aug;17(4):247-254. doi: 10.1097/ACI.0000000000000374.

MeSH MeSH asthma

Create alert Limits Advanced

Summary 20 per page S

## Search results

**Items: 12**

1. **Asthma**
   A form of bronchial disorder with three distinct components: airway hyper-responsiveness (RESPIRATORY HYPERSENSITIV airway INFLAMMATION, and intermittent AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION. It is characterized by spasmodic contraction of airway smo muscle, WHEEZING, and dyspnea (DYSPNEA, PAROXYSMAL).

2. **Asthma**, Occupational
   **Asthma** attacks caused, triggered, or exacerbated by OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE.
   Year introduced: 2012

3. **Asthma**, Aspirin-Induced
   Asthmatic adverse reaction (e.g., BRONCHOCONSTRICTION) to conventional NSAIDS including aspirin use.
   Year introduced: 2010

## Asthma, Aspirin-Induced

Asthmatic adverse reaction (e.g., BRONCHOCONSTRICTION) to conventional NSAIDS including aspirin use.

Year introduced: 2010

Previous Indexing:

- Asthma/chemically induced (1973-2009)

All MeSH Categories
Diseases Category
Respiratory Tract Diseases
Bronchial Diseases
Asthma
**Asthma, Aspirin-Induced**

**这表示2010年以后的文章有了专指的主题词进行标引。如果你只需要2010年以后的文章，理论上这个主题词就够了**

1. **Asthma**

A form of bronchial disorder with three distinct components: airway hyper-responsivenes airway INFLAMMATION, and intermittent AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION. It is characterized b muscle, WHEEZING, and dyspnea (DYSPNEA, PAROXYSMAL).

2. **Asthma**, Occupational

**Asthma** attacks caused, triggered, or exacerbated by OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE.
Year introduced: 2012

3. **Asthma**, Aspirin-Induced

Asthmatic adverse reaction (e.g., BRONCHOCONSTRICTION) to conventional NSAIDS
Year introduced: 2010

## Asthma, Aspirin-Induced

Asthmatic adverse reaction (e.g., BRONCHOCONSTRICTION) to conventional NSAIDS including aspirin use.
Year introduced: 2010

PubMed search builder options
Subheadings:

- ☐ analysis
- ☐ anatomy and histology
- ☐ blood
- ☐ classification
- ☐ complications
- ☐ diagnosis
- ☐ diagnostic imaging
- ☐ diet therapy
- ☐ drug therapy
- ☐ economics
- ☐ enzymology
- ☐ epidemiology
- ☐ ethnology
- ☐ etiology
- ☐ genetics
- ☐ history
- ☐ immunology
- ☐ metabolism
- ☐ organization and administration
- ☐ pathology
- ☐ physiology
- ☐ physiopathology
- ☐ prevention and control
- ☐ psychology
- ☐ statistics and numerical data
- ☐ surgery
- ☐ therapy
- ☐ urine

☐ Restrict to MeSH Major Topic.
☐ Do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy.

Tree Number(s): C08.127.108.054, C08.674.095.054, C20.543.206.189, C20.543.480.149, C25.100.468.189
MeSH Unique ID: D055963
Entry Terms:

PubMed Search Builder

"Asthma, Aspirin-Induced"[Mesh]

Add to search builder | AND

Search PubMed

YouTube Tutori

Entry Terms:

- Aspirin-Induced Asthmas
- Asthma, Aspirin Induced
- Asthmas, Aspirin-Induced
- Asthma, NSAID-induced
- Asthma, NSAID induced
- Asthmas, NSAID-induced
- NSAID-induced Asthma
- NSAID-induced Asthmas
- Aspirin-Induced Asthma Syndrome
- Aspirin Induced Asthma Syndrome
- Aspirin-Induced Asthma Syndromes
- Asthma Syndrome, Aspirin-Induced
- Asthma Syndromes, Aspirin-Induced
- Syndrome, Aspirin-Induced Asthma
- Syndromes, Aspirin-Induced Asthma
- Aspirin Induced Asthma
- Aspirin Induced Asthmas
- Asthmas, Aspirin Induced
- Induced Asthma, Aspirin
- Induced Asthmas, Aspirin
- Aspirin-Induced Asthma

Clea

PubMed.gov

"Asthma, Aspirin-Induced"[Mesh]

Search

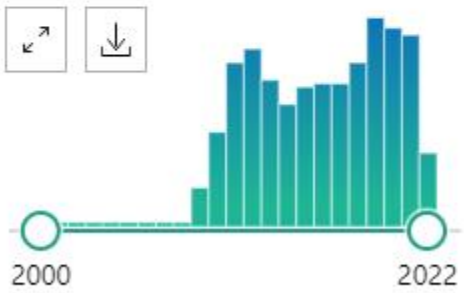
Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Guide

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Most recent Display options

MY NCBI FILTERS

453 results Page 1 of 10

RESULTS BY YEAR




TEXT AVAILABILITY

Abstract

1 If aspirin-exacerbated respiratory disease treatment is a jigsaw puzzle, where do the aspirin and biologic pieces go?

Cite Share

White AA.

Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol. 2022 May;128(5):484-485. doi: 10.1016/j.anai.2022.03.012.

PMID: 35489798 No abstract available.

2 Aspirin-Exacerbated Respiratory Disease: A Unique Case of Drug Hypersensitivity.

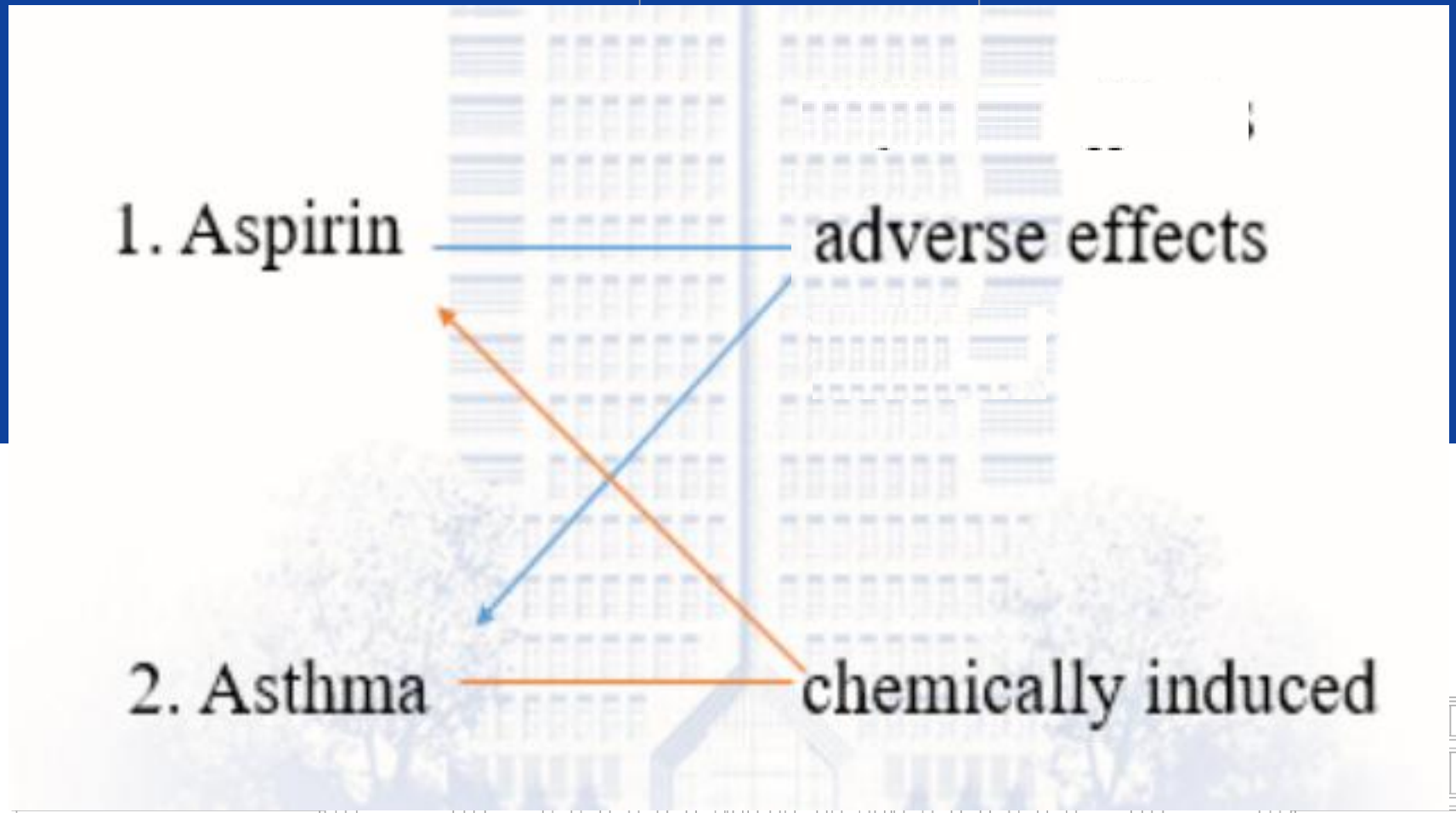
Cite

Corey KB, Cahill KN.

Immunol Allergy Clin North Am. 2022 May;42(2):421-432. doi: 10.1016/j.iac.2021.12.005. Epub 2022 Mar 31.

如果还想要标引之前的文章呢?

如果还想要标引之前的文章呢?



MeSH MeSH aspirin

Create alert Limits Advanced

Summary 20 per page Send to:

**Search results**

**Items: 1 to 20 of 40**

<< First < Prev Page 1 of 2 Next > Last >>

1. **Aspirin**
The prototypical analgesic used in the treatment of mild to moderate pain. It has anti-inflammatory and antipyretic properties and acts as an inhibitor of cyclooxygenase which results in the inhibition of the biosynthesis of prostaglandins. **Aspirin** also inhibits platelet aggregation and is used in the prevention of arterial and venous thrombosis. (From Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 30th ed, p5)
Year introduced: 1965

2. Asthma, **Aspirin**-Induced
Asthmatic adverse reaction (e.g., BRONCHOCONSTRICTION) to conventional NSAIDS including **aspirin** use.
Year introduced: 2010

3. **Aspirin**, Dipyridamole Drug Combination
A drug combination of **aspirin** and dipyridamole that functions as a PLATELET AGGREGATION INHIBITOR, used to prevent THROMBOSIS and STROKE in TRANSIENT ISCHEMIC ATTACK patients.
Year introduced: 2016 (1986)

Full

Send to:

## Aspirin

The prototypical analgesic used in the treatment of mild to moderate pain. It has anti-inflammatory and antipyretic properties and acts as an inhibitor of cyclooxygenase which results in the inhibition of the biosynthesis of prostaglandins. Aspirin also inhibits platelet aggregation and is used in the prevention of arterial and venous thrombosis. (From Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 30th ed, p5)

Year introduced: 1965

PubMed search builder options

Subheadings:

- [ ] administration and dosage
- [x] adverse effects
- [ ] agonists
- [ ] analogs and derivatives
- [ ] analysis
- [ ] antagonists and inhibitors
- [ ] blood
- [ ] cerebrospinal fluid
- [ ] chemical synthesis
- [ ] chemistry
- [ ] classification
- [ ] economics
- [ ] etiology
- [ ] history
- [ ] immunology
- [ ] isolation and purification
- [ ] metabolism
- [ ] organization and administration
- [ ] pharmacokinetics
- [ ] pharmacology
- [ ] physiology
- [ ] poisoning
- [ ] radiation effects
- [ ] standards
- [ ] statistics and numerical data
- [ ] supply and distribution
- [ ] therapeutic use
- [ ] therapy
- [ ] toxicity
- [ ] urine

- [ ] Restrict to MeSH Major Topic.
- [ ] Do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy.

**adverse effects**

poisoning

toxicity

### PubMed Search Builder

"Aspirin/adverse effects"[Mesh]

Add to search builder | AND

Search PubMed

### Related information

PubMed

PubMed - Major Topic

Clinical Queries

NLM MeSH Browser

PubChem Compound

### Recent Activity

Turn

Aspirin

PubMed.gov

"Aspirin/adverse effects"[Mesh]

Search

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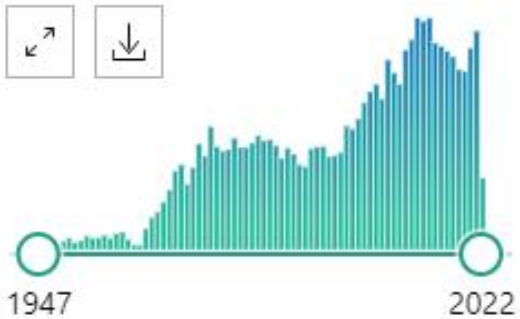
MY NCBI FILTERS

10,971 results

Page 1 of 220

RESULTS BY YEAR




TEXT AVAILABILITY

1 Cite Share

Aspirin/NSAID Challenge Should Be Performed Routinely in Patients With Self-Reported Aspirin/NSAID Allergy.

White AA, Lang DM.

J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract. 2022 May;10(5):1293-1294. doi: 10.1016/j.jaip.2022.01.049.

PMID: 35526866 No abstract available.

2 Cite

[Idiopathic esophageal submucosal hematoma during antithrombotic therapy for essential thrombocythemia].

Kishi Y, Aota Y, Horie Y, Sutoh A, Moriyama M, Okabe M, Iguchi T, Yokouchi Y, Gotoh A, Maetani I.

Full

Send to:

## Asthma

A form of bronchial disorder with three distinct components: airway hyper-responsiveness (RESPIRATORY HYPERSENSITIVITY), airway INFLAMMATION, and intermittent AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION. It is characterized by spasmodic contraction of airway smooth muscle, WHEEZING, and dyspnea (DYSPNEA, PAROXYSMAL).

PubMed search builder options

Subheadings:

- [ ] analysis
- [ ] anatomy and histology
- [ ] blood
- [ ] cerebrospinal fluid
- [x] chemically induced
- [ ] classification
- [ ] complications
- [ ] congenital
- [ ] diagnosis
- [ ] diagnostic imaging
- [ ] diet therapy
- [ ] drug effects
- [ ] drug therapy
- [ ] economics
- [ ] embryology
- [ ] enzymology
- [ ] epidemiology
- [ ] ethnology
- [ ] etiology
- [ ] genetics
- [ ] history
- [ ] immunology
- [ ] legislation and jurisprudence
- [ ] metabolism
- [ ] microbiology
- [ ] mortality
- [ ] nursing
- [ ] organization and administration
- [ ] parasitology
- [ ] pathology
- [ ] physiology
- [ ] physiopathology
- [ ] prevention and control
- [ ] psychology
- [ ] radiotherapy
- [ ] rehabilitation
- [ ] statistics and numerical data
- [ ] surgery
- [ ] therapy
- [ ] urine
- [ ] veterinary
- [ ] virology

- [ ] Restrict to MeSH Major Topic.

### PubMed Search Builder

"Asthma/chemically induced"[Mesh]

Add to search builder | AND

Search PubMed

YouTube Tutori

### Related information

PubMed

PubMed - Major Topic

Clinical Queries

NLM MeSH Browser

dbGaP Links

MedGen

### Recent Activity

Turn Off | Clea

Asthma

MeS

PubMed.gov

"Asthma/chemically induced"[Mesh]

Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Guide

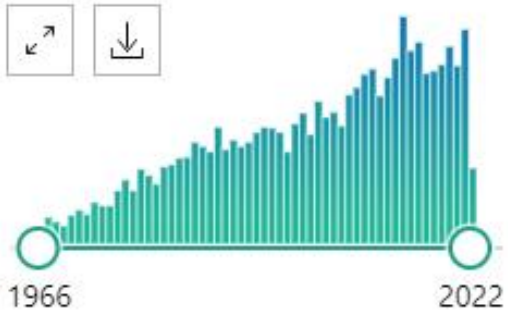
Save Email Send to Sorted by: Most recent Display options

MY NCBI FILTERS

5,111 results

Page 1 of 103

RESULTS BY YEAR




TEXT AVAILABILITY

1 Cite Share

Cleaning Products Commonly Used in Oklahoma Family Child Care Homes: Implications for Respiratory Risk and Children's Health.

Querdibitty CD, Wetherill MS, Sisson SB, Williams B, Aithinne K, Seo H, Inhofe NR, Campbell J, Slawinski M, Salvatore AL.

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2022 Apr 3;19(7):4299. doi: 10.3390/ijerph19074299.

PMID: 35409980 Free PMC article.

2

Comparative efficacy of inhalers in mild-to-moderate asthma: systematic review and network meta-analysis.

PubMed Advanced Search Builder

PubMed.gov

User Guide

Add terms to the query box

All Fields | Enter a search term | AND

Show Index

Query box

("Asthma/chemically induced"[Mesh]) AND ("Aspirin/adverse effects"[Mesh])

Search

("Asthma/chemically induced"[Mesh]) AND ("Aspirin/adverse effects"[Mesh])

Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS

User Guide

Save Email Send to

Sorted by: Publication date

Display options

631 results

Page 1 of 13

Aspirin-induced asthma: a still evolving area of basic and clinical research.

1 Sanak M.

Pol Arch Intern Med. 2022 Feb 28;132(2):16219. doi: 10.20452/pamw.16219. Epub 2022 Feb 28

Add terms to the query box

All Fields | Enter a search term | AND

Show Index

Query box

("Asthma, Aspirin-Induced"[Mesh]) OR (("Asthma/chemically induced"[Mesh]) AND ("Aspirin/adverse effects"[Mesh]))

Search

## History and Search Details

Download Delete

| Search | Actions | Details | Query | Results | Time |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| #9 | ••• | > | Search: **"Asthma, Aspirin-Induced"[Mesh]** Sort by: **Most Recent** | 453 | 00:57:16 |
| #8 | ••• | > | Search: **("Asthma/chemically induced"[Mesh]) AND ("Aspirin/adverse effects"[Mesh])** Sort by: **Publication Date** | 631 | 00:54:56 |

PubMed.gov

("Asthma, Aspirin-Induced"[Mesh]) OR (("Asthma/chemically induced"[Mesh]

Search

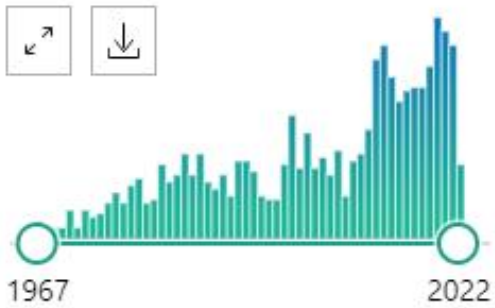
Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Guide

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Publication date Display options

MY NCBI FILTERS

1,080 results Page 1 of 22

RESULTS BY YEAR




1 If aspirin-exacerbated respiratory disease treatment is a jigsaw puzzle, where do the aspirin and biologic pieces go?

Cite White AA.

Share Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol. 2022 May;128(5):484-485. doi: 10.1016/j.anai.2022.03.012.

PMID: 35489798 No abstract available.

2 Aspirin-Exacerbated Respiratory Disease: A Unique Case of Drug Hypersensitivity.

Corey KB, Cahill KN.

Review > Respir Med. 2018 Feb;135:62-75. doi: 10.1016/j.rmed.2018.01.002. Epub 2018 Jan 10.

# Aspirin exacerbated respiratory disease: Current topics and trends

José Carlos Rodríguez-Jiménez [1], Fernanda Judith Moreno-Paz [1], Luis Manuel Terán [2], Eduardo Guaní-Guerra [3]

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 29414455 DOI: 10.1016/j.rmed.2018.01.002

Free article

## Abstract

Aspirin-exacerbated respiratory disease is a chronic and treatment-resistant disease, characterized by the presence of eosinophilic rhinosinusitis, nasal polyposis, bronchial asthma, and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs hypersensitivity. Alterations in arachidonic acid metabolism may induce an

Respiratory Medicine
Volume 135, February 2018, Pages 62-75



Review article

# Aspirin exacerbated respiratory disease: Current topics and trends

José Carlos Rodríguez-Jiménez [a, 1], Fernanda Judith Moreno-Paz [a, 1], Luis Manuel Terán [b], Eduardo Guaní-Guerra [a, c]



https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rmed.2018.01.002

# 几种检索方法的对比

查找“厄洛替尼治疗肺癌” 的文章。（此实例仅为比较几种检索方法的查全和查准率，未包含所有关键词。一般开题研究时需要尽量找全各个词不同写法和综合多种检索式；跟踪研究时选用主题词检索）

词1：erlotinib

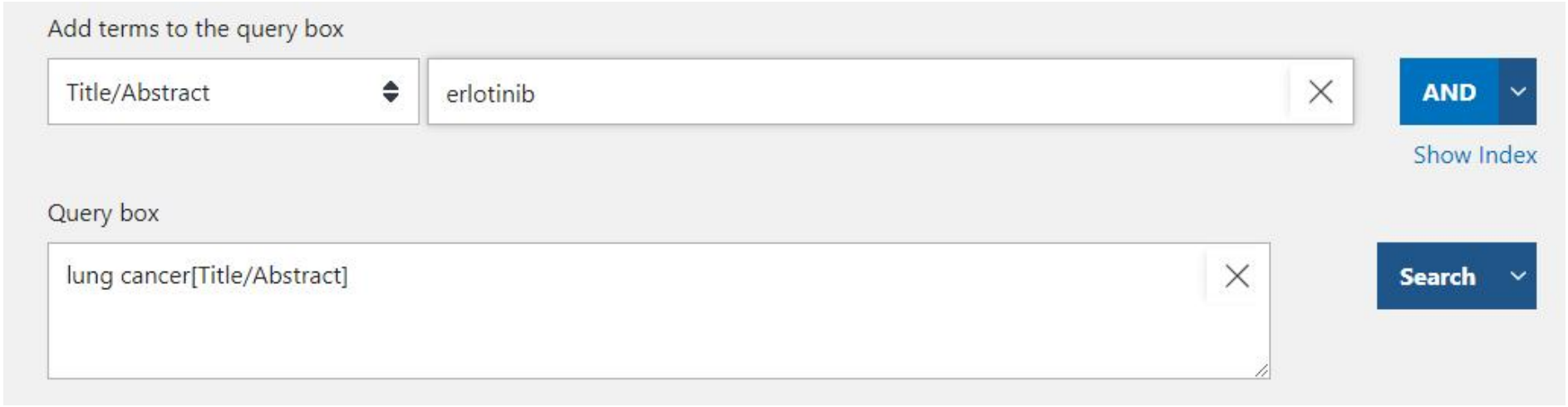
词2：lung cancer

# 快速检索

1. **快速检索，**在快速检索栏输入「lung cancer, erlotinib 」点击 search


2. **快速检索，**给 lung cancer 和 erlotinib 分别加上引号进行检索

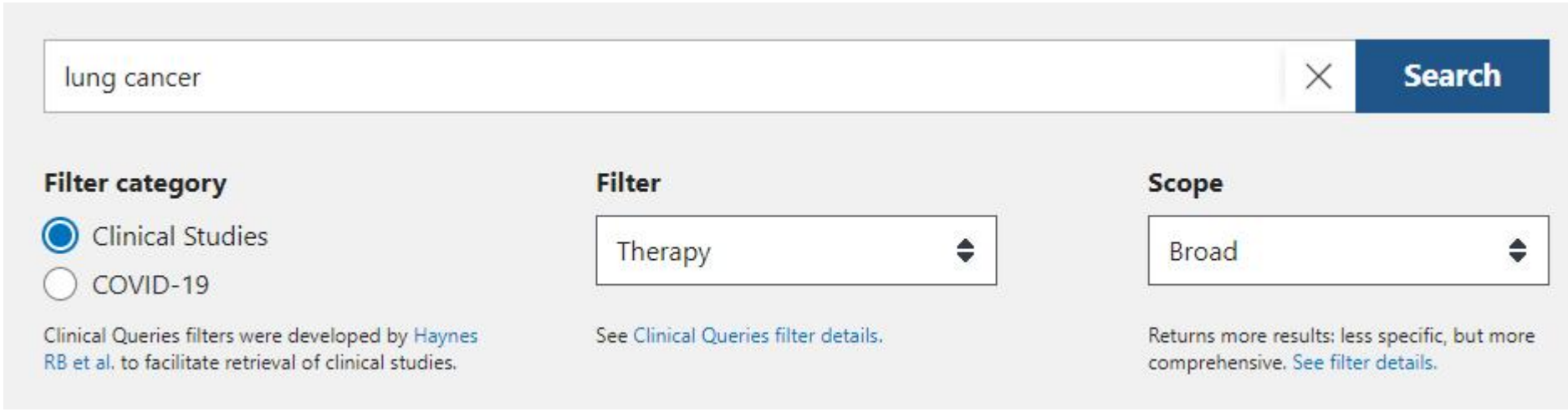
# 3. 高级检索

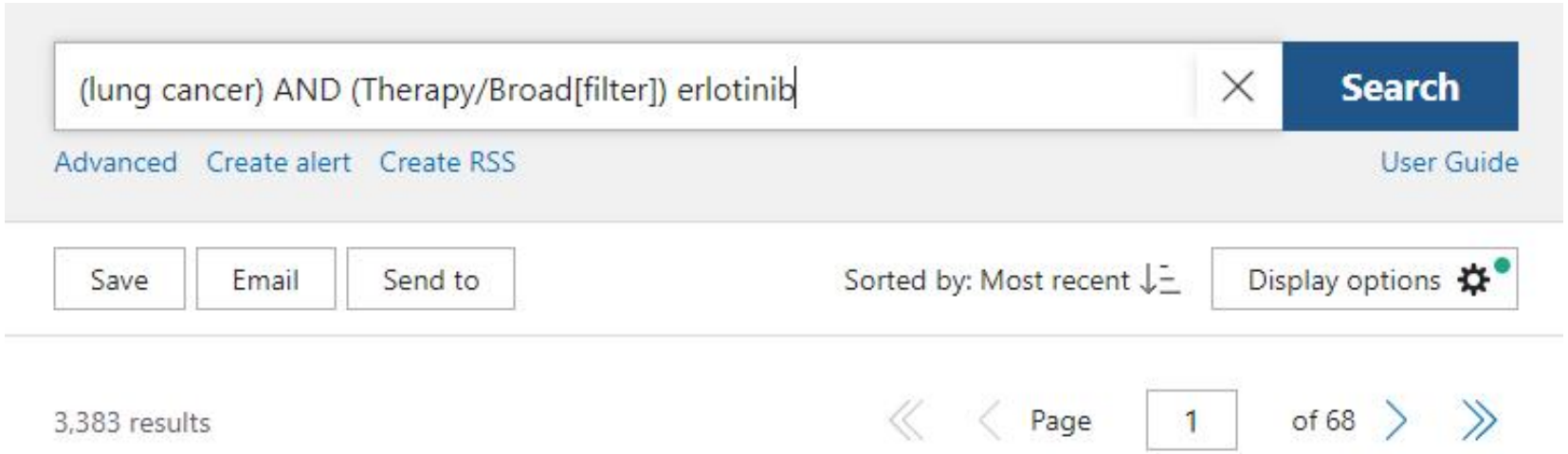



"lung cancer"[Title/Abstract] AND "erlotinib"[Title/Abstract]

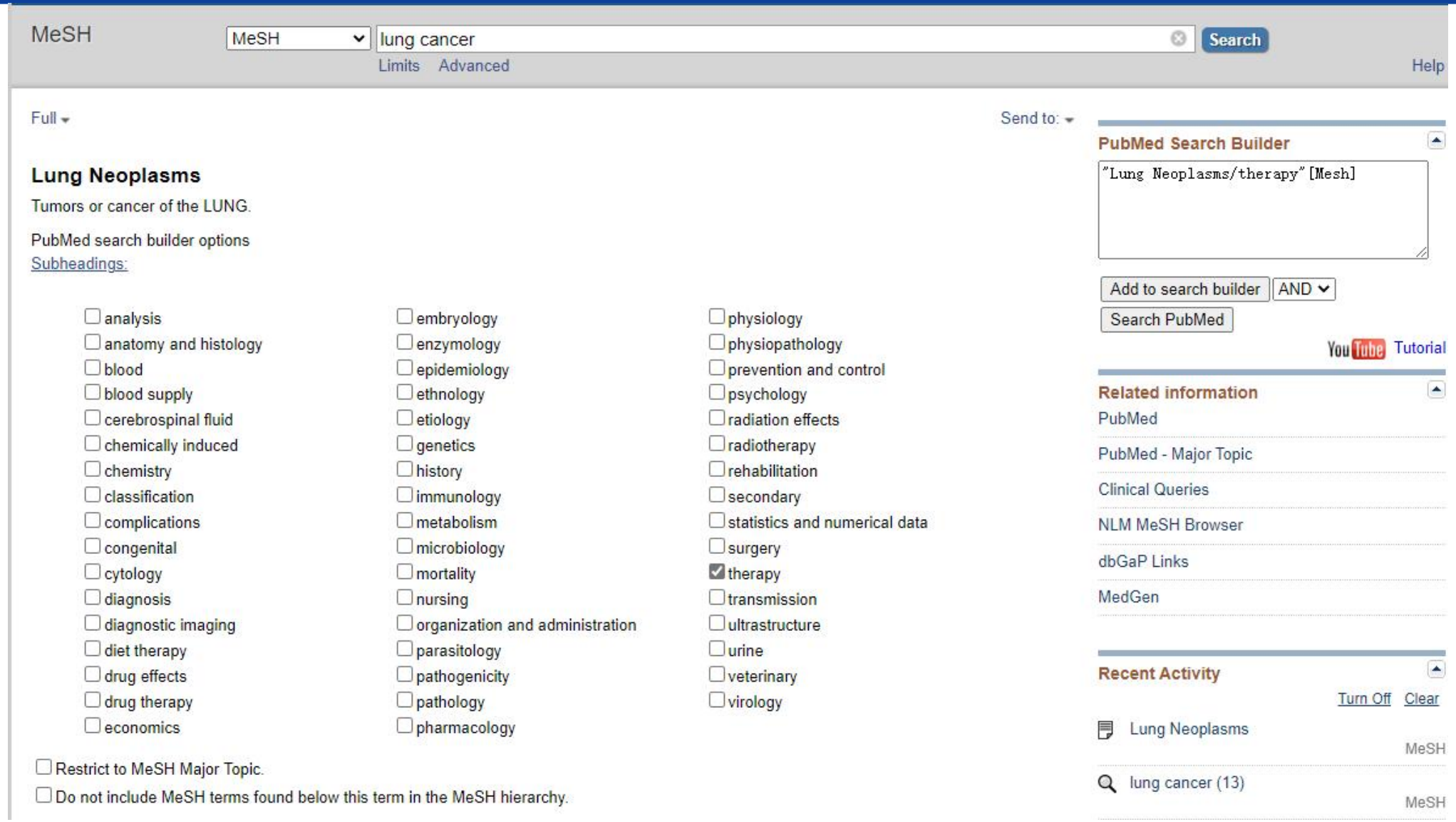
Search: **(lung cancer[Title/Abstract]) AND (erlotinib[Title/Abstract])** 3,840
Sort by: **Most Recent**

# 4. Clinical Queries



# 5. Mesh 检索


MeSH
MeSH
lung cancer
Search
Limits
Advanced
Help
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Send to:
Lung Neoplasms
Tumors or cancer of the LUNG.
PubMed search builder options
Subheadings:
analysis
anatomy and histology
blood
blood supply
cerebrospinal fluid
chemically induced
chemistry
classification
complications
congenital
cytology
diagnosis
diagnostic imaging
diet therapy
drug effects
drug therapy
economics
embryology
enzymology
epidemiology
ethnology
etiology
genetics
history
immunology
metabolism
microbiology
mortality
nursing
organization and administration
parasitology
pathogenicity
pathology
pharmacology
physiology
physiopathology
prevention and control
psychology
radiation effects
radiotherapy
rehabilitation
secondary
statistics and numerical data
surgery
therapy
transmission
ultrastructure
urine
veterinary
virology
Restrict to MeSH Major Topic.
Do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy.
PubMed Search Builder
"Lung Neoplasms/therapy"[Mesh]
Add to search builder
AND
Search PubMed
YouTube Tutorial
Related information
PubMed
PubMed - Major Topic
Clinical Queries
NLM MeSH Browser
dbGaP Links
MedGen
Recent Activity
Turn Off
Clear
Lung Neoplasms
MeSH
lung cancer (13)
MeSH

Full ▾ Send to: ▾

## Erlotinib Hydrochloride

A quinazoline derivative and ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENT that functions as a PROTEIN KINASE INHIBITOR for EGFR associated tyrosine kinase. It is used in the treatment of NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER.

Year introduced: 2016 (1999)

PubMed search builder options

Subheadings:

- ☐ administration and dosage
- ☐ adverse effects
- ☐ analogs and derivatives
- ☐ analysis
- ☐ antagonists and inhibitors
- ☐ blood
- ☐ cerebrospinal fluid
- ☐ chemical synthesis
- ☐ chemistry
- ☐ economics
- ☐ metabolism
- ☐ organization and administration
- ☐ pharmacokinetics
- ☐ pharmacology
- ☐ physiology
- ☐ standards
- ☑ therapeutic use
- ☐ toxicity

☐ Restrict to MeSH Major Topic.

☐ Do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy.

Tree Number(s): D03.633.100.786.375

MeSH Unique ID: D000069347

Registry Number: DA87705X9K

**PubMed Search Builder**

"Erlotinib Hydrochloride/therapeutic use"[Mesh]

Add to search builder AND ▾

Search PubMed

YouTube Tutoria

**Related information**

PubMed

PubMed - Major Topic

Clinical Queries

NLM MeSH Browser

PubChem Compound

**Recent Activity**

| Query | Results |
| --- | --- |
| Search: **("Erlotinib Hydrochloride/therapeutic use"[Mesh]) AND ("Lung Neoplasms/therapy"[Mesh])** Sort by: **Most Recent** | 770 |

# 检索式的选择

**开题时：**

#1 "Lung Neoplasms"[Mesh]

#2 lung cancer*[TIAB] OR lung tumor*[TIAB] OR lung carcinoma*[TIAB] OR lung neoplasm*[TIAB] OR pulmonary cancer*[TIAB] OR pulmonary tumor*[TIAB] OR pulmonary carcinoma*[TIAB] OR pulmonary neoplasm*[TIAB]

#3 #1 OR #2

#4 Erlotinib[Mesh]

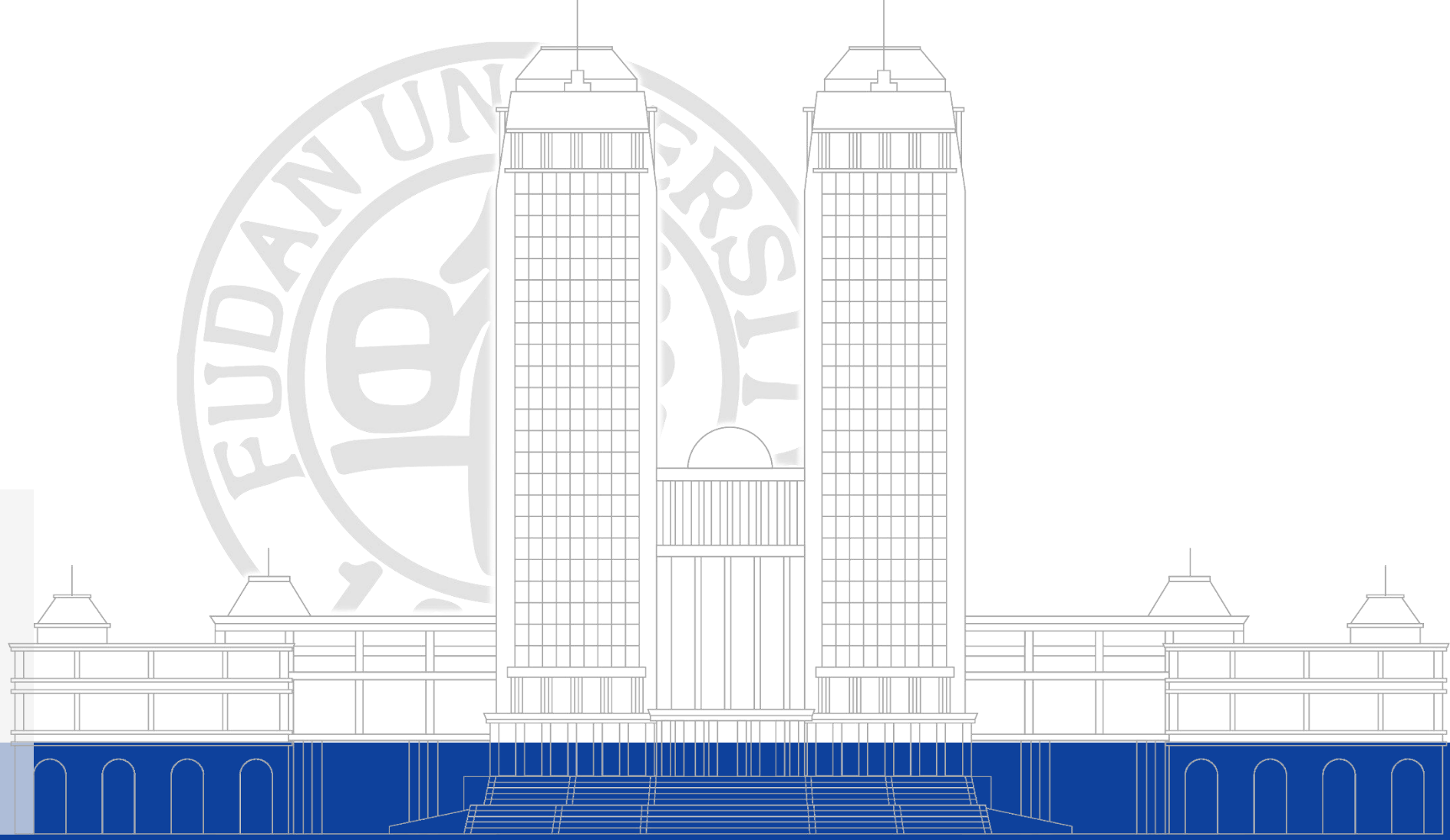
#5Erlotinib[TIAB] OR 11C-erlotinib[TIAB] OR OSI-774 [TIAB] OR OSI774[TIAB] OR CP 358774[TIAB] OR CP 358,774[TIAB] OR Tarceva[TIAB] OR "N-(3-ethynylphenyl)-6,7-bis(2-methoxyethoxy)quinazolin-4-amine"[TIAB]

#6 #4 OR #5

#7 #3 AND #6 (4,793 results)

文献追踪：

#0 "erlotinib hydrochloride/therapeutic use"[MeSH Terms] AND "lung neoplasms/therapy"[MeSH Terms] AND "last 30 days"[mhda]



04

# 其他

# 4.1 PubMed Clinical Queries(临床查询)

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# PubMed Clinical Queries

This tool uses predefined filters to help you quickly refine PubMed searches on clinical or disease-specific topics. To use this tool, enter your search terms in the search bar and select filters before searching.

**Note:** The Systematic Reviews filter has moved; it is now an option under the "Article Type" filter on the main PubMed search results page.

Enter your search terms

Search

**Filter category**

- (•) Clinical Studies
- ( ) COVID-19

Clinical Queries filters were developed by Haynes RB et al. to facilitate retrieval of clinical studies.

**Filter**

Therapy

- Therapy
- Clinical Prediction Guides
- Diagnosis
- Etiology
- Prognosis

**Scope**

Broad

- Broad
- Narrow

Results: less specific, but more comprehensive. See filter details.

表1　临床查询中研究类型的滤器细节以及敏感度特异度

| 分类 | 优化方向 | 敏感度/特异度 | 检索滤器解析 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 治疗 | 敏感度/宽 | 99%/70% | ((clinical[Title/Abstract] AND trial[Title/Abstract]) OR clinical trials as topic[MeSH Terms] OR clinical trial[Publication Type] OR random*[Title/Abstract] OR random allocation[MeSH Terms] OR therapeutic use[MeSH Subheading]) |
| | 特异度/窄 | 93%/97% | (randomized controlled trial[Publication Type] OR (randomized[Title/Abstract] AND controlled[Title/Abstract] AND trial[Title/Abstract])) |
| 诊断 | 敏感度/宽 | 98%/74% | (sensitiv*[Title/Abstract] OR sensitivity and specificity[MeSH Terms] OR diagnose[Title/Abstract] OR diagnosed[Title/Abstract] OR diagnoses[Title/Abstract] OR diagnosing[Title/Abstract] OR diagnosis[Title/Abstract] OR diagnostic[Title/Abstract] OR diagnosis[MeSH:noexp] OR diagnostic * [MeSH:noexp] OR diagnosis,differential[MeSH:noexp] OR diagnosis[Subheading:noexp]) |
| | 特异度/窄 | 64%/98% | (specificity[Title/Abstract]) |
| 病因 | 敏感度/宽 | 93%/63% | (risk*[Title/Abstract] OR risk*[MeSH:noexp] OR risk *[MeSH:noexp] OR cohort studies[MeSH Terms] OR group[Text Word] OR groups[Text Word] OR grouped [Text Word]) |
| | 特异度/窄 | 51%/95% | ((relative[Title/Abstract] AND risk*[Title/Abstract]) OR (relative risk[Text Word]) OR risks[Text Word] OR cohort studies[MeSH:noexp] OR (cohort[Title/Abstract] AND study[Title/Abstract]) OR (cohort[Title/Abstract] AND studies[Title/Abstract])) |
| 预后 | 敏感度/宽 | 90%/80% | (incidence[MeSH:noexp] OR mortality[MeSH Terms] OR follow up studies[MeSH:noexp] OR prognos*[Text Word] OR predict*[Text Word] OR course*[Text Word]) |
| | 特异度/窄 | 52%/94% | (prognos*[Title/Abstract] OR (first[Title/Abstract] AND episode[Title/Abstract]) OR cohort[Title/Abstract]) |
| 临床预测指南 | 敏感度/宽 | 96%/79% | (predict*[tiab] OR predictive value of tests[mh] OR score[tiab] OR scores[tiab] OR scoring system[tiab] OR scoring systems[tiab] OR observ*[tiab] OR observer variation[mh]) |
| | 特异度/窄 | 54%/99% | (validation[tiab] OR validate[tiab]) |

| Category | Optimized for | Sensitive/ Specific | PubMed equivalent |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Therapy | sensitive/broad | 99%/70% | ((clinical[Title/Abstract] AND trial[Title/Abstract]) OR clinical trials as topic[MeSH Terms] OR clinical trial[Publication Type] OR random* [Title/Abstract] OR random allocation[MeSH Terms] OR therapeutic use[MeSH Subheading]) |
| | specific/narrow | 93%/97% | (randomized controlled trial[Publication Type] OR (randomized[Title/Abstract] AND controlled[Title/Abstract] AND trial[Title/Abstract])) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Diagnosis | sensitive/broad | 98%/74% | (sensitiv*[Title/Abstract] OR sensitivity and specificity[MeSH Terms] OR diagnose[Title/Abstract] OR diagnosed[Title/Abstract] OR diagnoses[Title/Abstract] OR diagnosing[Title/Abstract] OR diagnosis[Title/Abstract] OR diagnostic[Title/Abstract] OR diagnosis[MeSH:noexp] OR (diagnostic equipment[MeSH:noexp] OR diagnostic errors[MeSH:noexp] OR diagnostic imaging[MeSH:noexp] OR diagnostic services[MeSH:noexp]) OR diagnosis, differential[MeSH:noexp] OR diagnosis[Subheading:noexp]) |
| | specific/narrow | 64%/98% | (specificity[Title/Abstract]) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Etiology | sensitive/broad | 93%/63% | (risk*[Title/Abstract] OR risk*[MeSH:noexp] OR (risk adjustment[MeSH:noexp] OR risk assessment[MeSH:noexp] OR risk factors[MeSH:noexp] OR risk management[MeSH:noexp] OR risk taking[MeSH:noexp]) OR cohort studies[MeSH Terms] OR group[Text Word] OR groups[Text Word] OR grouped [Text Word]) |
| | specific/narrow | 51%/95% | ((relative[Title/Abstract] AND risk* [Title/Abstract]) OR (relative risk[Text Word]) OR risks[Text Word] OR cohort studies[MeSH:noexp] OR (cohort[Title/Abstract] AND study[Title/Abstract]) OR (cohort[Title/Abstract] AND studies[Title/Abstract])) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prognosis | sensitive/broad | 90%/80% | (incidence[MeSH:noexp] OR mortality[MeSH Terms] OR follow up studies[MeSH:noexp] OR prognos*[Text Word] OR predict*[Text Word] OR course*[Text Word]) |
| | specific/narrow | 52%/94% | (prognos*[Title/Abstract] OR (first[Title/Abstract] AND episode[Title/Abstract]) OR cohort[Title/Abstract]) |
| Clinical Prediction Guides | sensitive/broad | 96%/79% | (predict*[Title/Abstract] OR predictive value of tests[MeSH Terms] OR score[Title/Abstract] OR scores[Title/Abstract] OR scoring system[Title/Abstract] OR scoring systems[Title/Abstract] OR observ* [Title/Abstract] OR observer variation[MeSH Terms]) |
| | specific/narrow | 54%/99% | (validation[Title/Abstract] OR validate[Title/Abstract]) |

# 临床查询的优缺点

- 临床查询通过结构化的检索式和交互界面，可以在一定程度上提高工作效率。临床查询通过综合使用主题词、关键词和字段限定检索，保证了查全和查准率。
- 设定栏目的检索策略，是随着学科的发展和PubMed数据库的更新不断更新的。
- 临床查询已经定制的内容不能灵活的修改，仅能检索定制的栏目内容。如果需要检索其他研究方向的内容，可以参考临床查询中已经制定好的三个检索式的思路，制定自己的检索策略或者结合My NCBI的自定义过滤器功能定制常用的、适合自己的过滤器。

# 4.2 pubmedplus

http://www.pubmedplus.cn

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对比机构: 北京协和医院　检索

## 学者对比分析

对比学者: 郎景和　精确匹配

所属机构:　检索

## 操作步骤

**1.机构对比：** 依次在对比机构输入框中输入机构名称，点击"检索"按钮，在检索列表中找到对应的机构并点击其后的"加入对比"按钮。

**2.学者对比：** 依次在对比学者输入框中输入学者姓名(如想缩小检索范围，也可勾选输入框后的精确匹配选项或者在所属机构输入框中输入学者所属机构)，点击"检索"按钮，在检索列表中找到对应的学者并点击其后的"加入对比"按钮。

**3.** 在屏幕右侧的对比框中点击"执行"按钮，即可完成对比分析。

**4.备注：** 当某个学者有在多家机构工作的经历时，本系统仅显示其中之一，但检索和对比的数据是其全部发表的文献。

## 检索列表

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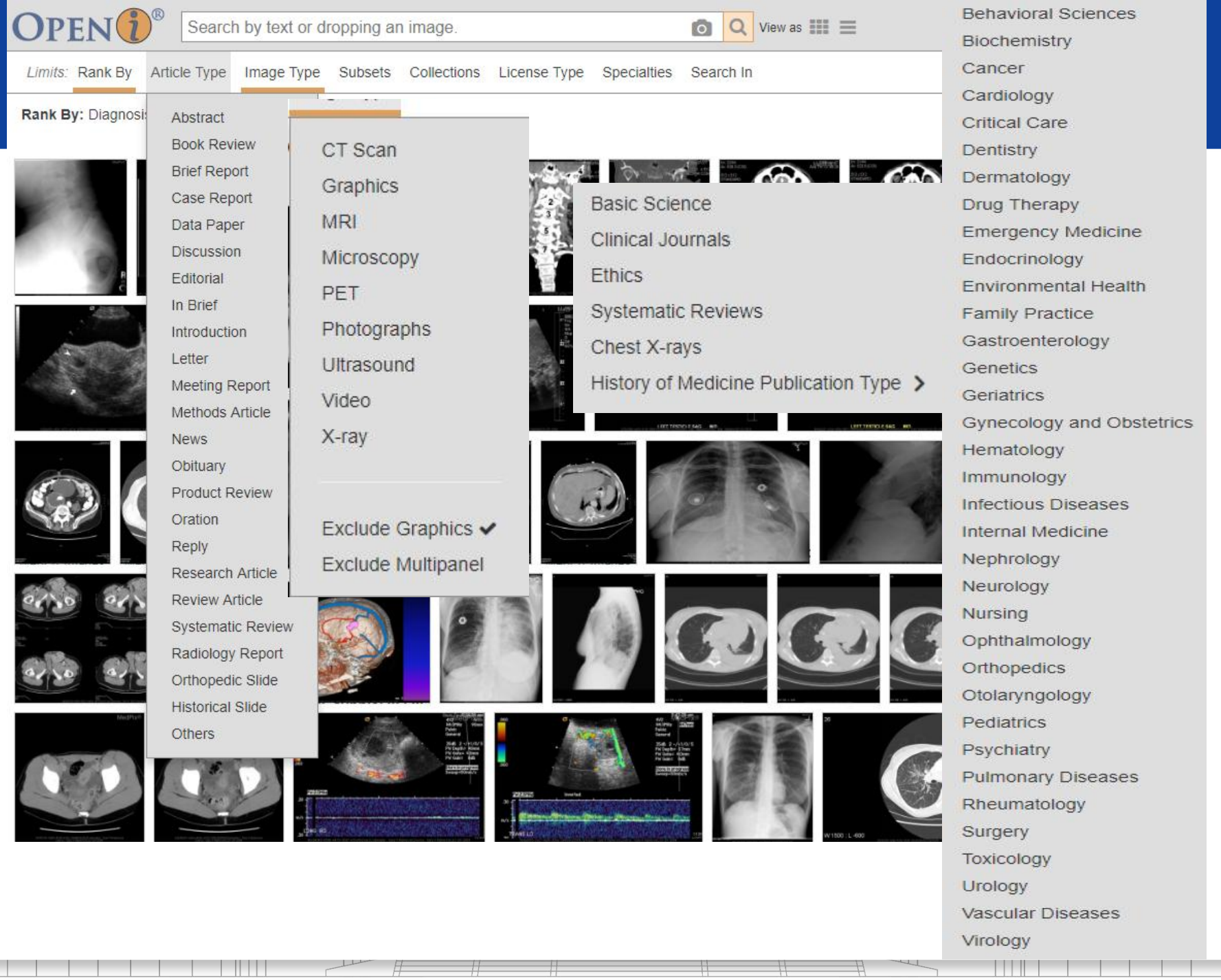
文献发表年份： 1995 至 2018

文献类型： 全部类型

查询合适期刊

# 4.3 Open-i

- https://openi.nlm.nih.gov
- 国家医学图书馆的Open-i服务支持从开放源码文献和生物医学图像集合中搜索和检索摘要和图像(包括图表、图表、临床图像等)。搜索可以使用文本查询和查询图像来完成。
- Open-i提供了对PubMed中心120万篇文章中370多万幅图像的访问；7,470例胸部x光片，3955例放射学报告;67517幅图像来自NLM医学收藏的历史;2064幅骨科插图。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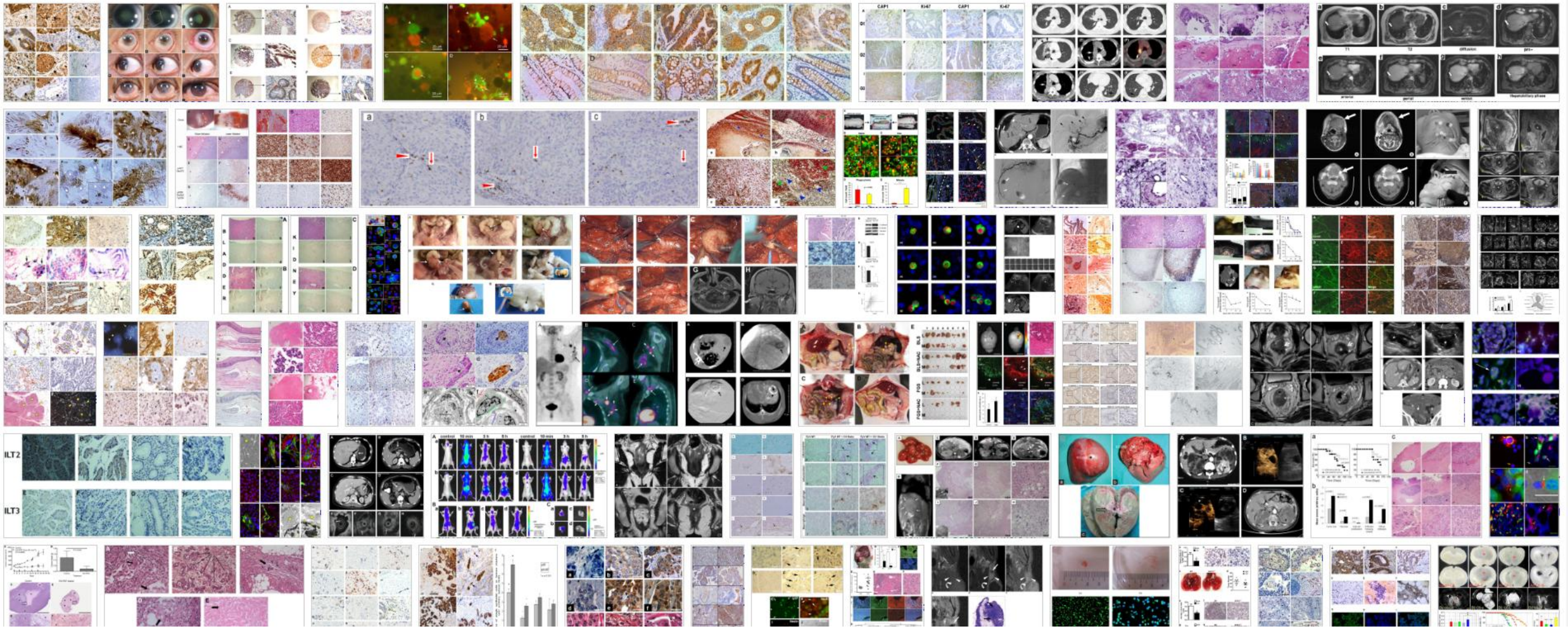
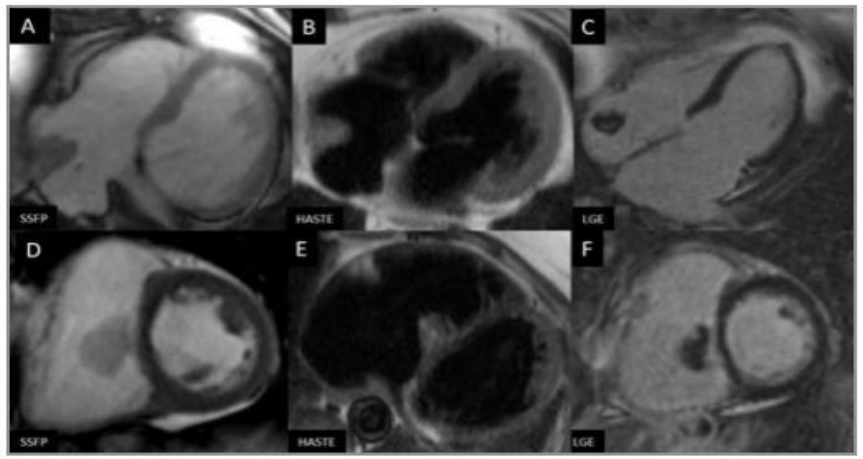


Results 1 - 100 of 329116 : Page : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Thrombus can enhance on delayed enhancement imaging

Journal of Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance






**F1:** Images A-C: CMR demonstrating a mass with mild delayed enhancement suggestive of myxoma, later proven to be thrombus; Images D-F: CMR demonstrating a mass diagnosed as myxoma, confirmed pathologically.

**View Article:** PubMed Central - HTML

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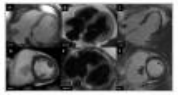

## Automatically Generated Excerpt

To examine the diagnostic accuracy of cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (CMR) in differentiating thrombus from myxoma Thrombus is thought not to enhance on CMR, myxomas are thought to show mild heterogenous enhancement on delayed imaging... It is sometimes difficult to differentiate them, and this may lead to misdiagnosis, which would significantly impact treatment... Thrombi can have varying signal intensities depending on their age and fibrous composition in T1 and T2 imaging... Analysis of a total of 46 masses diagnosed as myxoma or thrombus on CMR were compared with histopathology reports or follow up imaging to determine the diagnostic accuracy of CMR... All patients underwent CMR on a 1.5 Tesla scanner with EKG gating following the same protocol... Of the 46 masses reviewed, sixteen masses were diagnosed as myxoma on CMR, while post-operative pathology reports revealed 11 of these to be myxomas, 4 were found to be thrombi, and 1 was an artifact associated with mitral valve prosthesis... Delayed enhancement is one of the important factors distinguishing a myxoma from a thrombus... However we found in our study that some thrombi may show mild delayed enhancement because of varying tissue composition and result in a misdiagnosis... CMR evaluation can also be difficult in the presence of artifacts (motion, valve prosthesis, intracardiac leads) and arrhythmias... Thrombi may show patchy enhancement on delayed imaging and can be confused as atrial myxoma on CMR.

Mentions

MeSH

**Related in:** MedlinePlus

# 4.4 Pubmed插件

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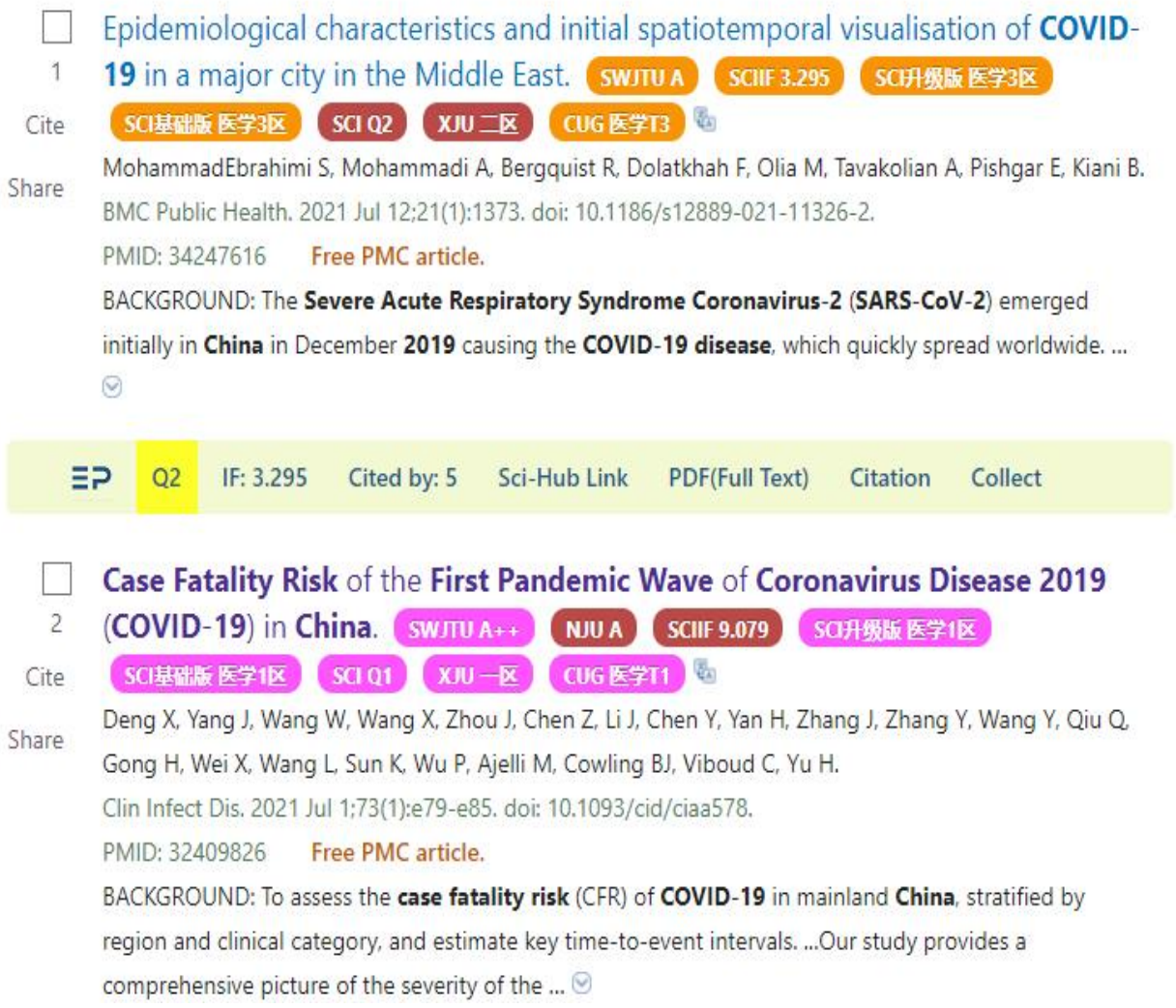

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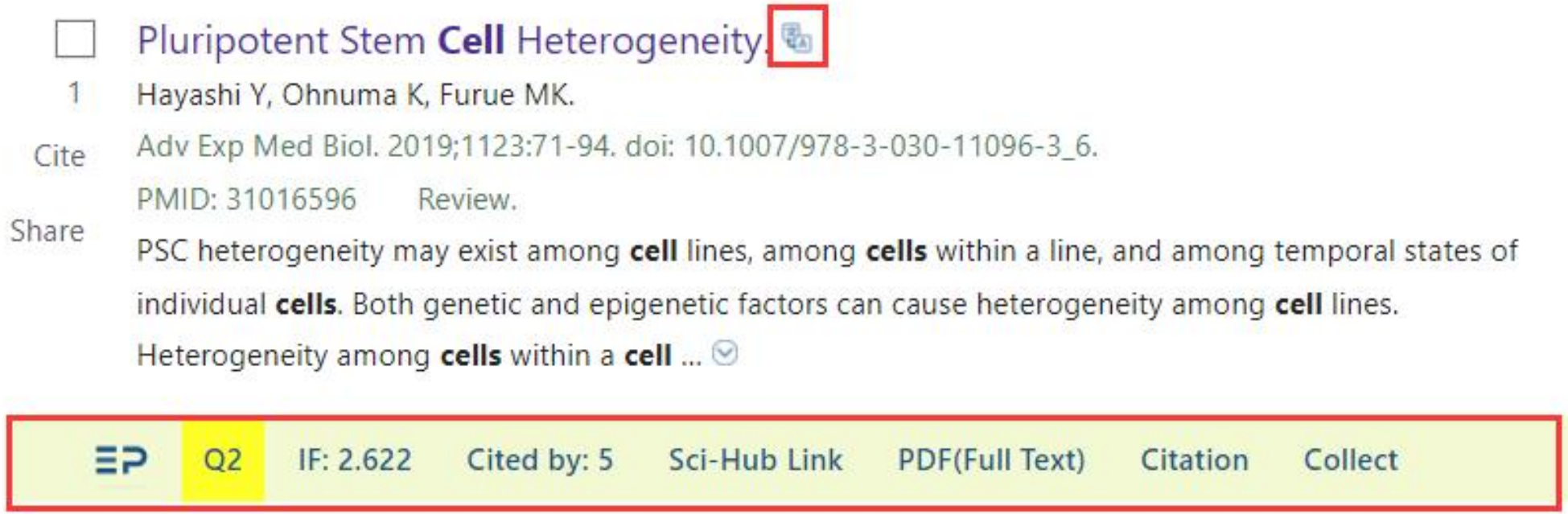


Review > Adv Exp Med Biol. 2019;1123:71-94. doi: 10.1007/978-3-030-11096-3_6.

# Pluripotent Stem Cell Heterogeneity

Yohei Hayashi [1], Kiyoshi Ohnuma [2] [3], Miho K Furue [4]

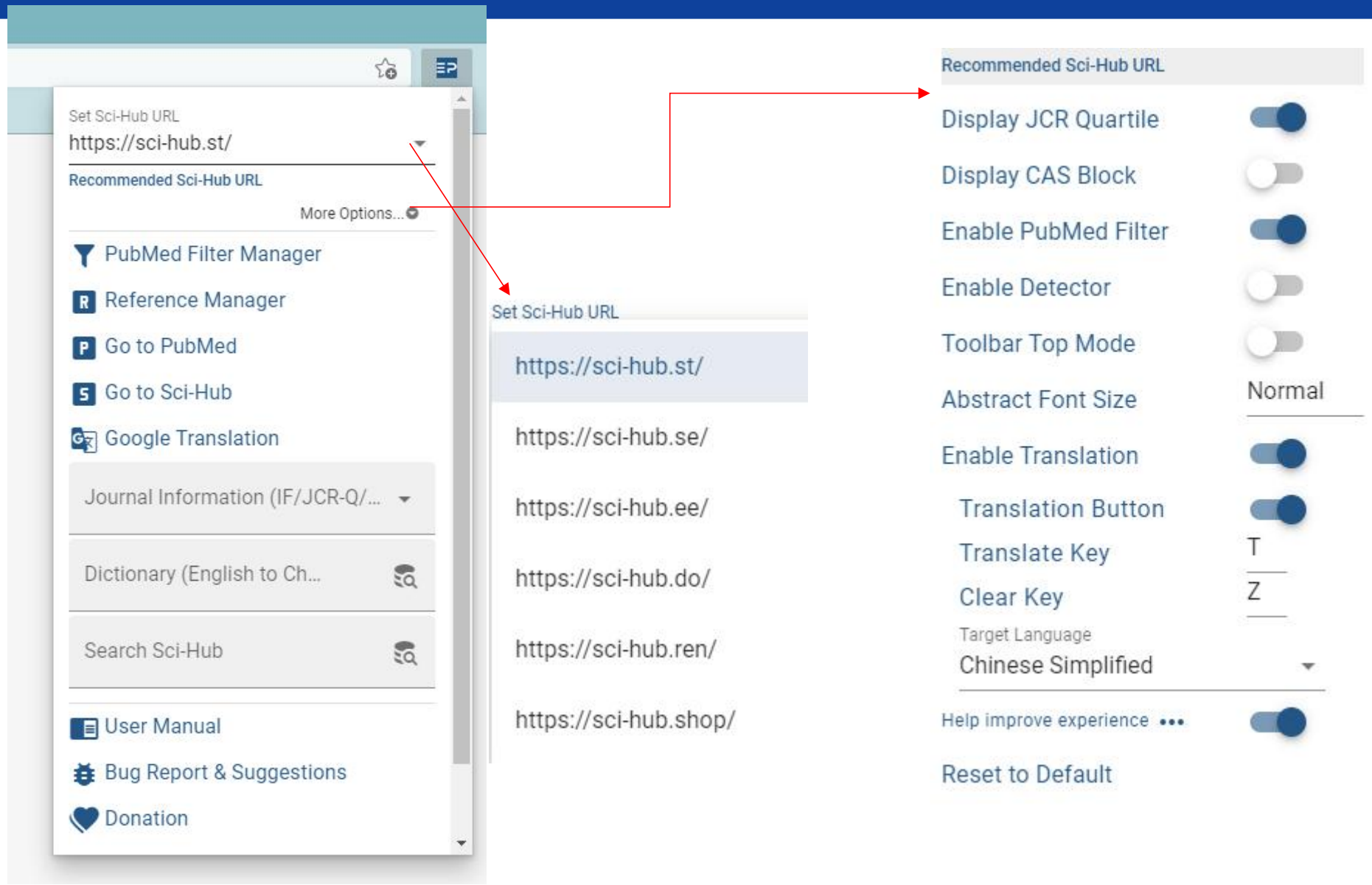
Affiliations + expand

PMID: 31016596 DOI: 10.1007/978-3-030-11096-3_6

## Abstract

Pluripotent stem cells (PSCs), including embryonic stem cells and induced pluripotent stem cells, show heterogeneity with respect to their pluripotency, self-renewal ability, and other traits. PSC heterogeneity may exist among cell lines, among cells within a line, and among temporal states of individual cells. Both genetic and epigenetic factors can cause heterogeneity among cell lines. Heterogeneity among cells within a cell line may arise during long-term culturing even when a PSC cell line is derived from a single cell. Moreover, the expression levels of genes and proteins in PSCs fluctuate continuously at a frequency ranging from a few hours to a few days. Such heterogeneity decreases the reproducibility of research. Thus, methods related to the detection, reduction, and control of heterogeneity in experiments involving human PSCs need to be developed. Further, the presupposition that PSCs are highly heterogeneous should be taken into account by all researchers not only when they plan their own studies but also when they review the studies of other researchers in this field.

**Keywords:** Embryonic stem cells (ESCs); Human embryonic stem cells (hESCs); Human pluripotent stem cells (hPSCs); Human pluripotent stem cells (hiPSCs); Induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs); Pluripotent stem cells (PSCs).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2

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Dekoninck S, Blanpain C.

Nat Cell Biol. 2019 Jan;21(1):18-24. doi: 10.1038/s41556-018-0237-6. Epub 2019 Jan 2.

PMID: 30602767 Review.

The skin epidermis is particularly exposed to injuries, which necessitates rapid repair. The coordinated action of distinct epidermal stem **cells** recruited from various skin regions together with other **cell** types, including fibroblasts and immune **cells**, is req ...

Genes Cells. 2019 Dec;24(12):836-847. doi: 10.1111/gtc.12731. Epub 2019 Nov 17.

## Single-cell study of neural stem cells derived from human iPSCs reveals distinct progenitor populations with neurogenic and gliogenic potential 来自人类 iPSC 的神经干细胞的单细胞研究揭示了具有神经源性和胶质细胞生成潜力的不同祖细胞群

学术期刊 707.61万 | 学位论文 62.16万 | 会议 18.88万 | 报纸 9111 | 年鉴 | 图书 7395 | 专利 | 标准 472 | 成果 3.40万

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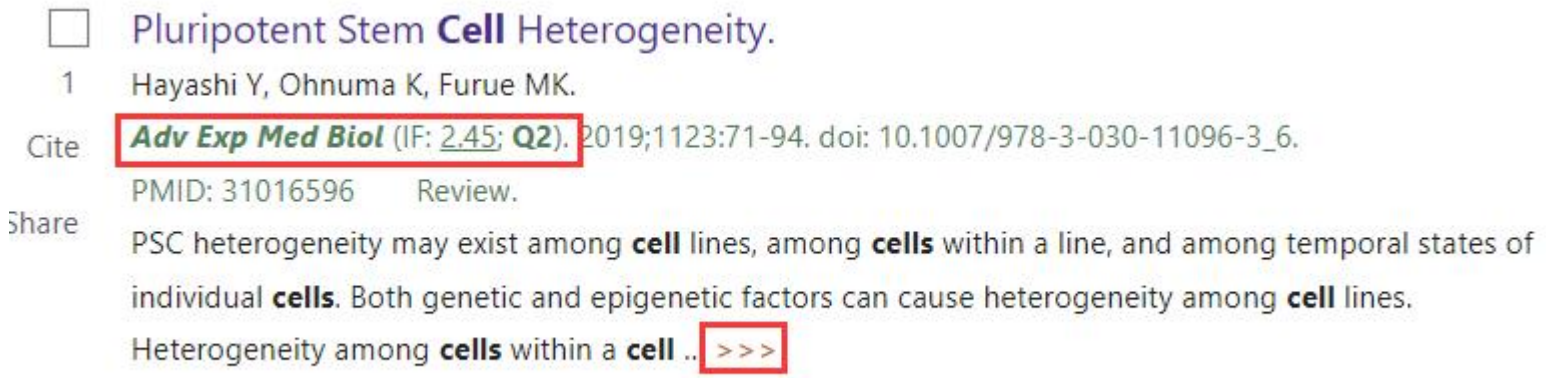
# Pubmed Impact Factor

- Pubmed Impact Factor功能较少，显示分区和影响因子，占用空间较小。
- 安装好插件后，在检索页面，摘要的省略号后会出现「>>>」，点击即可打开全文摘要，摘要中所有的检索关键词也会标注黑体，可以让我们更好地把握文章内容。



Review > *Adv Exp Med Biol* (IF: 2.45; Q2). 2019;1123:71-94. doi: 10.1007/978-3-030-11096-3_6.

# Pluripotent Stem Cell Heterogeneity

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Affiliations + expand

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*需要注意的是，影响因子和分区会不断变化，不论是哪款插件可能都无法很快地更新实时的影响因子和分区。以最新公布的官方数据为准。*

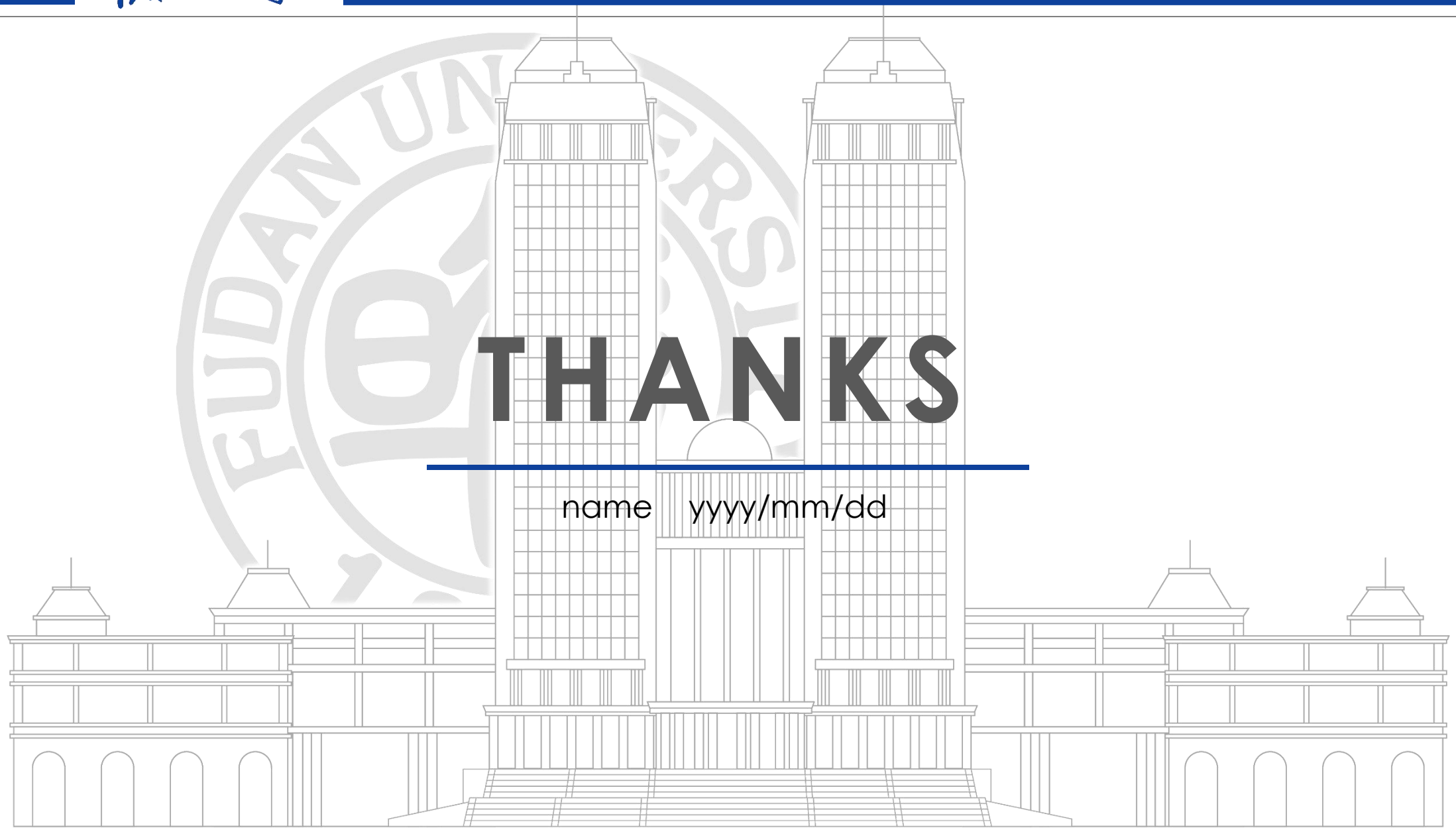
# 回顾

一、Pubmed简介

二、基本规则

三、检索与利用

四、其他…



# THANKS

name yyyy/mm/dd