PubMed 시작부터 활용까지

서울대학교 의학도서관
Introduction
PubMed 접속방법

![PubMed 접속방법](image-url)
Targeted temperature management after cardiac arrest.

Rittenberger JC, Callaway CW.

Comment on


PMID: 24701636 [PubMed - in process]

Full Text
Available from 1993


PubMed 소개

- PubMed
  - 온라인을 통해 MEDLINE을 검색하는 시스템 (cf. EMBASE, Ovid MEDLINE 등)

- MEDLINE
  미국 국립의학도서관이 개발한 의학(Index Medicus), 간호학, 치의학, 수의학(Non Index Medicus) 등 보건과 임상을 망라하는 최고의 서지 색인 데이터베이스. 1944년도 이후 출판된 Biomedical 분야의 14,804종 (Currently 5,641종) 저널에서 2,000만 건이 색인된 의학문헌색인 DB
PubMed 특징 - ① MeSH

1) MeSH란?

- 시스러스: 어휘를 개념상으로 분류하여 유의어, 반의어 및 상하위 관계를 정의해 놓은 일종의 사전
- Medical Subject Headings 의 약자로 한글로는 ‘의학주제명표목’이라고 부름
- Represent concepts in the biomedical literature

2) MeSH의 이용

① 색인을 위한 MeSH

② 문헌검색을 위한 MeSH - 포괄적인 문헌검색 시 (MeSH Database 이용)
PubMed 특징 - ① MeSH

3) MeSH를 이용한 검색의 특징

① 민감도 검색 가능 (적절한 문헌을 찾을 가능성)
   예, Mouse vs Mice,
       Cancer vs Tumor vs Neoplasm

② 특이도 검색 가능 (부적절한 문헌을 배제할 가능성)

※ 시소러스가 없는 DB의 예

stress의 경우, Distress, Mental suffering 등 빠짐, Stress incontinence, stress fracture 등 필요 없는 논문 검색
1) Automatic Term Mapping (ATM) 이란?

- 자동키워드변환
- 기본 검색창에 입력하는 검색어 (자연어)가 PubMed 에 색인된 통제어로 바뀌는 검색어 자동 변환방식
- MeSH -> Journal -> Author 순으로 맵핑되어 변환됨
Searching
You want to search PubMed for articles on the use of aspirin for heart attack prevention. Which of the below is your best search strategy?

- "aspirin for heart attack prevention"
- aspirin heart attack prevention
- aspirin AND heart AND attack AND prevention

Submit

PubMed 검색 - ① 기본검색

① 특정 주제에 대한 포괄적인 문헌검색 수행
② 키워드, 저자명, 저널명 검색 할 때
③ 검색 명령어(태그 등)를 사용하여 ‘자동키워드변환(ATM)’을 제한할 할 때
PubMed 검색 - 기본검색

검색어 입력

PubMed.gov
US National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health

PubMed comprises more than 24 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full-text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites.

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Topic-Specific Queries

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MeSH Database
Journals in NCBI Databases
Clinical Trials
E-Utilities (API)
LinkOut
검색어 변환 확인

PubMed 검색 - ① 기본검색

13. Examining and comparing social perception abilities across childhood-onset neurodevelopmental disorders.
PMID: 26004663
Related citations

Mayes SD, Mathiowetz C, Kokotovich C, Waxmonskey J, Baweja R, Calhoun SL, Bixler EO.
J Abnorm Child Psychol. 2015 May 26. [Epub ahead of print]
PMID: 26004122
Related citations

The cortical surface area of the insula mediates the effect of DBH rs7040170 on
PubMed 검색 - ① 기본검색

‘구’ 검색 방법

• "quotation marks" : 따옴표 사용 (예, “green tea”)
• first-line : 하이픈 사용
• [tiab] : 제목과 초록만
• * : Pharma* 는 pharmacy, pharmacology, pharmacological… 등 모두 검색
PubMed 검색 - ② Advanced검색

① Systematic search strategy를 수립할 때
② AND, OR, NOT 등의 연산자를 사용할 때
③ 특정 필드를 제한하여 검색할 때
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- Journals in NCBI Databases
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PubMed 검색 - ② Advanced 검색

- **OR**
  EX. football OR hockey OR soccer

- **NOT**
  EX. arthritis NOT letter

- **AND**
  EX. salmonella AND hamburger
PubMed 검색 - ② Advanced 검색

1) 특정 필드에 있는 키워드만 검색
2) 여러 필드를 조합하여 검색식 만들기

검색 history / 검색번호 조합
• MeSH Database를 이용한 PubMed 아티클 검색

① MeSH는 아티클의 핵심 주제에 해당함으로 핵심 논문 검색이 가능
② Subheading을 사용하여 포커스 검색 수행
③ MeSh hierarchy tree를 사용하여 개념을 확장 또는 축소 가능
PubMed 검색 - ③ MeSH 검색
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, Aspirin-Induced
Asthmatic adverse reaction (e.g., BRONCHOCONSTRICTION) to conventional NSAIDS including aspirin use.
Year introduced: 2010

Asthma, Exercise-Induced
Asthma attacks following a period of exercise. Usually the induced attack is short-lived and regresses spontaneously. The magnitude of postexercise airway obstruction is strongly influenced by the environment in which exercise is performed (i.e., Inhalation of cold air during physical exertion markedly augments the severity of the airway obstruction, conversely, warm humid air blunts or abolishes it).
Year introduced: 1991(1979)

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

NPSR1 protein, human [Supplementary Concept]
RefSeq NM_207173
Date introduced: May 1, 2004

Dyspnea, Paroxysmal
A disorder characterized by sudden attacks of respiratory distress in at rest patients with HEART FAILURE and PULMONARY EDEMA. It usually occurs at night after several hours of sleep in a reclining position. Patients awaken with a feeling of suffocation, coughing, a cold sweat, and TACHYCARDIA. When there is significant WHEEZING, it is called cardiac asthma.
PubMed 검색 - ③ MeSH 검색

정의, 도입

부표목(subheadings)

유사어

관련용어

Major topic으로 제한/하위주제표목 검색 제한

Position of this term in the MeSH hierarchy.
(Peak frequency of tracheal forced expiratory wheezes during bronchodilatation test).


Asthma diagnosis and control.

Asthma diagnosis and control.


Show additional filters

MeSH Terms

Asthma

Work-related asthma: diagnosis and prognosis of immunological occupational asthma and work-exacerbated asthma.
① 임상의사 또는 의료연구자들을 위해 특화된 검색 Tool

② 임상연구가 수행된 논문을 찾을 때
병인, 진단, 치료, 예후, 임상진료지침

Systematic reviews, Meta-analyses, Guideline

유전학 논문

Clinical Study Categories

Category: Therapy
Scope: Narrow

Systematic Reviews

Results: 5 of 38

Potential hypersensitivity due to the food or food additive content of medicinal products in Spain.


The absence of detectable fetal microchimerism in nontransgenic goats (Capra aegagrus hircus) bearing transgenic offspring.

[J Anim Sci. 2012]

A review on prevention and treatment of post-orthodontic white spot lesions - evidence-based methods and emerging technologies.

[Open Dent J. 2011]

Identification of Novel Phosphorylation Motifs Through an Integrative Computational and Experimental Analysis.

[J Proteomics Bioinform. 2011]

Infantile colic: A systematic review of medical and conventional therapies.

[J Paediatr Child Health. 2012]

Medical Genetics

Topic: All

Results: 5 of 4805

Secretion of cycloextrin glucanotransferase in E. coli using Bacillus subtilis lipase signal peptide and optimization of culture medium.

[Indian J Exp Biol. 2012]

Casein kinase 2 regulates vaccinia virus actin tail formation.

[Virology. 2012]

Restriction of histone gene transcription to S phase by phosphorylation of a chromatin boundary protein.

[Genes Dev. 2011]

Effect of polymorphisms in the leptin, leptin receptor and acyl-CoA diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1 (DGAT1) genes and genetic polymorphism.

[J Dairy Res. 2011]

Casein kinase I delta controls centrosome positioning during T cell activation.

[J Cell Biol. 2011]
# Clinical Queries Filter

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<th>Sensitive/ Specific</th>
<th>PubMed Equivalent</th>
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<tr>
<td>therapy</td>
<td>sensitive/broad</td>
<td>99%/70%</td>
<td><code>((clinical[Title/Abstract] AND trial[Title/Abstract]) OR clinical trials[MeSH Terms] OR clinical trial[Publication Type] OR random*[Title/Abstract] OR random allocation[MeSH Terms] OR therapeutic use[MeSH Subheading])</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>specific/narrow</td>
<td>93%/97%</td>
<td><code>(randomized controlled trial[Publication Type] OR (randomized[Title/Abstract] AND controlled[Title/Abstract] AND trial[Title/Abstract]))</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>specific/narrow</td>
<td>64%/98%</td>
<td><code>(specificity[Title/Abstract])</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etiology</td>
<td>sensitive/broad</td>
<td>93%/63%</td>
<td><code>((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]))</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>specific/narrow</td>
<td>51%/95%</td>
<td><code>(risk*[Title/Abstract] OR risk*[MeSH:noexp] OR risk *[MeSH:noexp] OR cohort studies[MeSH Terms] OR group*[Text Word])</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td><code>(prognos*[Title/Abstract] OR (first[Title/Abstract] AND episode[Title/Abstract]) OR cohort [Title/Abstract])</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clinical prediction</td>
<td>sensitive/broad</td>
<td>96%/79%</td>
<td><code>(predict*[tiab] OR predictive value of tests[mh] OR scor*[tiab] OR observ*[tiab] OR observer variation[mh])</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guides</td>
<td>specific/narrow</td>
<td>54%/99%</td>
<td><code>(validation[tiab] OR validate[tiab])</code></td>
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- **민감도/특이도**

- **검색식**
Results
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Aetiology, genetics and prevention of secondary neoplasms in adult cancer survivors.
Aetiology, genetics and prevention of secondary neoplasms in adult cancer survivors

Lois E. Travis, Timothy W. Weber, Jeffrey M. Allen, Mary E. Wood and Andrea A. Kiy

Abstract

Second and higher-order malignancies now comprise about 18% of all incident cancers in the USA, arising from primary cancers of the breast, lung, and pancreas. The cancers of secondary malignant neoplasms (SMNs) are responsible for many of these cases, comprising the second most common cause of cancer death in the USA following prostate cancer. The majority of SMNs occur after a mean interval of 5 years from diagnosis of the primary cancer, with the lung, breast, and pancreas being the most common primary cancers associated with subsequent SMNs. The incidence of SMNs increases with the number of prior cancers, with more than 50% of patients with three or more prior cancers developing a SMN. The causes of SMNs include both environmental and genetic factors, with smoking being the most important environmental factor. The increased risk of SMNs in patients with a history of primary cancer is also influenced by the type of cancer, with patients with a history of breast cancer having a higher risk of developing a SMN than patients with a history of prostate cancer. The risk of SMNs also increases with age, with the risk of SMNs in patients aged 70 years or older being nearly twice that of patients aged 50-69 years. The increased risk of SMNs in patients with a history of primary cancer is also influenced by the type of cancer, with patients with a history of breast cancer having a higher risk of developing a SMN than patients with a history of prostate cancer. The risk of SMNs also increases with age, with the risk of SMNs in patients aged 70 years or older being nearly twice that of patients aged 50-69 years.
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2. Palliative aspects of recurrent respiratory papillomatosis.

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PubMed Catalog Searches

Korean J Med Sci

MID: 20858907 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] Related citations
Clinical and cost effectiveness of mobile phone supported self monitoring in an asthma control centre: multicentre randomised controlled trial.

OBJECTIVE: To determine whether mobile phone based monitoring improves asthma control compared with standard paper based monitoring strategies.

METHODS: Multicentre randomised controlled trial with cost effectiveness analysis.

PARTICIPANTS: 288 adolescents and adults with poorly controlled asthma (asthma control questionnaire (ACQ) score ≥ 1.5) from 32 practices.

INTERVENTION: Participants were centrally randomised to twice daily recording and mobile phone based transmission of symptoms, drug use, and peak flow with immediate feedback prompting action according to an agreed plan or paper based monitoring.

OUTCOME MEASURES: Changes in scores on asthma control questionnaire and self efficacy (knowledge, attitude, and self efficacy asthma questionnaire (KASE-AQ)) at six months after randomisation. Assessment of outcomes was blinded. Analysis was on an intention to treat basis.

RESULTS: There was no significant difference in the change in asthma control or self efficacy between the two groups (ACQ: mean change 0.75 in mobile group v 0.7 in paper group, mean difference change -0.02 (95% confidence interval -0.23 to 0.19); KASE-AQ score: mean change -4.4 v-2.4, mean difference 2.0 (-0.3 to 4.2)). The number of patients who had acute exacerbations, steroid courses, and unscheduled consultations were similar in both groups, with similar healthcare costs. Overall, the mobile phone service was more expensive because of the expenses of telemonitoring.

CONCLUSIONS: Mobile technology does not improve asthma control or increase self efficacy compared with paper based monitoring when both groups received clinical care to guidelines standards. The mobile technology was not cost effective.

TRIAL REGISTRATION: Clinical Trials NCT00512837.
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Name of Search: clinical pharmacology[MeSH]

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Afebrile Spotted Fever Group Rickettsia Infection After a Bite from a Dermacentor variabilis Tick Infected with Rickettsia montanensis.


Abstract

Abstract Several spotted fever group rickettsiae (SFGR) previously believed to be nonpathogenic are speculated to contribute to infections commonly misdiagnosed as Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF) in the United States, but confirmation is difficult in cases with mild or absent systemic symptoms. We report an afebrile rash illness occurring in a patient 4 days after being bitten by a Rickettsia montanensis-positive Dermacentor variabilis tick. The patient’s serological profile was consistent with confirmed SFGR infection.

PMID: 23153005 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher]

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