

Pubmed数据库检索与利用

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参考咨询部

复旦大学医科图书馆



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检索与利用

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Pubmed简介

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其他...



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。

- Pubmed提供与综合分子生物学数据库的链接。
 - 内容包括：DNA与蛋白质序列，基因图谱数据，3D蛋白构象等
- PubMed 免费提供题目和文摘，部分文章提供指向全文提供者的链接。
- <http://www.pubmed.gov>
- <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>



1.1 特点

- 能获取到当月当日甚至还未正式出版的最新文献；以及1966年以前的文献。
- 具有强大的词语自动匹配转换功能，能对意义相同或相近的词或词组进行全面搜索，并自动转换后再检索。
- 把相关的期刊文献、数据、事实、图书连接在一起，形成相互贯通的信息链，方便进行追溯性检索。
- 能在线获取部分免费电子版全文。



1.2 数据来源

1. MEDLINE (1966~至今)

- 收录了全世界70多个国家和地区1940年以来的9000余种期刊（其中约5600多种生命科学期刊，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。
- 记录标注[PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

2. PreMEDLINE

- 是一个临时性医学文献数据库。它每天都在不断地接受新数据，可为用户提供基本的文献条目和文摘，其文献条目在标引和加工后每天向MEDLINE移动一次。
- MeSH terms; publication types; Genbank accession numbers, other indexing...

3. Publisher supplied citations

- 出版商直接向PubMed递送的电子文献。
- 每天都在不停地向PreMEDLINE数据库中传送，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。
- 记录标注[Epub ahead of print]

4. OldMedline(1951~1965)

- 未标引的数据





U.S. National Library of Medicine
National Center for Biotechnology Information

PubMed.gov

基本检索输入框

Search PubMed

Search

Advanced



Learn

About PubMed
FAQs & User Guide
Finding Full Text

检索指南



Find

Advanced Search
Clinical Queries
Single Citation Matcher

高级检索
临床问题查询
特定文献检索



Download

E-utilities API
FTP
Batch Citation Matcher



Explore

MeSH Database
Journals
Legacy PubMed (available until at
least 10/31/2020)

主题词库
期刊信息库

Trending Articles

PubMed records with recent increases in activity

Auto-antibodies against type I IFNs in patients with life-threatening COVID-19.

Bastard P, et al. Science. 2020. PMID: 32972996

Dapagliflozin in Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease.

Heerspink HJL, et al. N Engl J Med. 2020. PMID: 32970396

近期活跃度上升的文献

Latest Literature

New articles from highly accessed journals

Blood (3)

Cell (3)

Cochrane Database Syst Rev (1)

J Biol Chem (3)

高点击率新发论文





COVID-19

[Public health in](#)

...ly evolving situation.

[Information \(NIH\)](#) | [SARS-CoV-2 data \(NCBI\)](#) | [Prevention and treatment information \(H](#)

NCBI Home

Resource List (A-Z)

All Resources

Chemicals & Bioassays

Data & Software

DNA & RNA

Domains & Structures

Genes & Expression

Genetics & Medicine

Genomes & Maps

Homology

Literature

Proteins

Sequence Analysis

Taxonomy

Training & Tutorials

Variation

All Databases

All Databases

Assembly

Biocollections

BioProject

BioSample

BioSystems

Books

ClinVar

Conserved Domains

dbGaP

dbVar

Gene

Genome

GEO DataSets

GEO Profiles

GTR

HomoloGene

Identical Protein Groups

MedGen

MeSH

NCBI

National Center for Biotechnology Information advances science and health by providing access to genomic information.

[Home](#) | [Mission](#) | [Orga](#)

Submit

Submit manuscripts
to public databases

NCBI Web Site

NLM Catalog

Nucleotide

OMIM

PMC

PopSet

Protein

Protein Clusters

Protein Family Models

PubChem BioAssay

PubChem Compound

PubChem Substance

PubMed

SNP

SRA

Structure

Taxonomy

ToolKit

ToolKitAll

ToolKitBookgh

Develop

Use NCBI APIs and code
libraries to build applications

Download

Download data to your
computer

Learn

Find help documents, attend
class or watch a tutorial

Analyze

Use a tool for your
research

Research

Explore NCBI research and
collaborative projects

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2.1 记录字段和格式

PubMed (Summary-简要题录格式)



The screenshot shows the PubMed search results page for the query "stress disorder". The page includes a search bar, filters, and a list of search results. Three red boxes with arrows point to specific parts of the results:

- 标题 (点击进入文摘增强格式)**: Points to the title of the first result: "The Current Evidence for Acute **Stress Disorder**."
- 著者**: Points to the author name "Bryant RA."
- 来源出处 (刊名缩写)**: Points to the journal information "Int J Psychiatry Med." in the second result.
- 免费全文**: Points to the "Free PMC article." link in the third result.

Annotations on the screenshot include:

- NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine National Center for Biotechnology Information
- PubMed.gov
- Search: stress disorder
- Sorted by: Best match
- 78,000 results
- RESULTS BY YEAR: 1928 to 2020
- TEXT AVAILABILITY: Abstract, Free full text, Full text
- ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE: Associated data
- ARTICLE TYPE: Review, Document
- Additional filters, Reset all filters



PubMed (文摘增强格式)



PubMed.gov search results for "stress disorder".

**加工完毕
已标引的MEDLINE文献**

Prevalence of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Acute Stress Disorder and Depression Following Violence Related Injury Treated at the Emergency Department: A Systematic Review

Robbin H Ophuis¹, Branko F Olij², Suzanne Polinder², Juanita A Haagsma²

PMID: 30253782 PMCID: PMC6156976 DOI: 10.1186/s12888-018-1890-9

Abstract

Background: In order to gain insight into the health impact of violence related injury, the psychological consequences should be taken into account. There has been uncertainty regarding the prevalence of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), acute stress disorder (ASD), and depression among patients with violence related injury. An overview of prevalence rates may inform our understanding of both prognosis and recovery for these patients. Therefore, we aim to provide an overview of the published literature reporting the prevalence rates and trajectories of PTSD, ASD, and depression following violence related injury, and to assess the quality of the studies included.

Methods: A systematic review was conducted in order to identify all relevant literature reporting the prevalence of PTSD, ASD and depression following violence related injury treated at the emergency department or hospital. The Embase, Medline, PsycINFO and PsycINFO databases were searched systematically. The quality of the included studies was assessed.

Results: We included sixteen studies reporting the prevalence rates of PTSD, ASD, or depression. Clear prevalence trajectories could not be identified because the range of prevalence rates was diverse at each time point. Heterogeneity resulting from the use of different diagnostic instruments limited

相似文献

Similar articles

MeSH terms

- > Depression / diagnosis
- > Depression / epidemiology
- > Depression / etiology *
- > Emergency Service, Hospital *
- > Europe / epidemiology
- > Humans
- > Prevalence
- > Risk Factors
- > Stress Disorders, Post-Traumatic / diagnosis
- > Stress Disorders, Post-Traumatic / epidemiology
- > Stress Disorders, Post-Traumatic / etiology *
- > Stress Disorders, Traumatic, Acute / diagnosis
- > Stress Disorders, Traumatic, Acute / epidemiology
- > Stress Disorders, Traumatic, Acute / etiology *
- > United States / epidemiology
- > Violence / psychology *
- > Wounds and Injuries / psychology *
- > Wounds and Injuries / therapy

**有MeSH (医学主题词)
等规范词字段**

LinkOut - more resources

Full Text Sources

- BioMed Central
- Europe PubMed Central
- PubMed Central

Medical

- Genetic Alliance

MeSH terms



PubMed (文摘增强格式)

PubMed.gov

stress disorder Search

Advanced Guide

Search results Email Send to Display options

> Psychol Trauma. 2020 Oct 8. doi: 10.1037/tra0000974. Online ahead of print.

Ethnic-racial identity and posttraumatic stress disorder: The role of emotional avoidance among trauma-exposed community individuals

Nicole H Weiss¹, Melissa R Schick¹, Miranda E Reyes¹, Emmanuel D Thomas¹, Allison Tobar-Santamaria¹, Ateka A Contractor¹

Affiliations + expand
PMID: 33030936 DOI: 10.1037/tra0000974

Abstract

Objective: There are ethnic-racial differences in the prevalence of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). However, the factors underlying these differences are not well studied or understood. The goal of this study was to explore the relation of strength of ethnic-racial identity to PTSD. Specifically, we examined whether strength of ethnic-racial identity was indirectly related to PTSD symptom severity through positive and negative emotional avoidance.

Method: Participants were 401 trauma-exposed community individuals ($M_{age} = 43.86$ years; 70.1% female; 23.4% Asian, 23.7% Black, 25.1% Hispanic, 25.4% White).

ACTIONS
Cite
Favorites

SHARE
Twitter Facebook LinkedIn

PAGE NAVIGATION
< Title & authors
Abstract
Grant support

未加工完毕的文献

没有MeSH等规范词字段

2.2 字段标识符（共52个）

Affiliation [AD]	Grant Number [GR]	Pharmacological Action [PA]
Article Identifier [AID]	Investigator [IR]	Place of Publication [PL]
All Fields [ALL]	ISBN [ISBN]	PMID [PMID]
Author [AU]	Issue [IP]	Publisher [PUBN]
Author Identifier [AUID]	Journal [TA]	Publication Date [DP]
Book [book]	Language [LA]	Publication Type [PT]
Comment Corrections	Last Author [LASTAU]	Secondary Source ID [SI]
Corporate Author [CN]	Location ID [LID]	Subset [SB]
Create Date [CRDT]	MeSH Date [MHDA]	Supplementary Concept [NM]
Completion Date [DCOM]	MeSH Major Topic [MAJR]	Text Words [TW]
Conflict of Interest [COIS]	MeSH Subheadings [SH]	Title [TI]
EC/RN Number [RN]	MeSH Terms [MH]	Title/Abstract [TIAB]
Editor [ED]	Modification Date [LR]	Transliterated Title [TT]
Entrez Date [EDAT]	NLM Unique ID [JID]	UID [PMID]
Filter [FILTER]	Other Term [OT]	Version
First Author Name [1AU]	Owner	Volume [VI]
Full Author Name [FAU]	Pagination [PG]	
Full Investigator Name [FIR]	Personal Name as Subject [PS]	



2.3 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，但不包括*号后有一个空格的词组
 - infect*包括infections, infectious, infective, infectivity, infector等，但不包括infection control。
- 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。



关键词

- 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



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。



tumor
cancer
carcinoma



Neoplasms

肿瘤 (主题词)

癌 (非主题词)



2.4 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。23887个词和词组(2019年)。
- 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/>



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

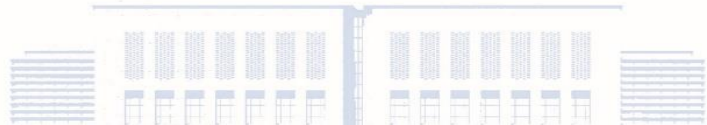
- 眼结核引起失明，用结核，眼/并发症；盲/病因学

- 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



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





Search

Tree View

MeSH on Demand

NEW

MeSH 2019

MeSH Suggestions

About MeSH Browser

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

Search MeSH...

FullWord ▾

Exact Match

All 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 (RN)
 - Related Registry Search
 - CAS Registry/EC Number/UNII Code (RN)
- Search in all Free Text Fields
 - Annotation
 - ScopeNote
 - SCR Note

Sc

Re



树状结构表

又叫范畴表 (Categories and Subcategories)

树形结构表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：提供我们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] +



Diseases [C] -

Bacterial Infections and Mycoses [C01] +

Virus Diseases [C02] -

Arbovirus Infections [C02.081] +

Bronchiolitis, Viral [C02.109]

Central Nervous System Viral Diseases [C02.182] +

Coinfection [C02.219]

DNA Virus Infections [C02.256] -

Adenoviridae Infections [C02.256.076] +

African Swine Fever [C02.256.142]

Circoviridae Infections [C02.256.200] +

Hepadnaviridae Infections [C02.256.430] -

Hepatitis B [C02.256.430.400] -

Hepatitis B, Chronic [C02.256.430.400.100]

Herpesviridae Infections [C02.256.466] +

Papillomavirus Infections [C02.256.650] +

Parvoviridae Infections [C02.256.700] +

Polyomavirus Infections [C02.256.721] +

Poxviridae Infections [C02.256.743] +

Encephalitis, Viral [C02.290] +

Eve Infections, Viral [C02.3251] +



Hepatitis B, Chronic MeSH Descriptor Data 2019

Details

Qualifiers

MeSH Tree Structures

Concepts

MeSH Heading Hepatitis B, Chronic
Tree Number(s) C02.256.430.400.100
C02.440.435.100
C06.552.380.350.100
C06.552.380.705.437.100

Unique ID D019694

Scope Note INFLAMMATION of the LIVER in humans caused by HEPATITIS B VIRUS lasting si-
such as transfusion of contaminated blood or blood products, but can also be trans-

Entry Term(s) Chronic Hepatitis B
Chronic Hepatitis B Virus Infection
Hepatitis B Virus Infection, Chronic

NLM Classification # WC 536

Previous Indexing Chronic Disease (1973-1997)
Hepatitis B (1973-1997)
Hepatitis, Chronic (1983-1997)

Public MeSH Note 98

History Note 98

Date Established 1998/01/01

Date of Entry 1997/06/20

Revision Date 2017/02/24



Allowable Qualifiers

blood (BL)
cerebrospinal fluid (CF)
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)



Virus Diseases [C02]

Hepatitis, Viral, Human [C02.440]

Hepatitis B [C02.440.435]

Hepatitis B, Chronic [C02.440.435.100]

Digestive System Diseases [C06]

Liver Diseases [C06.552]

Hepatitis [C06.552.380]

Hepatitis, Viral, Human [C06.552.380.705]

Hepatitis B [C06.552.380.705.437]

Hepatitis B, Chronic [C06.552.380.705.437.100]

Virus Diseases [C02]

DNA Virus Infections [C02.256]

Hepadnaviridae Infections [C02.256.430]

Hepatitis B [C02.256.430.400]

Hepatitis B, Chronic [C02.256.430.400.100]

Digestive System Diseases [C06]

Liver Diseases [C06.552]

Hepatitis [C06.552.380]

Hepatitis, Chronic [C06.552.380.350]

Hepatitis B, Chronic [C06.552.380.350.100]

Hepatitis C, Chronic [C06.552.380.350.120]

Hepatitis D, Chronic [C06.552.380.350.220]

Hepatitis, Autoimmune [C06.552.380.350.300]



2.5 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。

中文的有摘要，不转换

6. Investigator index



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”及匹配的主题词，在所有字段查找。



- 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，可参考网页右边的“search details”部分



#2

...

▼

Search: **Vitamin c[MeSH Terms]** Sort by: **Publication Date**
"ascorbic acid"[MeSH Terms]

42,153

Translations

Vitamin c[MeSH Terms]: "ascorbic acid"[MeSH Terms]

#1

...

▼

Search: **Vitamin c** Sort by: **Publication Date**

65,191

((("ascorbic acid"[MeSH Terms] OR ("ascorbic"[All Fields] AND "acid"[All Fields])) OR "ascorbic acid"[All Fields]) OR "vitamin c"[All Fields])

Translations

Vitamin c: "ascorbic acid"[MeSH Terms] OR ("ascorbic"[All Fields] AND "acid"[All Fields]) OR "ascorbic acid"[All Fields] OR "vitamin c"[All Fields]



2.6 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”



2.7 检索规则-布尔逻辑运算

- 逻辑词符（AND、OR、NOT）必须**大写**。

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

- 运算优先级为: () > NOT > AND > OR。

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



1

Pubmed简介

2

基本规则

3

检索与利用

4

临床查询

5

其他...



- 基本检索 – Basic Search
- 高级检索 – Advanced Search
- 限定检索 – Limits Search
- 作者检索 – Author Search
- 期刊检索 – Journal 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]

刊名标题: 刊名全称、缩写、ISSN

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



PubMed.gov

直接输入检索词或检索式

J leukoc bio|

Advanced

PubMed® comprises more than 30 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and biological abstracts. Citations may include links to full-text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites.



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



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

TEXT AVAILABILITY

- Abstract
- Free full text
- Full text

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.

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

【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



nitrendipine AND (hypertension OR high blood pressure)



Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS

User Guide

Save

Email

Send to

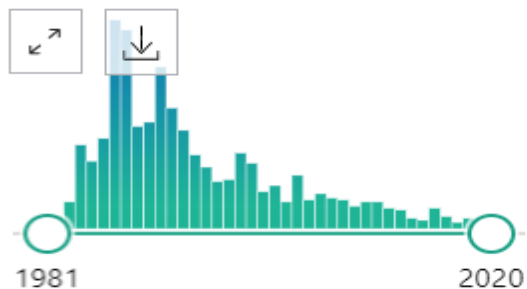
Sorted by: Publication date ↓

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 [Münchhausen 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

User Guide


Add terms to the query box


All Fields  hypertension OR high blood pressure 

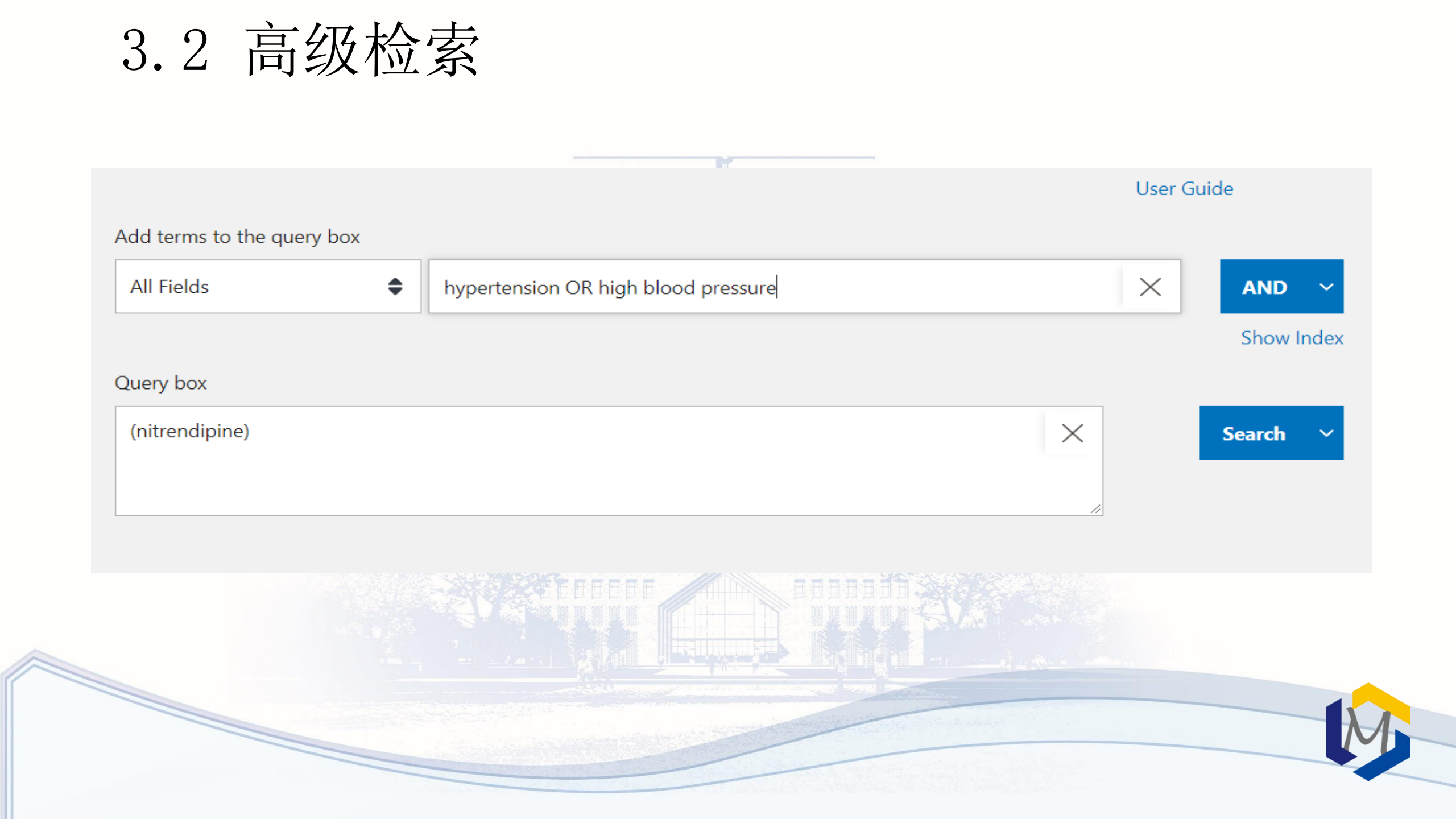
AND 

Show Index

Query box

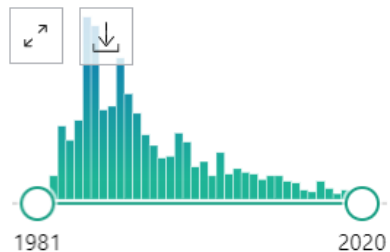
(nitrendipine) 

Search 



3.3 限定体系

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



acute low back pain	3718
"acute low back pain"[All Fields]	1057
acute AND low back pain[TI]	1718
acute[TI] AND low back pain[TI]	838
acute low back pain[TI]	595
acute low back pain Field: Title	595

注：字段检索和标识符前的词组必须一致，顺序不能改变，中间也不能有其他词语，一般检索中的词序不限制。

acute neck or low back pain

acute low-back and pelvis pain

acute pain in the low back

acute and subacute low back and neck



3.4 作者检索

姓氏在先，名字首字母（最多四个字母）在后。

姓氏可以包含连字号、空格或撇号。

例如： Wilson SE O'Grady AP Ruiz-Gomez M
De La Rosa JM Van der Waals JE

全称，2002年以后的文章。

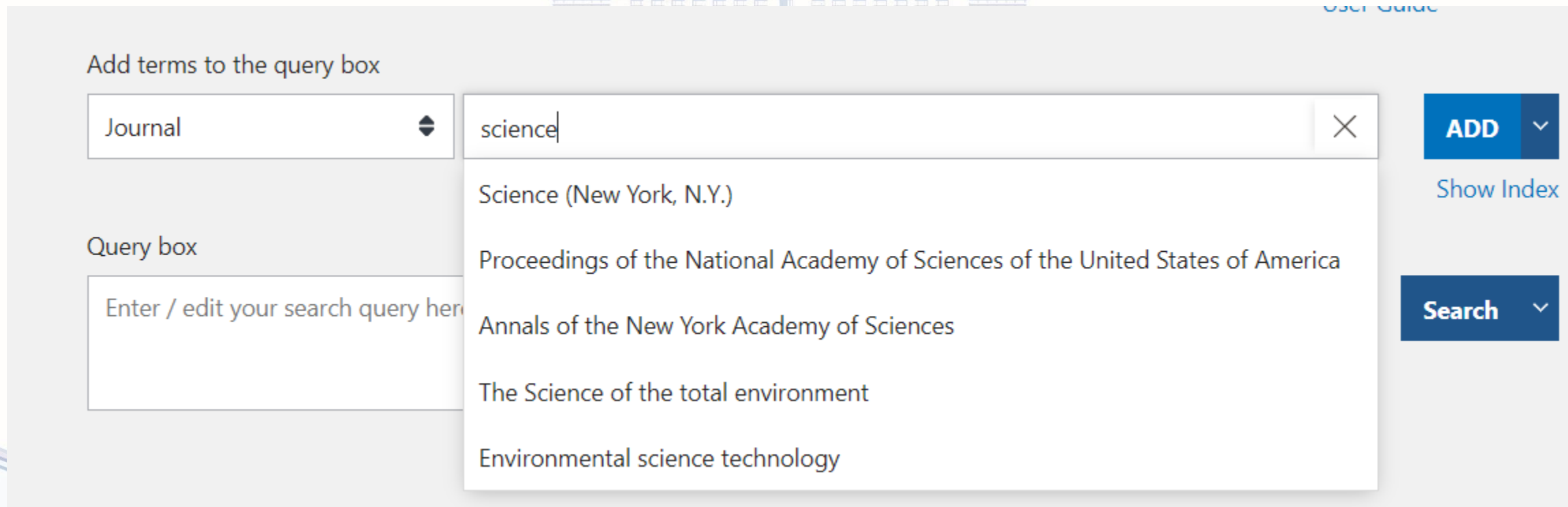
含有禁用词或多个作者时必须带字段名: by[AU]

The screenshot shows a search interface with a dropdown menu on the left titled "Add terms to the query box". The dropdown menu lists several search fields: "Author", "Affiliation", "All Fields", "Author", "Author - Corporate", "Author - First", "Author - Identifier", and "Author - Last". The "Author" field is currently selected and highlighted in blue. To the right of the dropdown menu is a search input box with the placeholder text "Enter a search term". Below the input box is a "Show Index" button. To the right of the input box is an "ADD" button with a downward arrow. Below the "ADD" button is a "Search" button with a downward arrow. In the top right corner of the interface, there is a "User Guide" link.

3.5 期刊检索

在高级检索状态下，在All Fields中选择Journal字段，然后输入刊名

输入格式：刊名全称、ISSN、刊名缩写（MEDLINE、ISO）、NLM ID



The screenshot shows a search interface with the following elements:

- Add terms to the query box:** A dropdown menu is open, showing 'Journal' selected. To its right is a search input field containing 'science'.
- Query box:** A text input field with the placeholder text 'Enter / edit your search query here'.
- Search Results:** A list of search results is displayed below the search input field:
 - Science (New York, N.Y.)
 - Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America
 - Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences
 - The Science of the total environment
 - Environmental science technology
- Buttons:** On the right side, there are two buttons: 'ADD' (with a dropdown arrow) and 'Search' (with a dropdown arrow). Below the 'ADD' button is a link labeled 'Show Index'.



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



3.6 主题词检索

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。

The screenshot shows the MeSH search interface. At the top, there is a search bar with 'cancer' entered and a 'Search' button. Below the search bar, there are options for 'Save search', 'Limits', and 'Advanced'. The main content area displays search results for 'cancer', showing 1 to 20 of 319 results. The results are listed as follows:

- Neoplasms**
1. 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
- Early Detection of Cancer**
2. Methods to identify and characterize **cancer** in the early stages of disease and predict tumor behavior.
Year introduced: 2009
- Cancer Care Facilities**
3. Institutions specializing in the care of **cancer** patients.
Year introduced: 1991(Aug 1977)
- American Cancer Society**
4. A voluntary organization concerned with the prevention and treatment of **cancer** through education and research.
Year introduced: 1991(1975)
- Chemotherapy, Cancer, Regional Perfusion**
5. Neoplasm drug therapy involving an extracorporeal circuit with temporary exclusion of the tumor-bearing area from the general circulation during which high concentrations of the drug are perfused to the isolated part.
Year introduced: 2006 (1963)
- National Cancer Institute (U.S.)**
6. Component of the NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH. Through basic and clinical biomedical research and training, it conducts and supports research with the objective of **cancer** prevention, early stage identification and elimination. This Institute was established in 1937.
Year introduced: 2008
- Cancer Vaccines**
7. Vaccines or candidate vaccines designed to prevent or treat **cancer**. Vaccines are produced using the patient's own whole tumor cells as the source of antigens, or using tumor-specific antigens, often recombinantly produced.
Year introduced: 1997

On the right side of the interface, there are several utility sections:

- PubMed search builder**: A section for building a search query, with an 'Add to search builder' button and a 'Search PubMed' button.
- Find related data**: A section for finding related data.
- Search details**: A section showing the search query: "neoplasms"[MeSH Terms] OR cancer [Text Word].
- Recent activity**: A section showing recent search activity, including 'cancer (319)', 'nejm AND (ncbijournals[All Fields]) (1)', and 'nejm (67310)'.



副主题词选择

Neoplasms

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

Year introduced: /diagnosis was NEOPLASM DIAGNOSIS 1964-1965

PubMed search builder options

Subheadings:

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

组配副主题词

可组配一项或多项

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

Entry Terms:

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

仅作为主要主题词

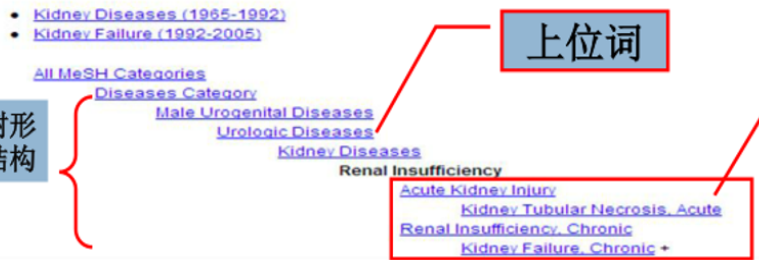
不对下位主题词进行扩展检索

查全同义词

树形结构

上位词

查全子概念:
自动扩展检索下位词



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:

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

"Neoplasms/surgery" [Majr:NoExp]

Add to search builder AND ▾

Search PubMed

You

Related information

[PubMed](#)

[PubMed - Major Topic](#)

[Clinical Queries](#)


[NLM MeSH Browser](#)

[dbGaP Links](#)

[MedGen](#)

Recent Activity

[Turr](#)

 [Neoplasms](#)

 [cancer \(393\)](#)



"Neoplasms/surgery"[Majr:NoExp]



Search

[Advanced](#) [Create alert](#) [Create RSS](#)

[User Guide](#)

Save

Email

Send to

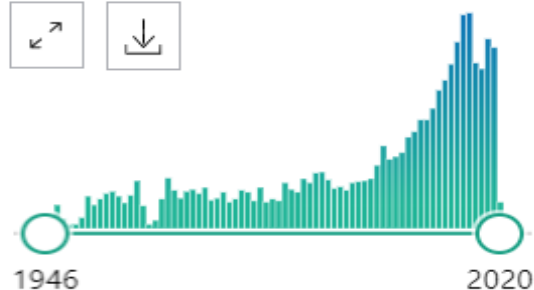
Sorted by: Best match

Display options

MY NCBI FILTERS

3,984 results

RESULTS BY YEAR



TEXT AVAILABILITY

- Abstract
- Free full text

[Surgery for Cancer: A Trigger for Metastases.](#)

1 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

[The evolution of cancer surgery and future perspectives.](#)

2 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



【例题】检索COVID-19药物治疗（包括中药和西药）方面的文献

• 分析：

主题词： COVID-19

副主题词： drug therapy

COVID-19/drug therapy[Mesh]

- COVID 19
- COVID-19 Virus Disease
- COVID 19 Virus Disease
- COVID-19 Virus Diseases
- Disease, COVID-19 Virus
- Virus Disease, COVID-19
- COVID-19 Virus Infection
- COVID 19 Virus Infection
- COVID-19 Virus Infections
- Infection, COVID-19 Virus
- Virus Infection, COVID-19
- 2019-nCoV Infection
- 2019 nCoV Infection
- 2019-nCoV Infections
- Infection, 2019-nCoV
- Coronavirus Disease-19
- Coronavirus Disease 19
- 2019 Novel Coronavirus Disease
- 2019 Novel Coronavirus Infection
- 2019-nCoV Disease
- 2019 nCoV Disease
- 2019-nCoV Diseases
- Disease, 2019-nCoV
- COVID19
- Coronavirus Disease 2019
- Disease 2019, Coronavirus
- SARS Coronavirus 2 Infection
- SARS-CoV-2 Infection
- Infection, SARS-CoV-2
- SARS CoV 2 Infection
- SARS-CoV-2 Infections
- COVID-19 Pandemic
- COVID 19 Pandemic
- COVID-19 Pandemics
- Pandemic, COVID-19

[COVID-19 Testing](#)

1. 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

 [COVID-19 Vaccines](#)

2. 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

 [COVID-19 Serological Testing](#)

3. 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

 [COVID-19 Nucleic Acid Testing](#)

4. Diagnosis of **COVID-19** by assaying bodily fluids or tissues for the presence of the VIRAL RNA of **SARS-COV-2**.

Year introduced: 2021

 [COVID-19](#)

5. 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)



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:

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> analysis | <input type="checkbox"/> enzymology | <input type="checkbox"/> pathology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> anatomy and histology | <input type="checkbox"/> epidemiology | <input type="checkbox"/> physiology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> blood | <input type="checkbox"/> ethnology | <input type="checkbox"/> physiopathology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cerebrospinal fluid | <input type="checkbox"/> etiology | <input type="checkbox"/> prevention and control |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chemically induced | <input type="checkbox"/> genetics | <input type="checkbox"/> psychology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> classification | <input type="checkbox"/> history | <input type="checkbox"/> radiotherapy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> complications | <input type="checkbox"/> immunology | <input type="checkbox"/> rehabilitation |
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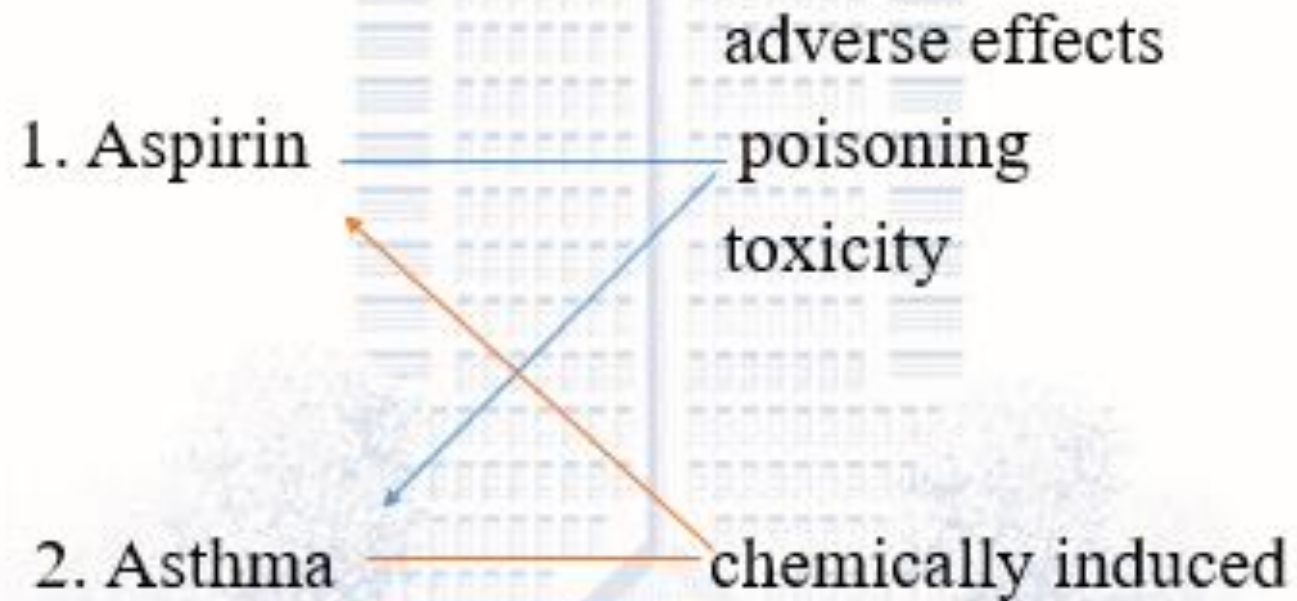
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Cite Chagas SCC, Moreira FSM, Barbosa ICF, Leal Júnior OS, Leal LB, Santana DP. Sao Paulo Med J. 2021 Jan-Feb;139(1):81-87. doi: 10.1590/1516-3180.2020.0532.02112020.
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Cite Graul AI, Sorbera LA. Drugs Today (Barc). 2021 Feb;57(2):101-177. doi: 10.1358/dot.2021.57.2.3275929.

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Search results

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 [Aspirin](#)

1. 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

 [Asthma, Aspirin-Induced](#)

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

 [Aspirin, Dipyridamole Drug Combination](#)

3. 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)



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

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|---|--|--|
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| <input type="checkbox"/> agonists | <input type="checkbox"/> etiology | <input type="checkbox"/> radiation effects |
| <input type="checkbox"/> analogs and derivatives | <input type="checkbox"/> history | <input type="checkbox"/> standards |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> blood | <input type="checkbox"/> metabolism | <input type="checkbox"/> therapeutic use |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> chemical synthesis | <input type="checkbox"/> pharmacokinetics | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> toxicity |
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Cite Moreno R.

Ann Intern Med. 2021 Feb;174(2):JC21. doi: 10.7326/ACPJ202102160-021. Epub 2021 Feb 2.

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- 2 ["To take or not to take an aspirin?" The age-old question of cardiovascular disease primary prevention for people with chronic kidney disease.](#)

Cite Major RW, Burton JO.

Kidney Int. 2021 Feb;99(2):308-310. doi: 10.1016/j.kint.2020.09.008.

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 Asthma

1. 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).

 Asthma, Occupational

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

 Asthma, Aspirin-Induced

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

 Asthma, Exercise-Induced

4. **Asthma** attacks following a period of exercise. Usually the induced attack is short-lived and regresses spontaneously. The magnitude of post-exercional airway obstruction is strongly influenced by the environment in which exercise is performed (i.e. inhalation of cold air

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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).

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| <input type="checkbox"/> cerebrospinal fluid | <input type="checkbox"/> ethnology | <input type="checkbox"/> physiopathology |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> chemically induced | <input type="checkbox"/> etiology | <input type="checkbox"/> prevention and control |
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[The immunomodulatory effects of diesel exhaust particles in asthma.](#)

1 de Homdedeu M, Cruz M, Sanchez-Díez S, I O, Romero-Mesones C, J V, Velde G V, X M.

Cite Environ Pollut. 2020 Aug;263(Pt A):114600. doi: 10.1016/j.envpol.2020.114600. Epub 2020 Apr 20.

PMID: 33618472

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[Perfluorooctanesulfonate and perfluorooctanoate exacerbate airway inflammation in asthmatic mice and in vitro.](#)

1 2 Yang M, Li LY, Qin XD, Ye XY, Yu S, Bao Q, Sun L, Wang ZB, Bloom MS, Jalava P, Hu LW, Yu HY, Zeng XW, Yang BY, Dong GH, Li CW.

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Sci Total Environ. 2021 Apr 20;766:142365. doi: 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.142365. Epub 2020 Sep 19.

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[Aspirin-induced asthma: clinical aspects, pathogenesis and management.](#)

1 Hamad AM, Sutcliffe AM, Knox AJ.

Cite Drugs. 2004;64(21):2417-32. doi: 10.2165/00003495-200464210-00004.

PMID: 15482000 Review.

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[Hypersensitivity to nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs \(NSAIDs\) - classification, diagnosis and management: review of the EAACI/ENDA\(#\) and GA2LEN/HANNA*.](#)

2 Kowalski ML, Makowska JS, Blanca M, Bavbek S, Bochenek G, Bousquet J, Bousquet P, Celik G, Demoly P,

Gomes ER, Nizankowska-Mogilnicka E, Romano A, Sanchez-Borges M, Sanz M, Torres MJ, De Weck A,

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Szczeklik A, Brockow K.

Allergy. 2011 Jul;66(7):818-29. doi: 10.1111/j.1398-9995.2011.02557.x. Epub 2011 Feb 14.



[Asthma](#)

1. A form of bronchial disorder with three distinct components: airway hyper-responsiveness, airway INFLAMMATION, and intermittent AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION. It is characterized by cough, wheezing, and dyspnea (DYS/PNEA, PAR/OXYSMAL).

[Asthma, Occupational](#)

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

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



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



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#8	...	>	Search: " Asthma, Aspirin-Induced "[Mesh] Sort by: Most Recent	370	04:53:38
#7	...	>	Search: (" Asthma/chemically induced "[Mesh]) AND ((" Aspirin/adverse effects "[Mesh] OR " Aspirin/poisoning "[Mesh] OR " Aspirin/toxicity "[Mesh]))	630	04:52:42



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1 Cortellini G, Caruso C, Romano A.

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DMID: 2850211 [Review](#)



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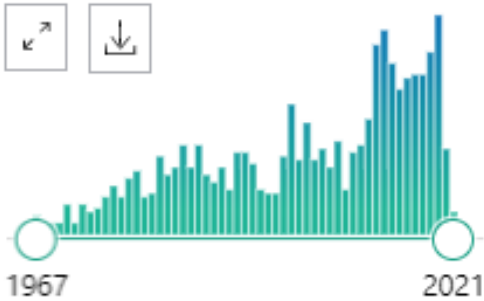
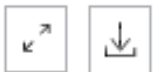
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Aspirin challenge and desensitization: how, when and why

Gabriele Cortellini¹, Cristiano Caruso, Antonino Romano

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 28590311 DOI: [10.1097/ACI.0000000000000374](https://doi.org/10.1097/ACI.0000000000000374)

Abstract

Purpose of review: To investigate the current approach to aspirin challenge (drug provocation) and/or desensitization in patients with histories of hypersensitivity reactions to it, particularly in those with cardiovascular diseases.

Recent findings: The literature indicates that patients with coronary artery disease (CAD), including those with an acute coronary syndrome, may safely undergo low-dose aspirin challenge and/or desensitization. Recently, flowcharts regarding challenge/desensitization procedures with aspirin in patients with CAD and histories of aspirin hypersensitivity reactions have become available. Aspirin desensitization and continuous aspirin therapy constitute an effective option in patients with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug-exacerbated respiratory diseases (NERD) who have suboptimally controlled asthma or rhinosinusitis, or require multiple revision polypectomies.

Summary: The use of aspirin has proven to reduce morbidity and mortality associated with CAD. There is a general consensus on aspirin's effectiveness in secondary prevention of CAD. Therefore, aspirin desensitization is necessary in patients with CAD and histories of hypersensitivity reactions to it. The effectiveness of aspirin desensitization and continuous therapy in patients with NERD has been shown in numerous studies. However, shared selection criteria of candidates for aspirin challenge/desensitization procedures, and simple and homogeneous protocols are necessary. Moreover, preventive safety measures are still needed in order to reduce the potential risks of these procedures.



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DRUG ALLERGY: EDITED BY BERNARD Y.-H. THONG

Aspirin challenge and desensitization: how, when and why

Cortellini, Gabriele^a; Caruso, Cristiano^b; Romano, Antonino^{c,d} [Author Information](#) ☺

Current Opinion in Allergy and Clinical Immunology: August 2017 - Volume 17 - Issue 4 - p 247-254
doi: 10.1097/ACI.0000000000000374

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Purpose of review

To investigate the current approach to aspirin challenge (drug provocation) and/or desensitization in patients with histories of hypersensitivity reactions to it, particularly in those with cardiovascular diseases.

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4

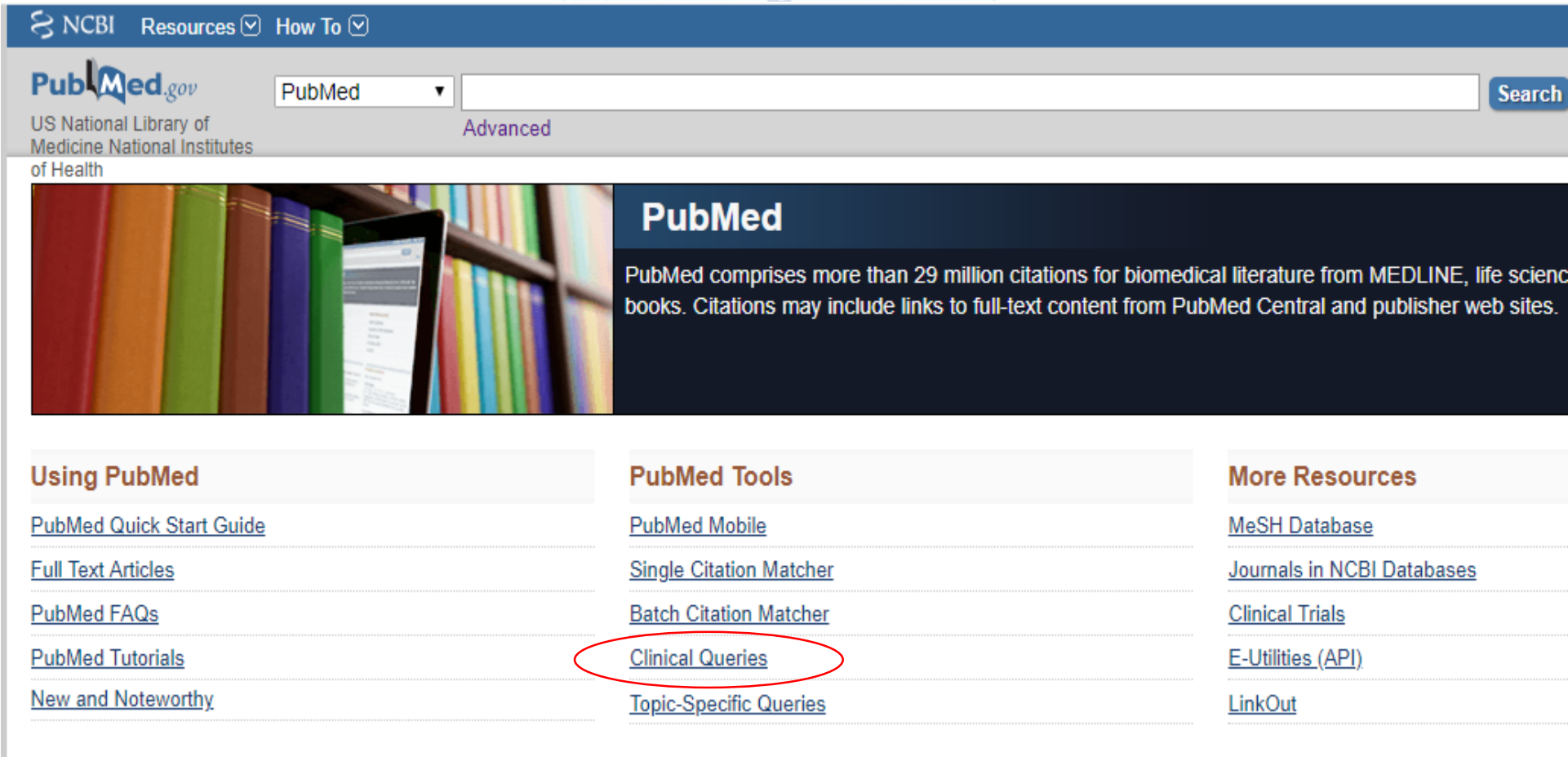
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Recombinant thrombomodulin for acute exacerbation in idiopathic interstitial pneumonias.

Arai T, Kida H, Ogata Y, Marumo S, Matsuoka H, Gohma I, Yamamoto S, Mori M, Sugimoto C, Tachibana K, et al. *Respirology*. 2019 Mar 5; . Epub 2019 Mar 5.

Microbial dysbiosis and mortality during mechanical ventilation: a prospective observational study.

Lamarche D, Johnstone J, Zytaruk N, Clarke F, Hand L, Loukov D, Szamosi JC, Rossi L, Schenck LP, Verschoor CP, et al. *Respir Res*. 2018 Dec 7; 19(1):245. Epub 2018 Dec 7.

[Comparison of two schemes of daily arousal and comfort analgesia and sedation in patients on mechanical ventilation in intensive care unit].

Guo K, Zhang H, Peng S. *Zhonghua Wei Zhong Bing Ji Jiu Yi Xue*. 2018 Oct; 30(10):950-952.

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Lansbury L, Rodrigo C, Leonardi-Bee J, Nguyen-Van-Tam J, Lim WS. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2019 Feb 24; 2:CD010406. Epub 2019 Feb 24.

Effect of Early Mobility as a Physiotherapy Treatment for Pneumonia: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis.

Larsen T, Lee A, Brooks D, Michieli S, Robson M, Vancamp S, Lucy SD. *Physiother Can*. 2019 Winter; 71(1):82-89.

Dual combination therapy versus long-acting bronchodilator alone for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a systematic review and network meta-analysis.

Oba Y, Keeney E, Ghatehorde N, Dias S. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2018 Dec 3; 12:CD012620. Epub 2018 Dec 3.

Medical Genetics

Topic: All

Results: 5 of 715

Mitochondrial DNA Deletion Syndromes

Goldstein A, Falk MJ. *GeneReviews*. 1993-2019. 2003 Dec 17 [updated 2019 Jan 31]

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- Management
- Genetic Counseling
- Molecular Genetics
- Genetic Testing

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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])
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Molecular Genetics	(Medical Genetics OR genotype OR genetics[Subheading] AND genetics)
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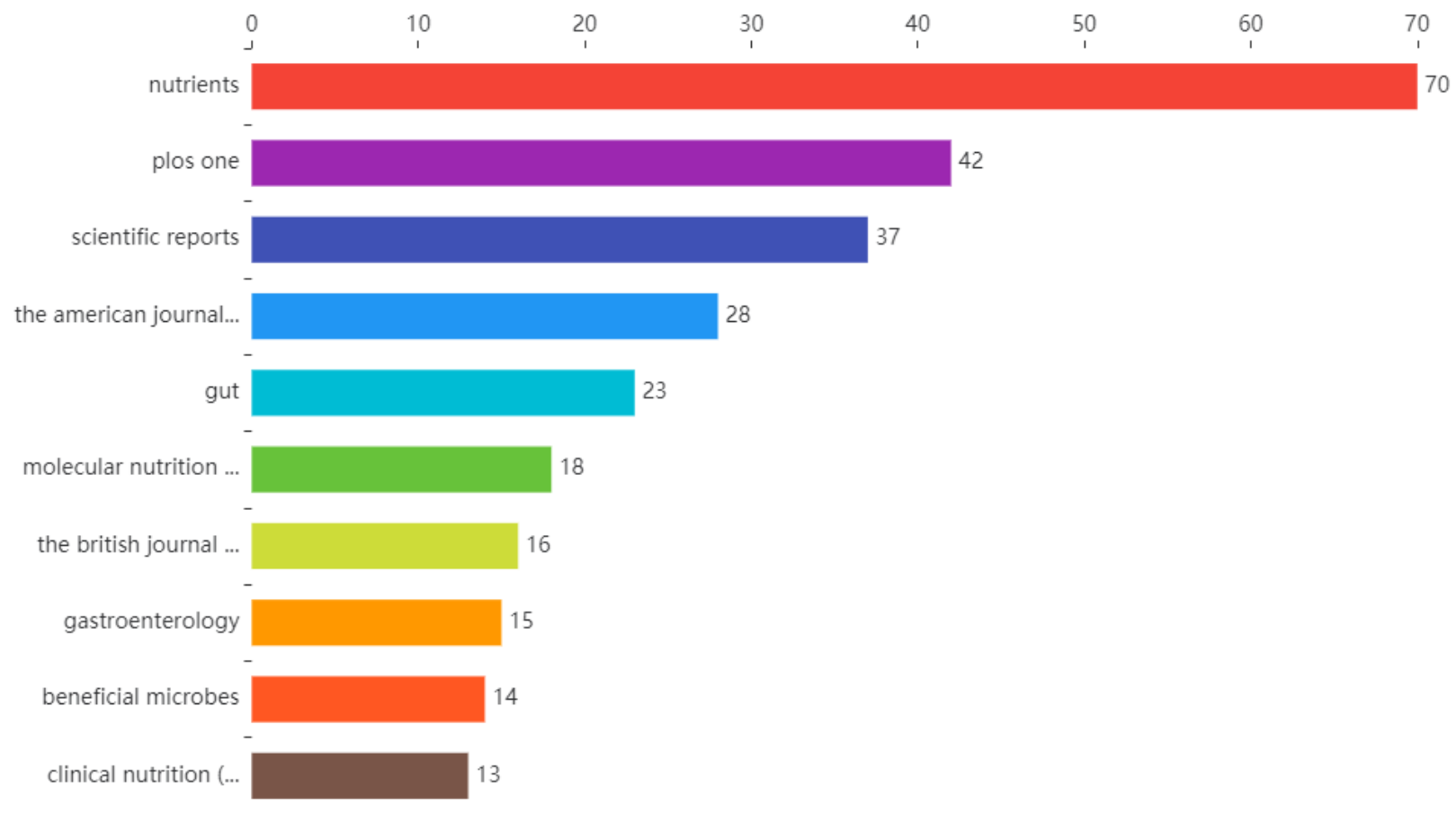
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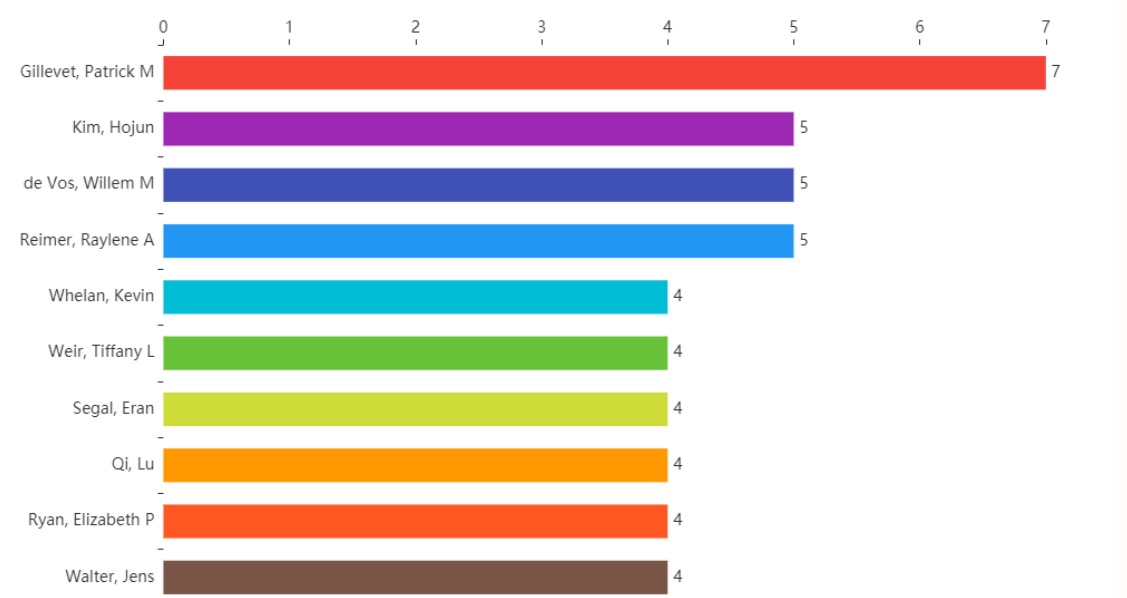
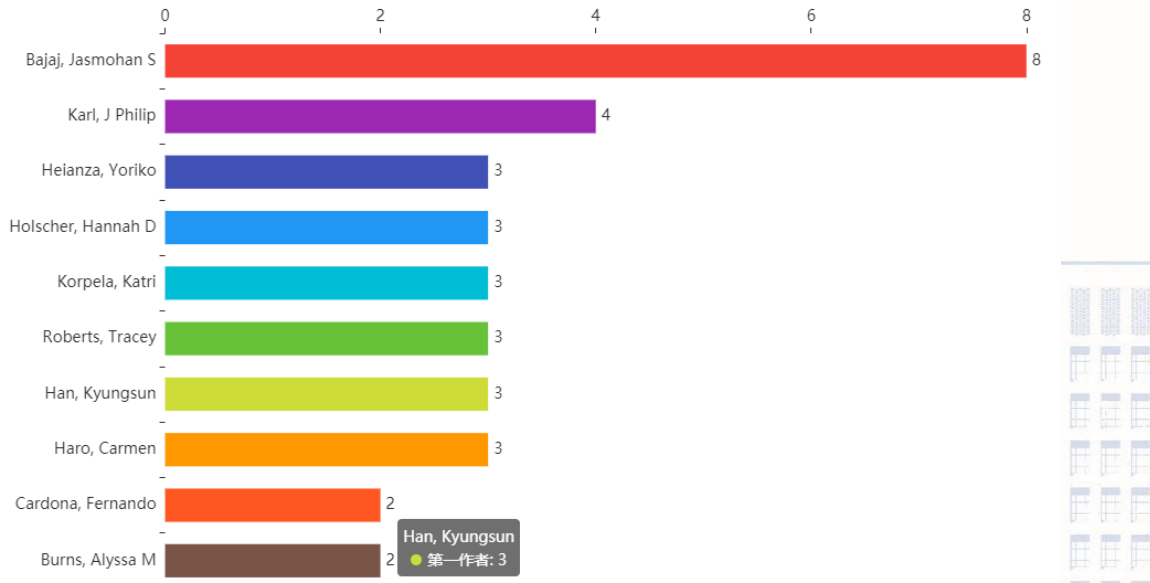
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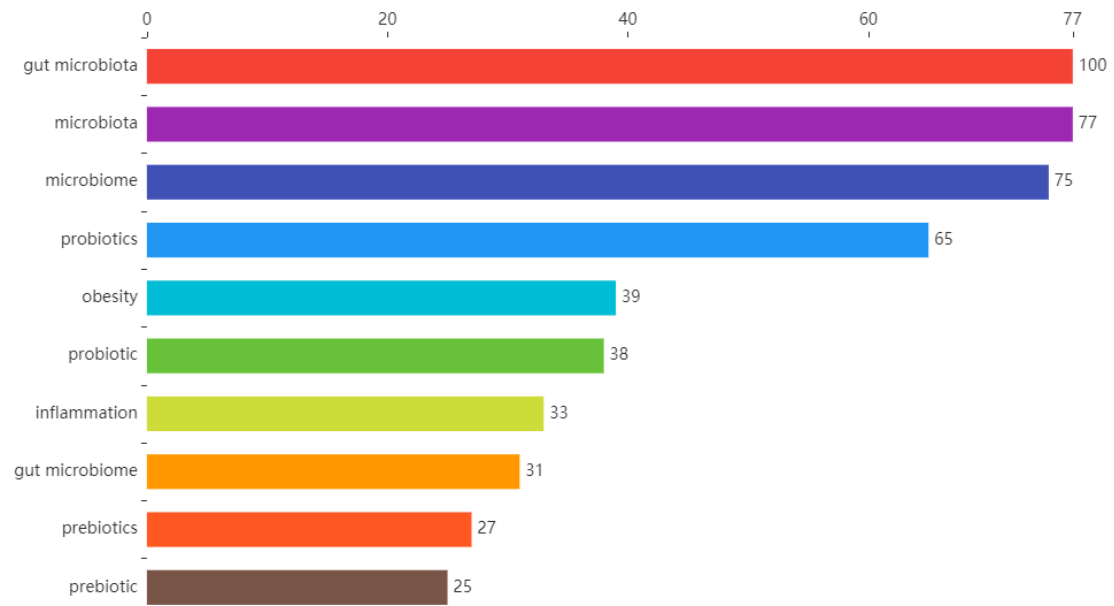
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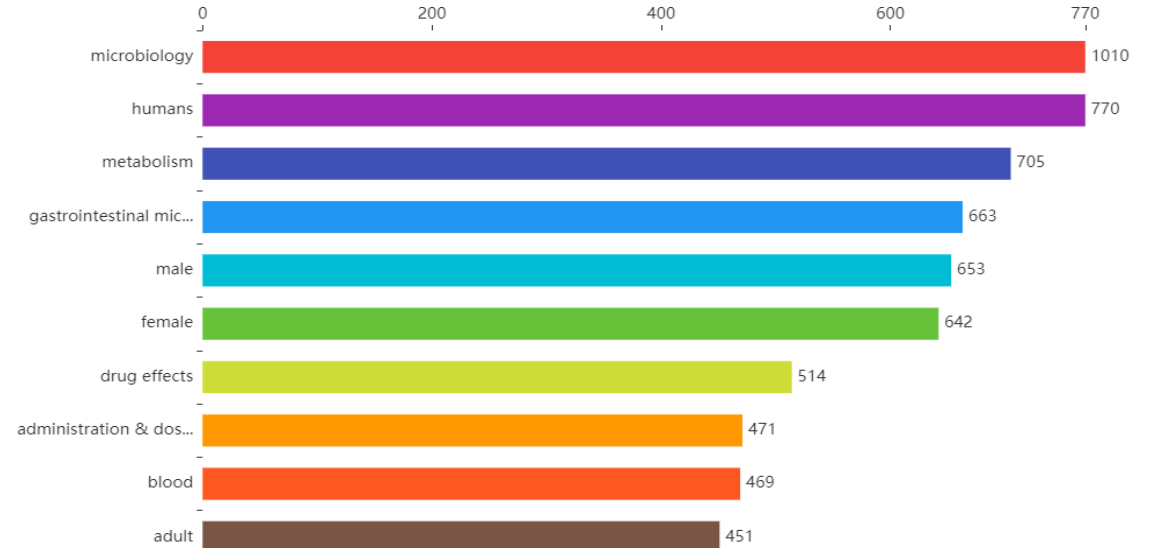




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The world's oldest crater from a meteorite isn't an impact crater after all

Several years after scientists discovered what was considered the oldest crater a meteorite made on the planet, another team found it's actually the result of normal geological processes.



2021-03-11 21:53:27

'One step closer to unlocking mysteries of the bio/nano interface'

An interdisciplinary research team has unraveled how functional biomaterials rely upon an interfacial protein layer to transmit signals to living cells concerning their adhesion, proliferation and overall development. According to a recent article the nanoscale features and properties of an underlying substrate do not impact the biological



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Elite women might have ruled El Argar 4,000 years ago

Research on the individuals and valuable grave goods found in a princely tomb of La Almoloya, in which a silver diadem stands out, offers a new perspective on the power of the El Argar society during the Bronze Age and the role some women may have had.



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Moving towards a molecular categorization of autoimmune disease

The field of rheumatology is poised to categorize the phenotypes of systemic autoimmune diseases on the basis of measurable and quantifiable molecular signatures. Emerging efforts to identify similarities across diseases, predict clinical outcomes and predict response to therapy using quantitative, data-driven approaches could considerably change treatment paradigms. | Rheumatology - Systemic autoimmune diseases are heterogeneous conditions that have a wide range of clinical presentations and variable clinical courses. A hallmark of these conditions is their variable inflammatory responses and changes in disease activity over time. Although heterogeneity within particular systemic autoimmune diseases has been shown on a molecular level, comparisons among diseases have been limited, and the variability and similarities across systemic autoimmune diseases remains poorly defined. Efforts to stratify patients with systemic autoimmune diseases on the basis of molecular patterns, as attempted in a new study by Barturen et al.1, could have important diagnostic and therapeutic implications in the movement towards precision medicine in rheumatology. Genomic technologies have enabled systematic, data-driven approaches to improve our understanding of disease heterogeneity in a wide range of conditions. The most notable progress has been made in the field of cancer2, where genomic technologies have resulted in diagnostic












走向自身免疫性疾病的分子分类。

风湿学领域正准备根据可测量和可量化的分子特征对系统性自身免疫性疾病的表型进行分类。使用量化的、数据驱动的方法来识别疾病之间的相似性、预测临床结果和预测治疗反应的新努力可能会极大地改变治疗模式。|风湿病。

全身性自身免疫性疾病是一种异质性疾病，具有广泛的临床表现和不同的临床病程。这些情况的一个特点是它们随时间变化的炎症反应和疾病活动性的变化。尽管在分子水平上已经显示出特定系统性自身免疫性疾病的异质性，但疾病之间的比较有限，并且系统性自身免疫性疾病之间的变异性和相似性仍然没有明确的定义。Barturen等人在一项新的研究中试图根据分子模式对系统性自身免疫性疾病患者进行分层，这一努力可能对风湿病向精准医学的发展具有重要的诊断和治疗意义。

基因组技术使系统的、数据驱动的方法能够提高我们对各种条件下疾病异质性的理解。在CAnCER2领域取得了最显著的进展，基因组技术已经产生了乳腺癌的诊断工具，如MammaPrint和Oncotype DX基因表达测试，它们现在被广泛用于临床3。在癌症方面，研究人员已经利用基因表达、表观遗传学和基因组测序来阐明和表征肿瘤的异质性，这些成功最终导致了诸如癌症基因组图谱的努力，该图谱对基因组数据的多层次自然综述进行了编目，提供了跨疾病和疾病内部的综合观点。对自身免疫性疾病的类似研究还没有发生，部分原因是缺乏来自同一患者的全面的遗传、基因组

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- 13 each individual's disease. Michael L. Whitfield Department of Biomedical Data Science, Geisel School of Medicine at Dartmouth, Lebanon, NH, USA. e- mail: Michael.L.Whitfield@dartmouth.edu <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41584-021-00589-z> 
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 Zhou Q, Bao Y, Yan Y, Chu C, Gui Y, Li X. tissue Doppler imaging in pregnancies complicated with preeclampsia with or without

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作者列表: [Zhou Q](#), [Xiong Y](#), [Chen Y](#), [Du Y](#), [Zhang J](#), [Mu J](#), [Guo Q](#), [Wang H](#), [Ma D](#), [Li X](#).

OBJECTIVES: To investigate the effect of tissue factor pathway inhibitor-2 (TFPI-2) expression on biological behavior of BeWo and JEG-3 cell lines. MATERIAL AND METHODS: The expression of TFPI-2 in BeWo and JEG-3 cells was upregulated by pEGFP-N3-TFPI-2 and downregulated by small interference RNA transfection, confirmed by Western blotting assay and real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). Boyden chamber, Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8), and Hoechst 33258/terminal deoxynucleotidyltransferase-mediated UTP end labeling (TUNEL) assay were used for migration, invasion, and proliferation/apoptosis analysis, respectively. RESULTS: In Western blotting assay, RT-PCR assay, protein and messenger RNA (mRNA) expression of TFPI-2 in transfected BeWo and JEG-3 cells were confirmed. Expression of TFPI-2 inhibited BeWo and downregulated JEG-3 cell migration, invasion, proliferation, and apoptosis. TFPI-2 promoted BeWo and JEG-3 cell invasion, proliferation, and apoptosis. TFPI-2 promoted BeWo and JEG-3 cell invasion, proliferation, and apoptosis. TFPI-2 promoted BeWo and JEG-3 cell invasion, proliferation, and apoptosis.

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Effects of Tissue Factor Pathway Inhibitor-2 Expression on Biological Behavior of BeWo and JEG-3 Cell Lines

Qiongjie Zhou, MD¹, Yu Xiong, MD, PhD¹, Yan Chen, MD, PhD¹, Yingying Du, PhD², Jin Zhang PhD², Jingui Mu, PhD², Qisang Guo, MD, PhD¹, Huijun Wang, PhD³, Duan Ma, MD, PhD^{2,3}, and Xiaotian Li, MD, PhD^{1,3,4}

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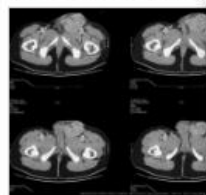
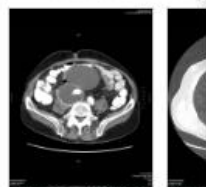
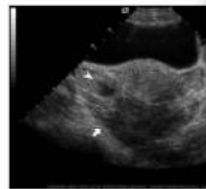
Objectives: To investigate the effect of tissue factor pathway inhibitor-2 (TFPI-2) expression on BeWo and JEG-3 cell lines. **Material and Methods:** The expression of TFPI-2 in BeWo and JEG-3 cells was upregulated and downregulated by small interference RNA transfection, confirmed by Western blotting.

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- 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。



Rank By: Diagnosis



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- Case Report
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- In Brief
- Introduction
- Letter
- Meeting Report
- Methods Article
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- Obituary
- Product Review
- Oration
- Reply
- Research Article
- Review Article
- Systematic Review
- Radiology Report
- Orthopedic Slide
- Historical Slide
- Others

- CT Scan
 - Graphics
 - MRI
 - Microscopy
 - PET
 - Photographs
 - Ultrasound
 - Video
 - X-ray
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- Exclude Graphics
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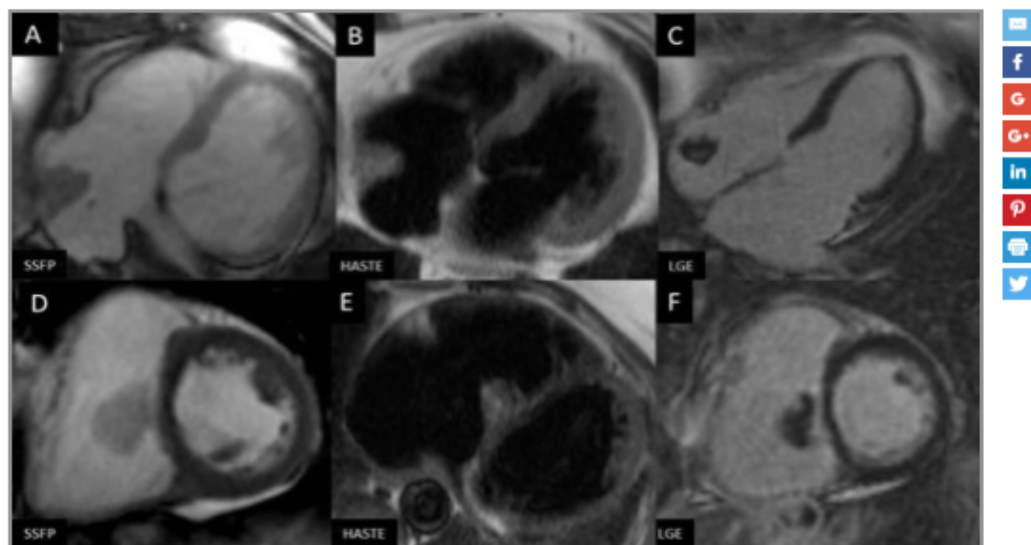
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Thrombus can enhance on delayed enhancement imaging

[Journal of Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance](#)



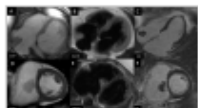
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F1: Images A-C: CMR demonstrating a mass with mild delayed enhancement suggestive of myxoma, later proven to be thrombus; Images D-F: CMR demonstrating a mass diagnosed as myxoma, confirmed pathologically.

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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.

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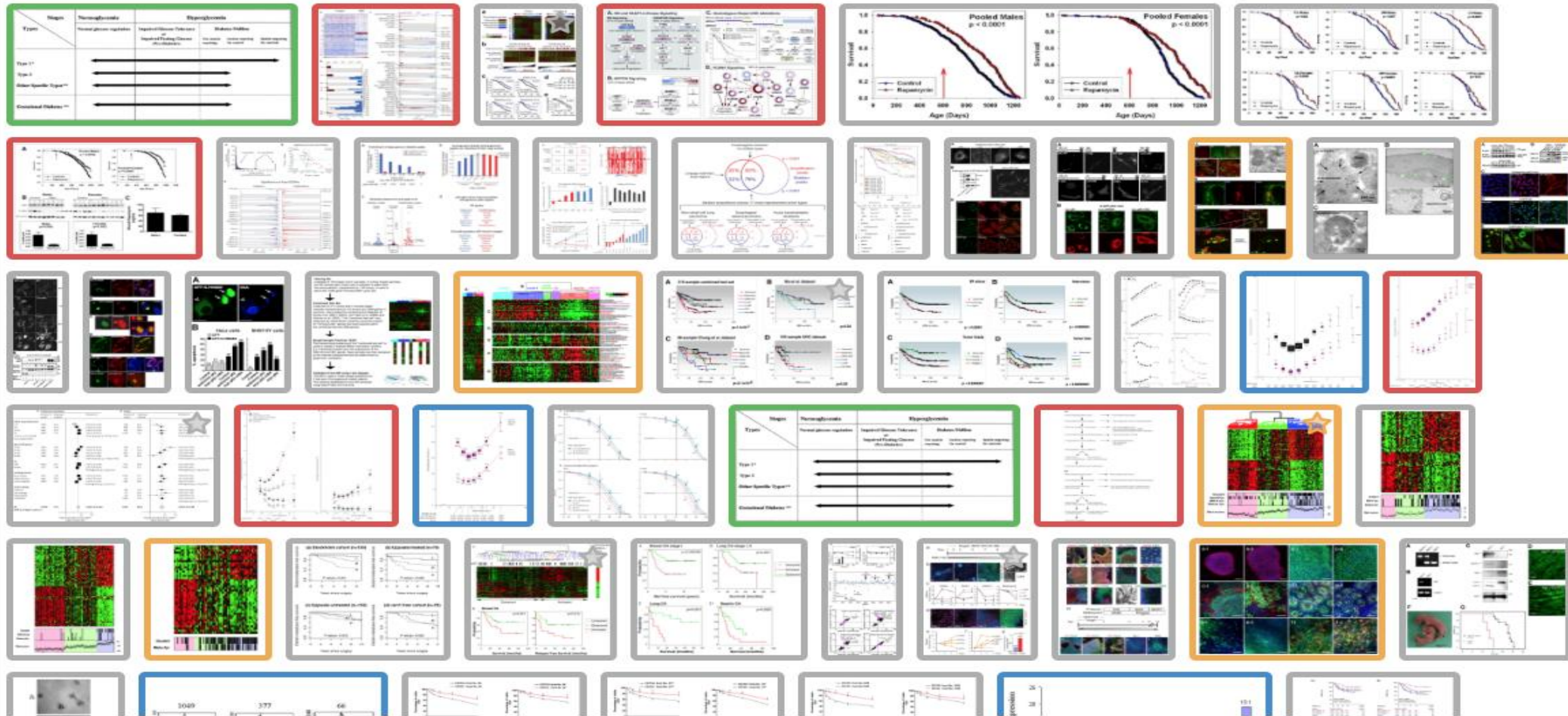


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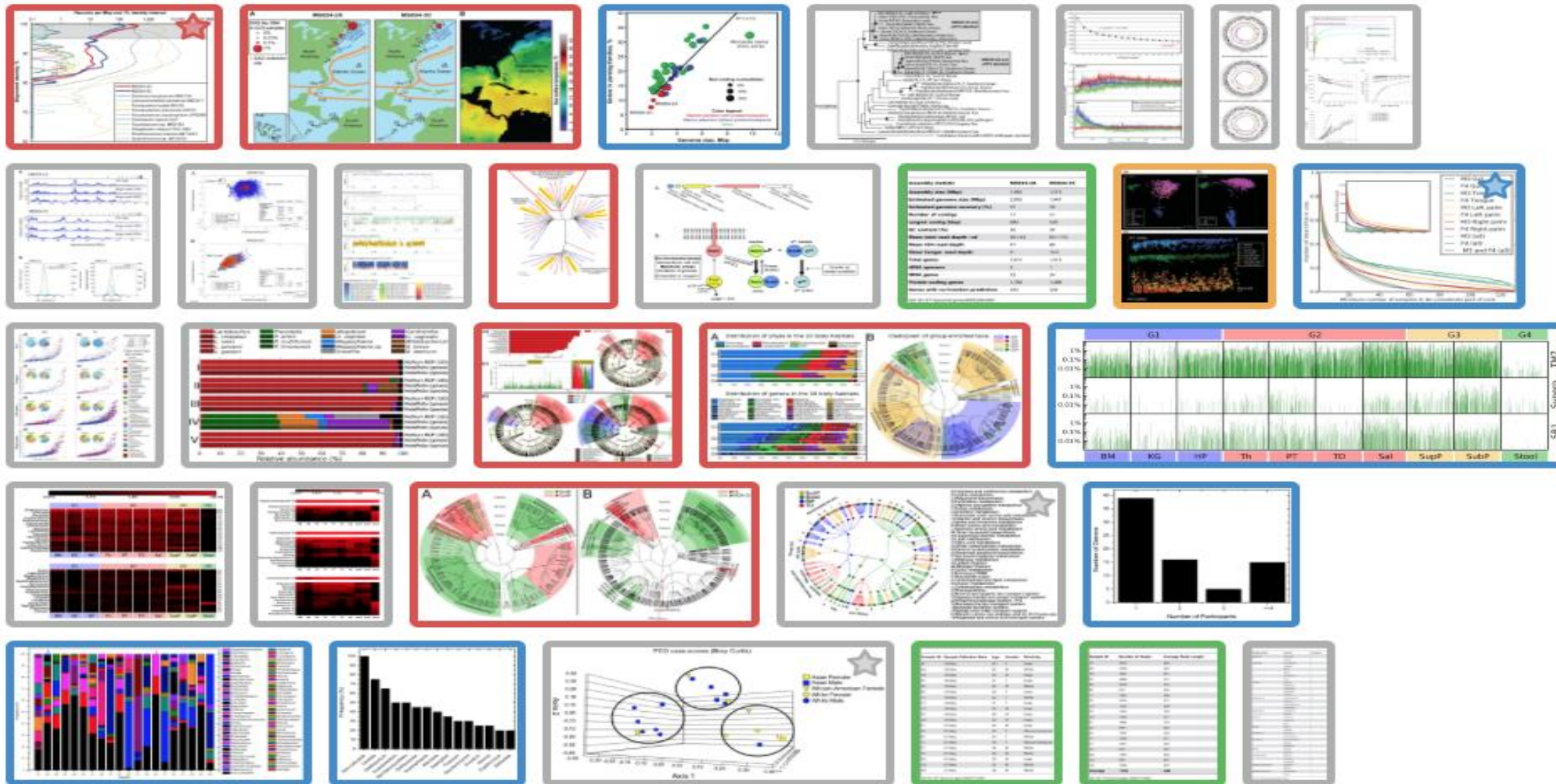
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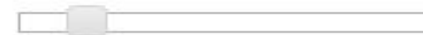


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Age- and diet-associated metabolome remodeling characterizes the aging process driven by damage accumulation

Khaitovich Philipp, Khaitovich Philipp, Gladyshev Vadim N, Clish Clary B, Lee Byung Cheon, Yim Sun Hee, Pierce Kerry A, Ma Siming and Avanesov Andrei S

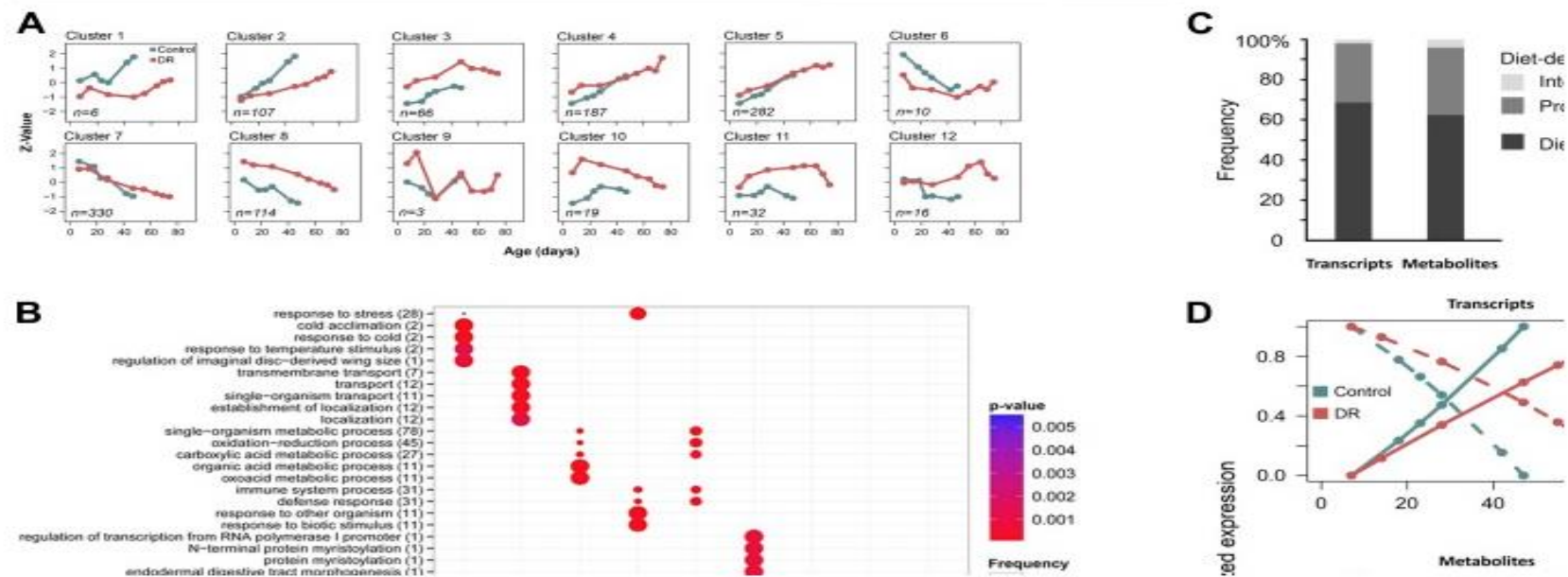
eLife 2014

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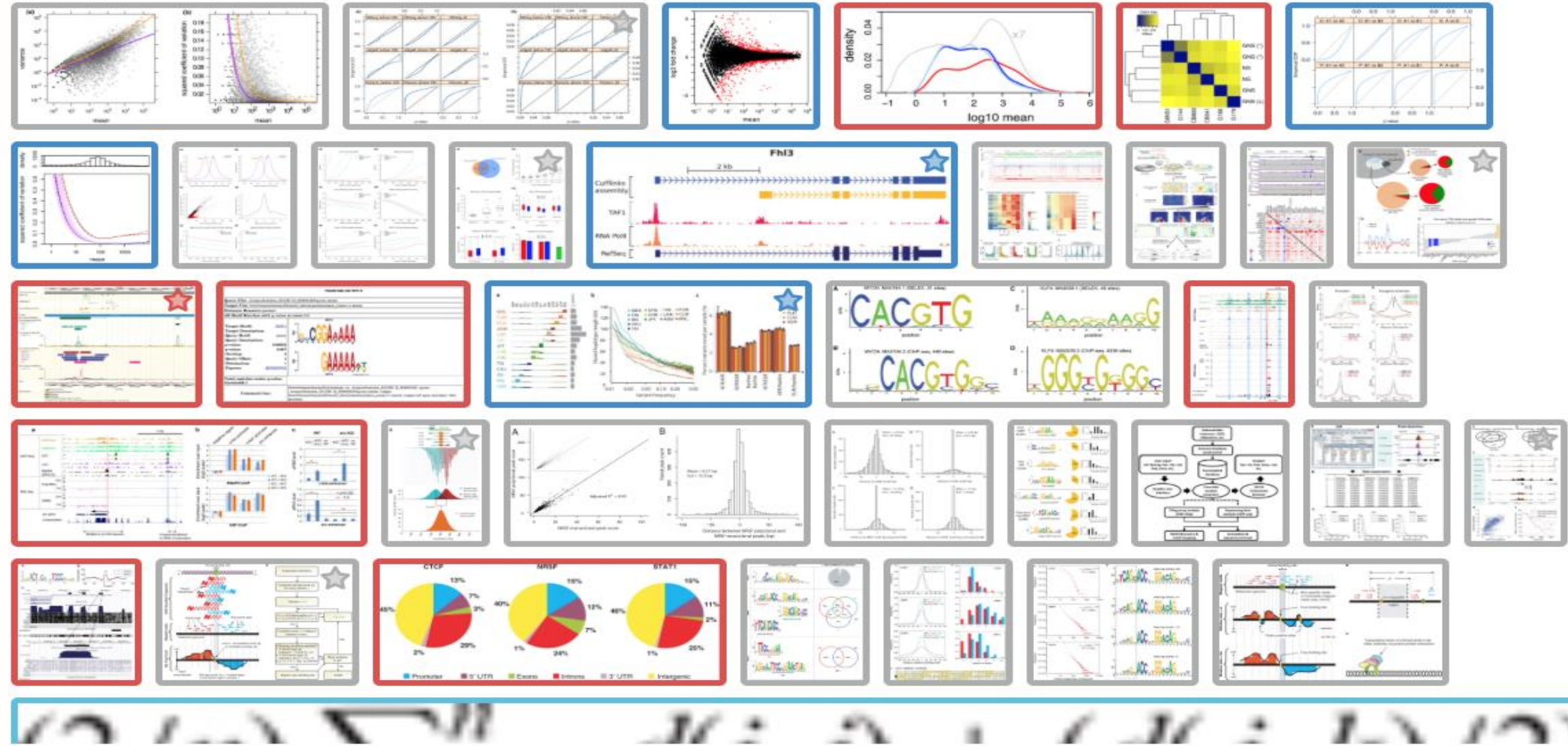
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An integrated map of genetic variation from 1,092 human genomes

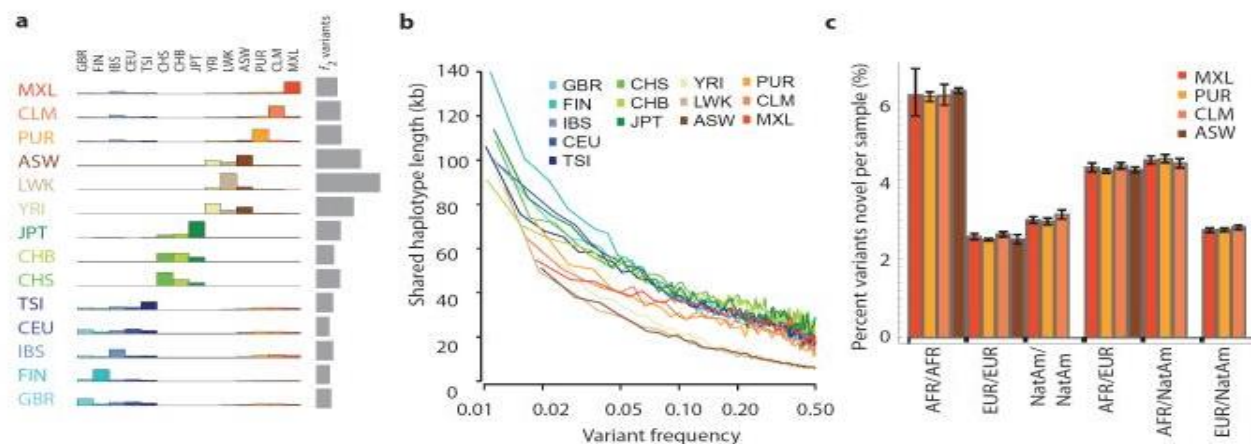
Nature 2012

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Purifying selection within and between populations^a, The relationship between evolutionary conservation (measured by GERP score¹⁹) and rare variant proportion (fraction of all variants with derived allele frequency < 0.5%) for variants occurring in different functional elements and with different coding consequences. Crosses indicate the average GERP score at variant sites (x-axis) and proportion of rare variants (y-axis) in each category. **b**, Levels of evolutionary conservation (mean GERP score, top) and genetic diversity (per nucleotide pairwise differences, bottom) for sequences matching the CTCF-binding motif within CTCF-binding peaks as experimentally identified by ChIP-Seq in the ENCODE project¹³ (blue) and in a matched set of motifs outside peaks (red). The logo plot shows the distribution of identified motifs within peaks. Error bars represent 2 s.e.m.



Thanks For Your Time!

