生醫類文獻查找必知

PubMed

課程大綱









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PubMed 簡介

PubMed

為美國國家醫學圖書館(NLM)的國家生技資訊中心(NCBI)製作為醫期刊文獻索引摘要資料庫

收錄内容

- ☆臨床與基礎醫學、護理、牙科學、 獸醫、健康照護等
- ∜3,200萬+筆書目;現刊5,500+種

網站介紹

∜英語為主,及其他38種語言

全文連結

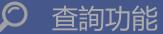
- ፟令包含即將出版的醫學文獻















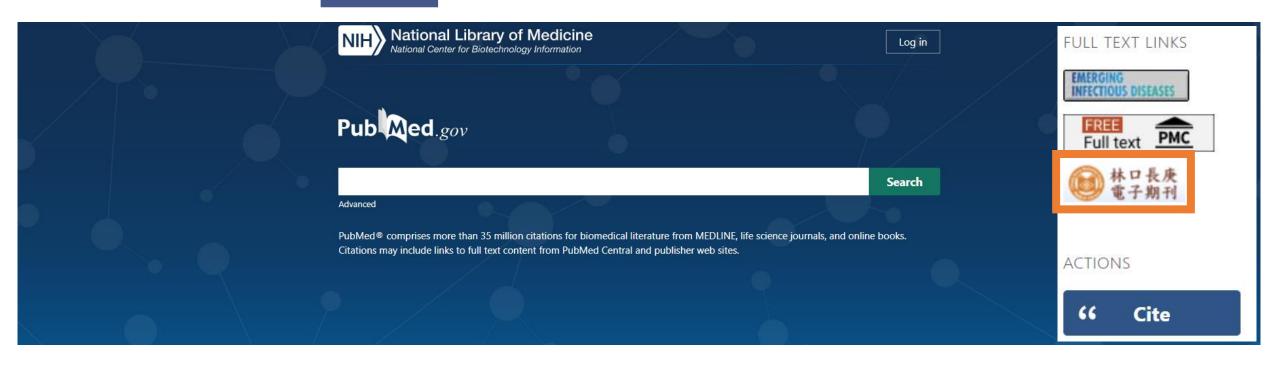
連線方式

院内

院内首頁→教學與圖書→電子資源→林口長庚

院外

Google林口長庚醫院圖書館→電子資源→電子資源查詢(ERMG)



→ 登入電子資源(ERMG)後才能取得本院有購買之全文

- ☆ 登入帳/密:長庚網路郵局帳密



















PubMed網站介紹

Log in

個人化服務



檢索欄位

Search

PubMed® comprises more than 35 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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Advanced Search 臨床文獻最佳 Clinical Queries 化篩選介面

Single Citation Matcher

找特定一筆書目



Explore

Journals

MeSH Database 醫學主題詞表

期刊資料庫

Batch Citation Matcher 批次引文查詢

3

Trending Articles

PubMed records with recent increases in activity

Latest Literature

New articles from highly accessed journals





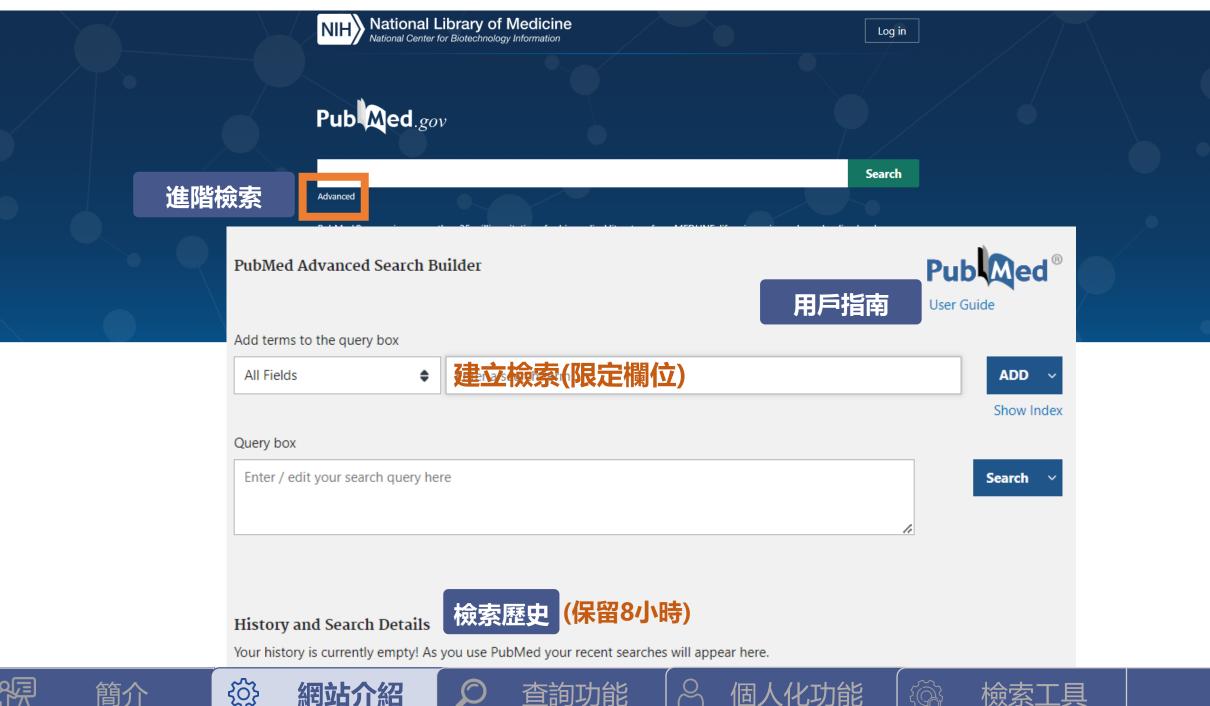






























Log in

Search

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儲存檢索策略 寄送最新文章 自訂個人Filter

Pub Med.gov

透過第三方登入

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Microsoft

NIH Account

NCBI Account



Search NCBI databases

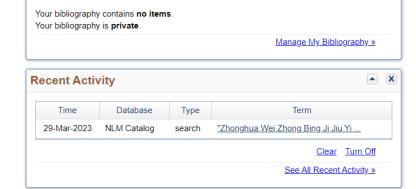
My Bibliography

Advanced

Search : PubMed

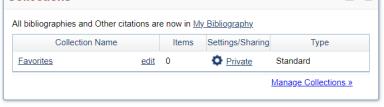
Search

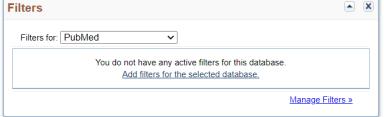
Hint: clicking the "Search" button without any terms listed in the search box will transport you to that database's homepage.



Customize this page | NCBI Site Preferences | Video Overview | Help





















_ X

▲ X







PubMed查詢功能





文獻過多, 需要限制關鍵字只在某些重要欄位中查詢

關鍵字[欄位代碼]

文章標題 pain [TI]

作者 Brain[au]



















Search field tags

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 [m]

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 [Ir]

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]

















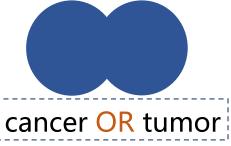
搜尋技巧



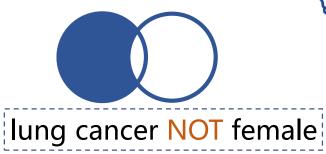














· ′ ′ 括號()

當關鍵詞組間的結合有2個以上的指令,可用括號包覆 如同數學邏輯,括號內先運算

lung AND (cancer OR tumor)



· 切截*

適用於想檢索關鍵字**不同詞性或新穎的主題**增加檢索量, 注意:檢索字根至少4個字母,少於4個字母系統會警示

chemotherap* 🗪 [chemotherapy] 、 [chemotherapeutic] ...



關鍵字前後加雙引號"

適用於關鍵字超過1個字或是片語

"brease-feed"



關鍵字檢索

自動詞彙轉換【Automatic Term Mapping】





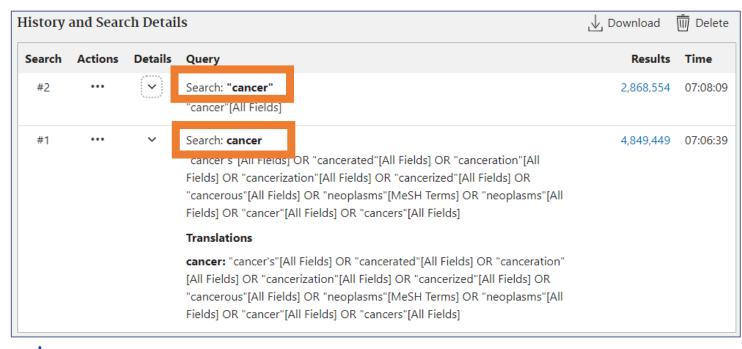
[Mesh Terms]

同義詞

單複數形式

英/美式詞彙

擴大切節字元





1.前後加上引號

" cancer"

2.加上星號 *

切截 chemotherap*

3.限定查詢欄位

brain[au]















MeSH Term 醫學標題表

-፟♡ 出版機構

美國國家醫學圖書館(NLM)

☆ 性質

針對**生物醫學**資料所整理出的主題詞彙 共2萬多個標題,分為16個大類 每大類採**樹狀**結構,下依層級細分小標題,可顯示標題之間的類屬關係

查詢功能

一 目的

控制詞彙: 陳述資料內容的主題涵意並提供檢索

比對使用詞彙:避免因縮寫、別名而遺漏相關文獻,或使用同義詞擴大查詢出相關文獻協助找出精確符合主題的資料













MeSH Term 醫學標題表

廣義

All MeSH Categories

Diseases Category
Neoplasms

<u>Cysts</u>

Arachnoid Cysts

Bone Cysts +

Branchioma Breast Cyst

Propohononia Cuet

以查詢cancer為例 可點擊展開後表示還有 更專指的主題詞彙

Esophageal Cyst

Follicular Cyst

Ganglion Cysts

Lymphocele

Mediastinal Cyst

Mesenteric Cyst

Mucocele

Ovarian Cysts +

Pancreatic Cyst +

Parovarian Cyst

Pilonidal Sinus

Ranula



詞彙一致

neoplasms Q

➡ 所有探討癌症的文章

cancer Keyword tumors

neoplasms
MeSH Heading

包含關鍵字「cancer」、「tumors」、「carcinoma」 的文章

提高查詢的相關度

部分PubMed資料庫的文章經專家閱讀後標註MeSH Term, 可確保文章內容與主題相關

狹義







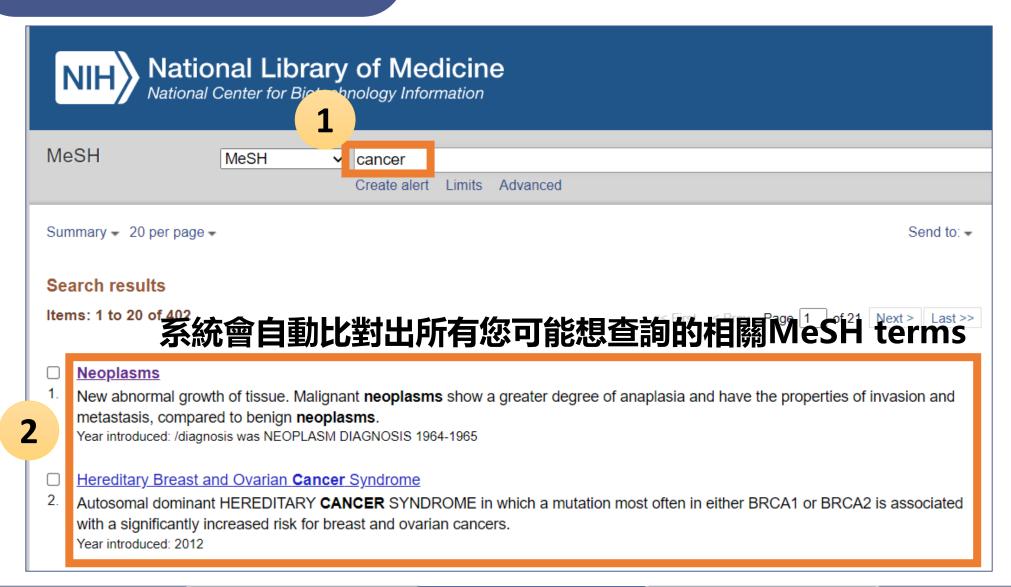








如何查MeSH詞彙

















主題詞定義

相關面向

縮小檢索範圍

同概念主題詞彙

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:			
blood blood supply cerebrospinal fluid chemically induced chemistry classification complications congenital diagnosis diagnostic imaging diet therapy drug therapy	embryology enzymology epidemiology ethnology etiology genetics history immunology metabolism microbiology mortality nursing parasitology	pathology physiopathology prevention and control psychology radiotherapy rehabilitation surgery therapy ultrastructure urine veterinary virology	勾選+Pubmed 查詢可更精確

☐ Restrict to MeSH Major Topic.

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

Tree Number(s): C04

MeSH Unique ID: D009369

Entry Terms:

- Tumor
- Neoplasm
- Tumors
- Neoplasia
- · Neoplasias
- Cancer
- Cancers
- Malignant Neoplasm

All MeSH Categories

Diseases Category

Neoplasms

Cysts

Arachnoid Cysts

Bone Cysts +

Branchioma

Breast Cyst

Bronchogenic Cyst

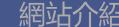
Chalazion

























結合其他MeSH Term 查詢

- 1.於上方查詢框輸入下一個詞彙
- 2.找到該詞彙
- 3.選擇結合布林邏輯(AND、OR、NOT)
- 4.點選「Add to Search Builder」添加查詢指令

可將查詢指令加至空白方框中

- 5.添加想查詢的MeSH Terms
- 6.點選「Search PubMed」(在PubMed 查詢)





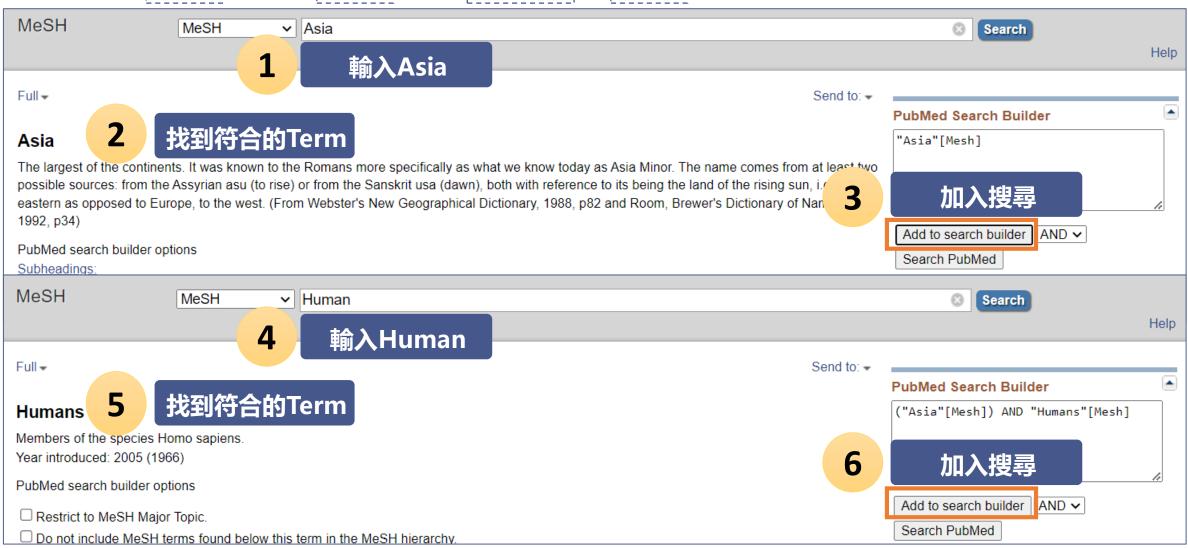








範例: 在亞洲 地區, 人類 感染 禽流感 的 治療 研究

















範例: 在亞洲地區, 人類感染 禽流感的 治療 研究



















搜尋技巧

範例:想查詢「患有糖尿病的老年婦女如果嚴格控制血糖是否能降低心血管疾病」



關鍵字1

簡介

患有糖尿病的老年婦女

1 形成關鍵字: 同義詞與MeSH

嚴格控制血糖 關鍵字2

執行檢索: 利用布林邏輯and/or/not

彈性組合

降低心血管疾病 關鍵字3 篩選條件:利用篩選條件篩出文獻

查詢功能

22

1 形成關鍵字

範例: 想查詢「患有糖尿病的 老年婦女 如果嚴格 控制血糖 是否能降低 心血管疾病」

3	主要檢索詞	關鍵字	
AND	糖尿病	DM diabetes diabetes mellitus 可從中文資料庫 字典等獲得相關	
控制血糖		Glycemic control sugar control HbA1c blood glucoses Hemoglobin A, Glycated	
AND /	心血管疾病	Cardiovascular disease Cardiovascular risk Cardiovascular complication	
ŧ	ど年、婦女	凡 <mark>性別、年齡等條件可使用filter功能</mark> 做篩選,故可不 直接輸入關鍵字	















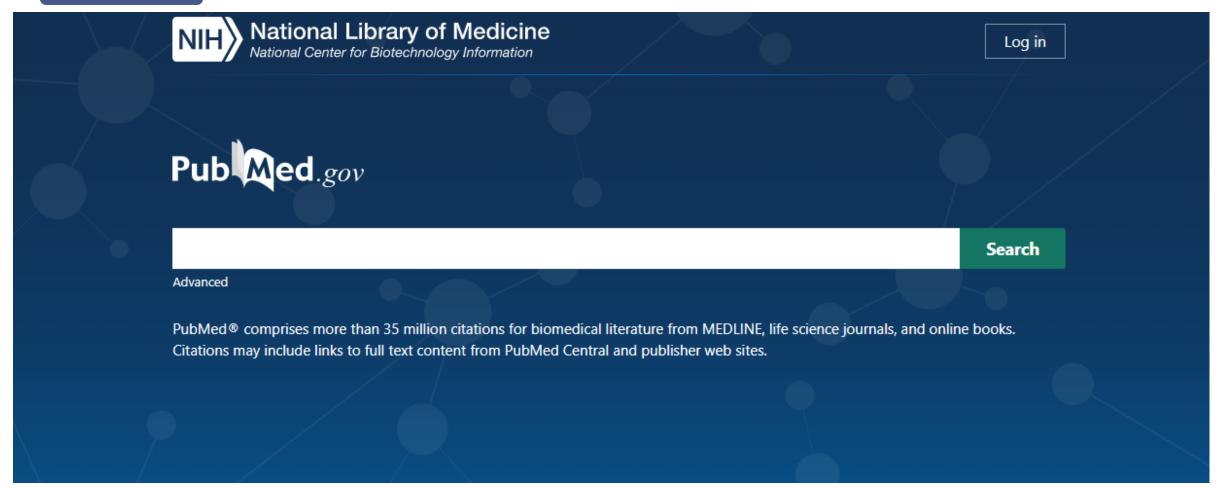
教科書、

執行檢索

利用布林邏輯and/or/not彈性組合

一次輸入

適用於對關鍵字非常熟悉,或 求快速時取得資料時可使用



















執行檢索

利用布林邏輯and/or/not彈性組合



當你對關鍵字沒有把握時 或想要彈性組合各組關鍵字時 可採逐次輸入各組關鍵字 再於 History 進行組合

可瀏覽查詢過的檢索歷程(紀錄保留8小時)

Search	Actions	Details	Query	Results	Time
#3	•••	>	Search: Cardiovascular disease	2,912,287	05:30:37
#2	•••	>	Search: Glycemic control OR sugar control OR HbA1c OR blood glucoses	436,364	05:30:03
#1	•••	>	Search: diabetes mellitus	594,397	05:27:56

Showing 1 to 3 of 3 entries

History and Search Details











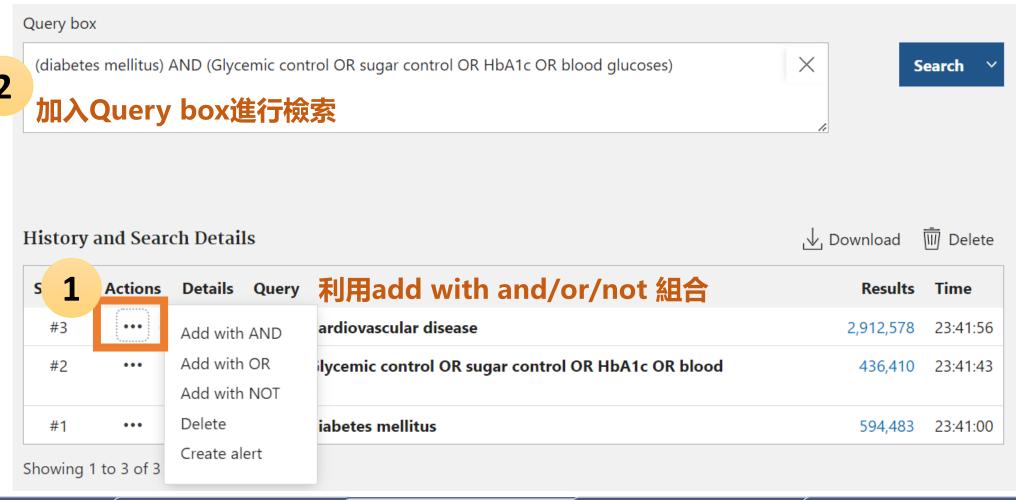




執行檢索

利用布林邏輯 and/or/not 彈性組合

分次輸入

















篩選條件

利用篩選條件篩出想要的文獻

















年代 RESULTS BY YEAR Filter功能介紹 ₂ <u>↓</u> **Additional filters** s mellitus) i 「勾選/ 取消」→「Show」以決定「顯示/ 隱藏」× 2023 **ARTICLE TYPE** 是否有全文 TEXT AVAILABILITY Address Introductory Journal Article 文獻類型 Abstract Autobiography Lecture 不建議使用 Free full text **SPECIES** Bibliography Legal Case Full text 人類/動物 文章屬性 Biography Legislation ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE MY NCBI FILTERS 🛂 ARTICLE LANGUAGE Letter Case Reports Associated data 語言 Classical Article Multicenter Study 文獻類型 ARTICLE TYPE SEX Clinical Conference News **Books and Documents** 性別 Clinical Study Newspaper Article ъ^я <u>↓</u> Clinical Trial Meta-Analysis Clinical Trial Protocol Observational Study AGE Randomized Controlled ype 2 **Dia**l Clinical Trial, Phase I Observational Study, Veterinary 齡 年 Review Clinical Trial, Phase II Overall **OTHER** Systematic Review **Show** Cancel 出版時間 PUBLICATION DATE 1 year 5 years S: Random assignment 2:1 to CGM (n = 116) or traditional **blood glucose** meter (BGM) 10 years 59). MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES: The primary outcome was hemoglobin A1c onitoring (n Custom Range Filter。」。選單 Additional filters

















區塊內勾選多個相同的「Filters」

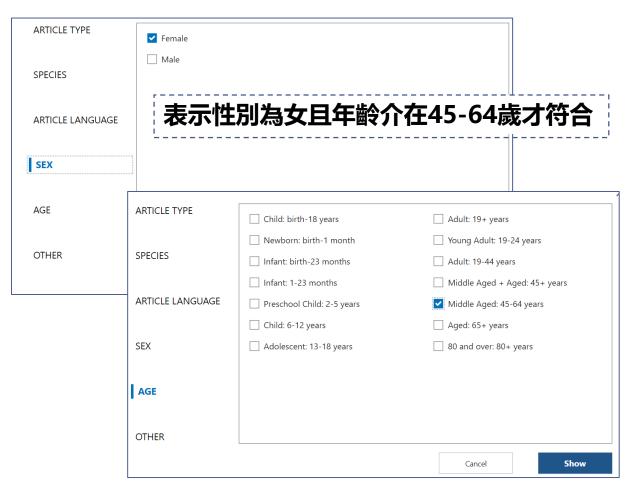
➡ 以「OR」邏輯結合

ARTICLE TYPE		
	Books and Documents	
	Clinical Trial	
~	Meta-Analysis	
	Randomized Controlled Trial	
	Review	
~	Systematic Review	

表示文獻類型為 「Meta Analysis 」或 [Systematic Reviews] 都符合

勾選多個不同區塊間的「Filters」

以「AND」邏輯結合















29

Filter功能介紹





(diabetes mellitus) AND (Glycemic control OR sugar control OR HbA1c OR bl

Search

Display options 🌣

vanced Create alert Create RSS

User Guide

最多可設定15個

MY NCBI FILTERS 🛂

All (173,614)

randomized controlled trial (17,849) systematic review (3,415)

meta analysis (3,877)

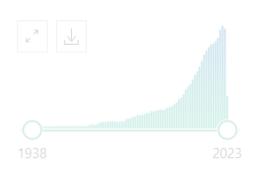
- show fewer

有些項目是預設的「Filters」中 沒有的,可以將某些常用的篩 選策略做成客製化Filter

< Page 1 of 1,737 > >>

sugar control OR HbA1c OR **blood**

ITC DV VEAD



Type 2 **Diabetes** Treated With Basal Insulin: A Randomized Clinical Trial.

Martens T, Beck RW, Bailey R, Ruedy KJ, Calhoun P, Peters AL, Pop-Busui R, Philis-Tsimikas A, Bao S, Umpierrez G, Davis G, Kruger D, Bhargava A, Young L, McGill JB, Aleppo G, Nguyen QT, Orozco I, Biggs W, Lucas KJ, Polonsky WH, Buse JB, Price D, Bergenstal RM; MOBILE Study Group.

JAMA. 2021 Jun 8;325(22):2262-2272. doi: 10.1001/jama.2021.7444.

MID: 34077499 Free PMC article. Clinical Tria

INTERVENTIONS: Random assignment 2:1 to CGM (n = 116) or traditional **blood glucose** meter (BGM) monitoring (n = 59). MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES: The primary outcome was **hemoglobin** A1c (**HbA1c**) level at 8 months. ...CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE: Among adults ...

Continuous **glucose** monitoring: A review of the evidence in type 1 and 2

















檢索結果













書目資料呈現即取得全文

標示常見文獻類型

Randomized Controlled Trial

FULL TEXT LINKS

JAMA

FREE Full text PMC

最多可顯示5個外部工具圖示

Effect of Continuous Glucose Monitoring on Glycemic Control in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Treated With Basal Insulin: A Randomized Clinical Trial

引用

Cite

ACTIONS

系統提供4種引用格式

■ Collections

可將文獻加入My NCBI的 Collections的Favorites

Collaborators, Affiliations + expand

PMID: 34077499 PMCID: PMC8173473 DOI: 10.1001/jama.2021.7444

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收藏







可將文獻分享至FB/Twitter 或取得永久連結

PAGE NAVIGATION

Title & authors

Abstract

可快速切換到特定主題區塊 便於立即瀏覽感興趣的資料 內容

Abstract

Importance: Continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) has been shown to be beneficial for adults with















Effect of Continuous Glycemic Control in Treated With Basal **Trial**

Collaborators, Affiliations + expand

MeSH terms

- > Aged
- > Blood Glucose / analysis*
- > Confidence Intervals
- > Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2 / blood
- > Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2 / drug thera y*
- > Female
- > Glycated Hemoglobin / analysis
- > Glycemic Control / methods*
- > Humans
- > Hypoglycemic Agents / therapeutic use*
- > Insulin / therapeutic use*
- > Male
- > Middle Aged
- > Patient Satisfaction
- > Postprandial Period
- > Sample Size
- > Time Factors
- > Treatment Outcome

可快速了解此文章的重點 及探討面向

iabetes



未標註「*」表示為次要主題









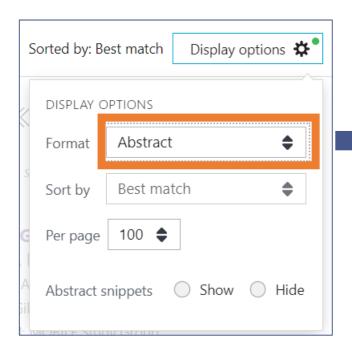








檢索結果呈現修改



Review > Diabet Med. 2021 May;38(5):e14528. doi: 10.1111/dme.14528. Epub 2021 Mai Page 1

Continuous glucose monitoring: A review of the evidence in type 1 and 2 diabetes mellitus

Rose Lin 1 2, Fran Brown 3, Steven James 4, Jessica Jones 2 5, Elif Ekinci 1 2 5

Affiliations + expand

Abstract

PMID: 33496979 DOI: 10.1111/dme.14528

文章摘要

Context and aim: Continuous glucose monitoring (CGM) is becoming widely accepted as an adjunct to diabetes management. Compared to standard care, CGM can provide detailed information about glycaemic variability in an internationally standardised ambulatory glucose profile, enabling more informed user and clinician decision making. We aimed to review the evidence, user experience and cost-effectiveness of CGM.

Methods: A literature search was conducted by combining subject headings 'CGM' and 'flash glucose monitoring', with key words 'type 1 diabetes' and 'type 2 diabetes', limited to '1999 to current'. Further evidence was obtained from relevant references of retrieved articles.

Results: There is a strong evidence for CGM use in people with type 1 diabetes, with benefits of reduced glycated haemoglobin and hypoglycaemia, and increased time in range. While the evidence for CGM use in type 2 diabetes is less robust, similar benefits have been demonstrated. CGM can improve diabetes-related satisfaction in people with diabetes (PWD) and parents of children with diabetes, as well as the clinician experience. However, CGM does have limitations including cost, accuracy and perceived inconvenience. Cost-effectiveness analyses have indicated that CGM is a cost-effective adjunct to type 1 diabetes management that is associated with reduced diabetes-related complications and hospitalisation.

Conclusions: Continuous glucose monitoring is revolutionising diabetes management. It is a costeffective adjunct to diabetes management that has the potential to improve glycaemic outcomes and quality of life in PWD, especially type 1 diabetes.

Keywords: blood glucose self-monitoring; health technology; type 1 diabetes; type 2 diabetes.

© 2021 Diabetes UK.

⇔ 50 references

SUPPLEMENTARY INFO

Publication types, MeSH terms, Substances + expand

FULL TEXT LINKS



林口長庚電子期刊的超連結









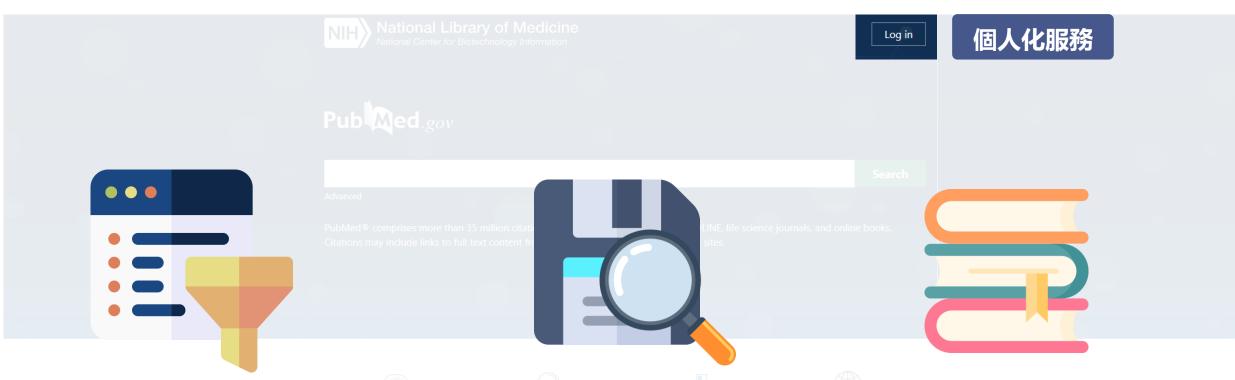








PubMed個人化功能



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自訂 Filter



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設定alert寄送最新文章



永久保存書目資料

















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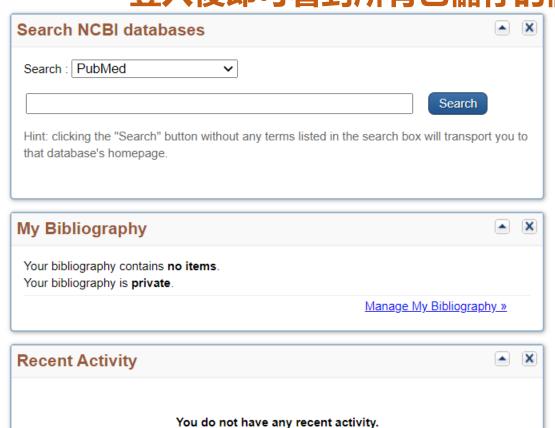
Private

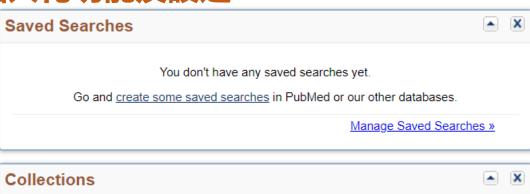
Type

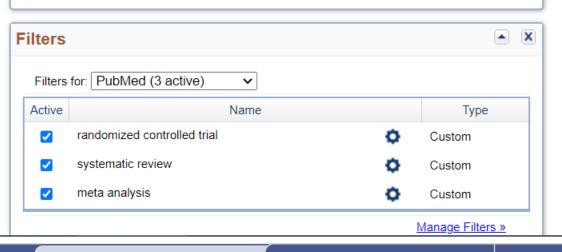
Manage Collections »

Standard

登入後即可看到所有已儲存的個人化功能及設定

















Clear Turn Off

See All Recent Activity »





All bibliographies and Other citations are now in My Bibliography

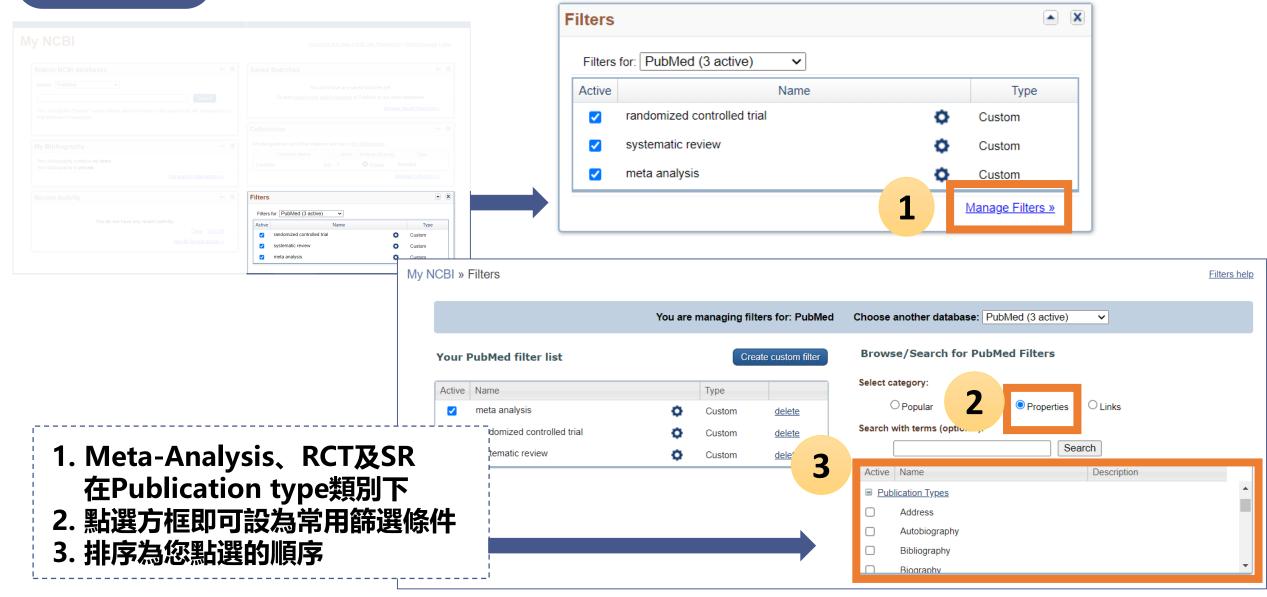
edit 0

Collection Name

Favorites



自訂Filter 快速篩選實證文獻類型























Display options 🌣

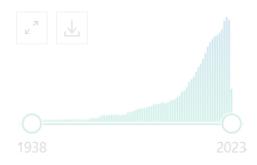
客製化的Filters連結

MY NCBI FILTERS 🛂

All (173,614)

randomized controlled trial (17,849)systematic review (3,415) meta analysis (3,877)

- show fewer



點選該連結即會出現所選項目之檢索結果





- Effect of Continuous **Glucose** Monitoring on **Glycemic Control** in Patients With Type 2 **Diabetes** Treated With Basal Insulin: A Randomized Clinical Trial.

INTERVENTIONS: Random assignment 2:1 to CGM (n = 116) or traditional **blood glucose** meter (BGM) monitoring (n = 59). MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES: The primary outcome was **hemoglobin** A1c (HbA1c) level at 8 months. ... CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE: Among adults ...









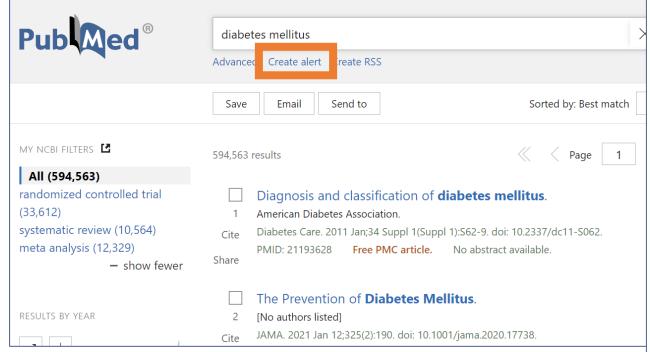




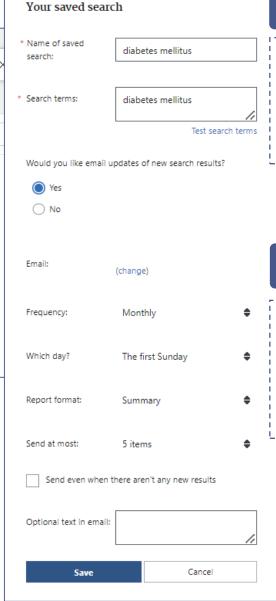




設定alert



可設定alert, 隨時追蹤最新研究文獻資訊



儲存檢索策略

只要登入My NCBI點選已 儲存的策略,系統便會自 動執行並跑出檢索結果

Email通知

排程設定→追蹤所儲存的 檢索策略(當此檢索策略有 更新文獻時,會以Email通 知並寄送最新文獻資料)







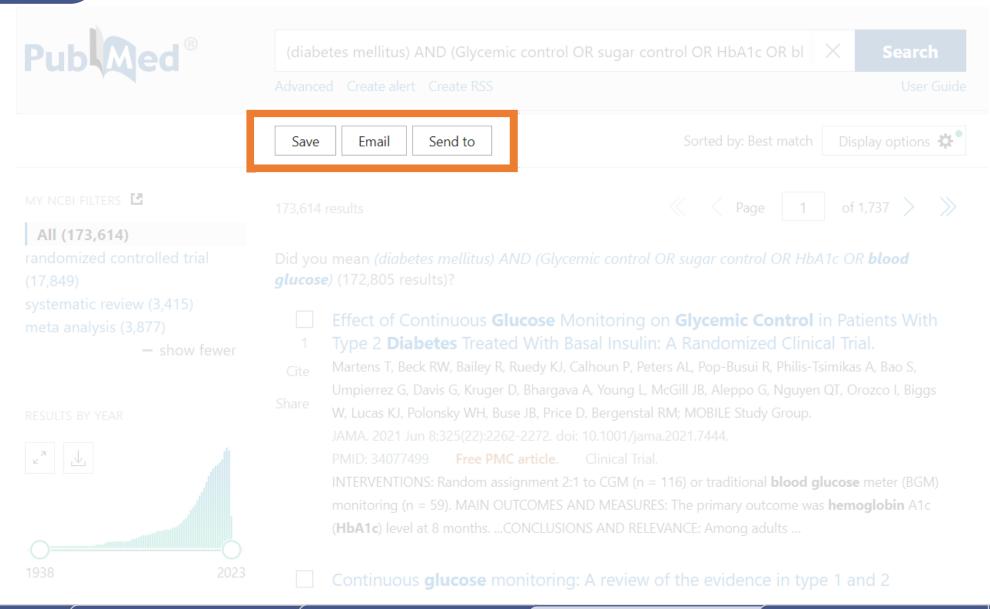








管理檢索結果













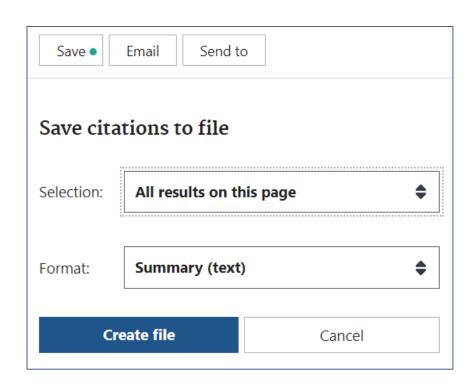






儲存書目資料

寄Email



可將所選書目資料根據所選之Format及排 序方式匯出成.txt、csv等檔案格式,可做 儲存或列印



可將所選書目資料根據所選之Format、 排序、內含書目筆數等方式寄到指定 Email信箱





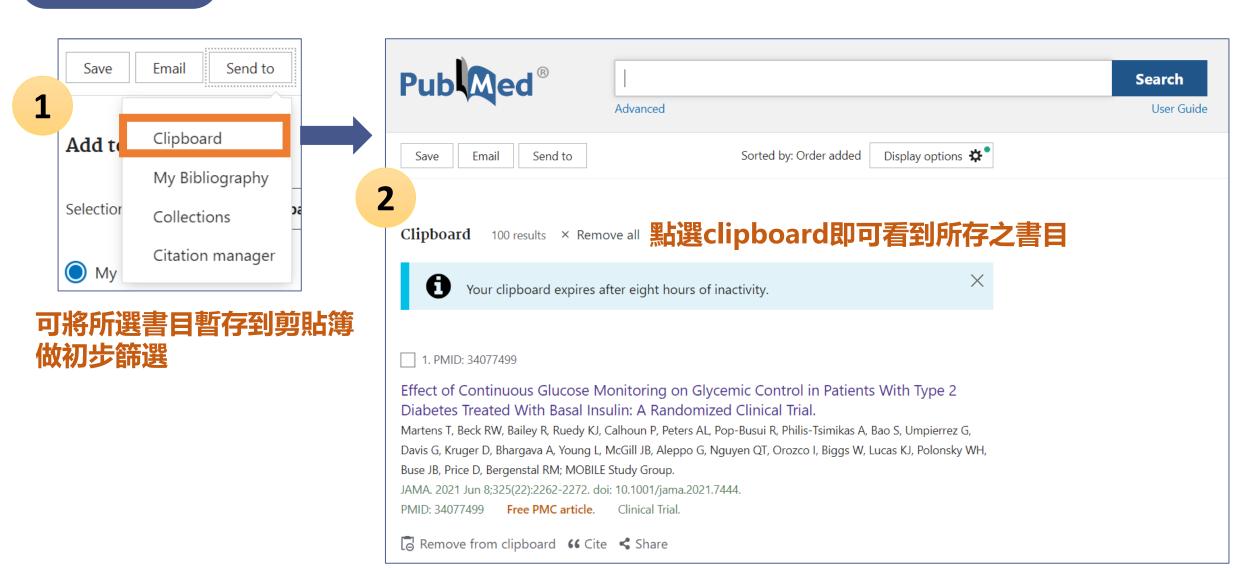








暫存剪貼簿



















存到個人著作書目清單











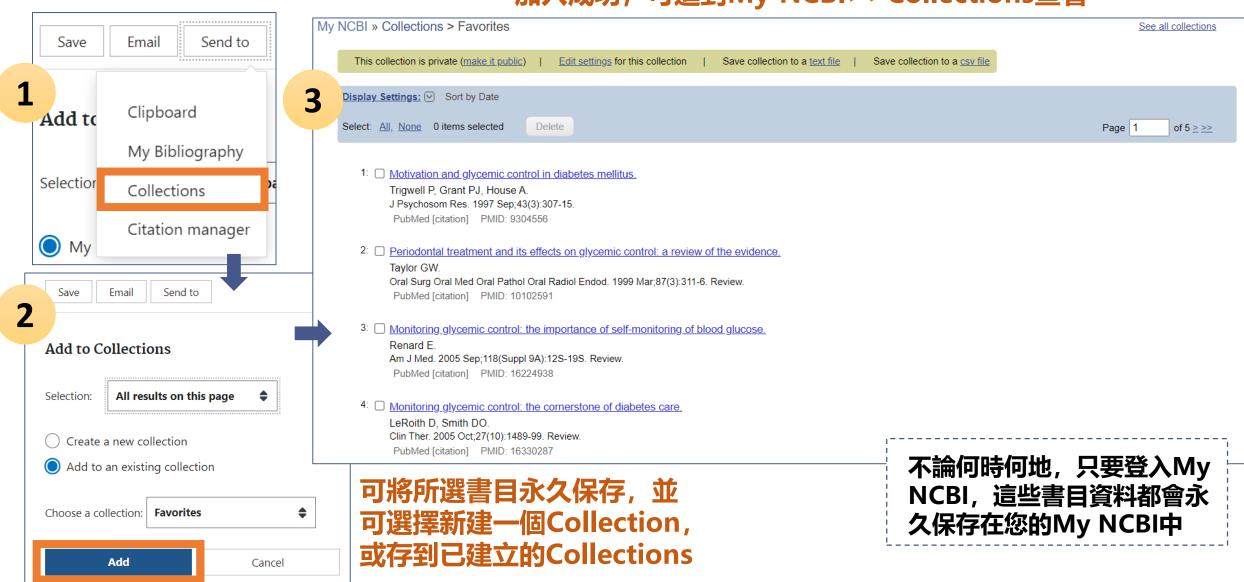






存到主題分類資料夾

加入成功,可進到My NCBI>>Collections查看



















輸出書目軟體格式檔案

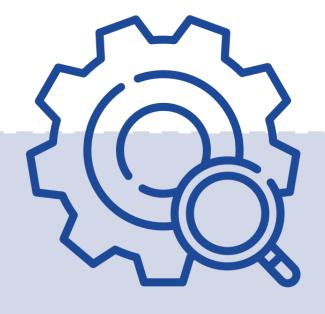






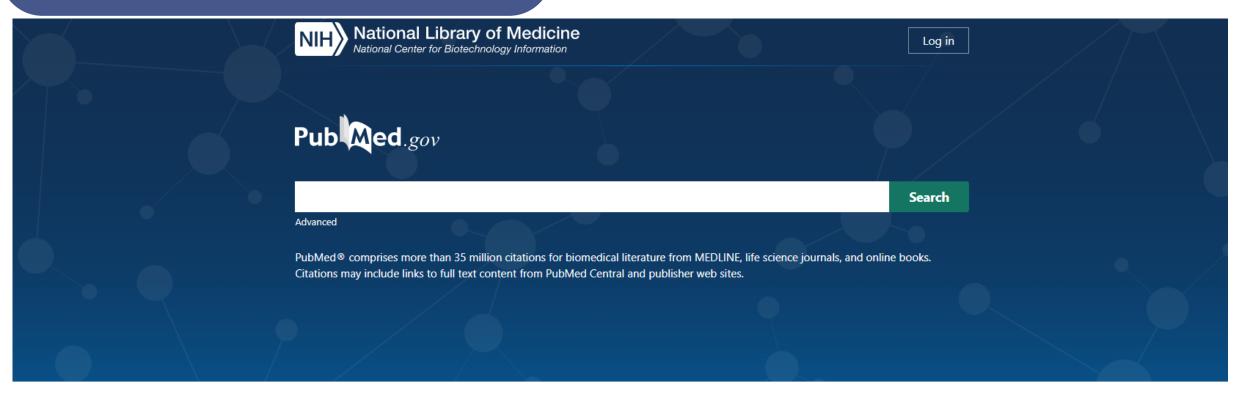






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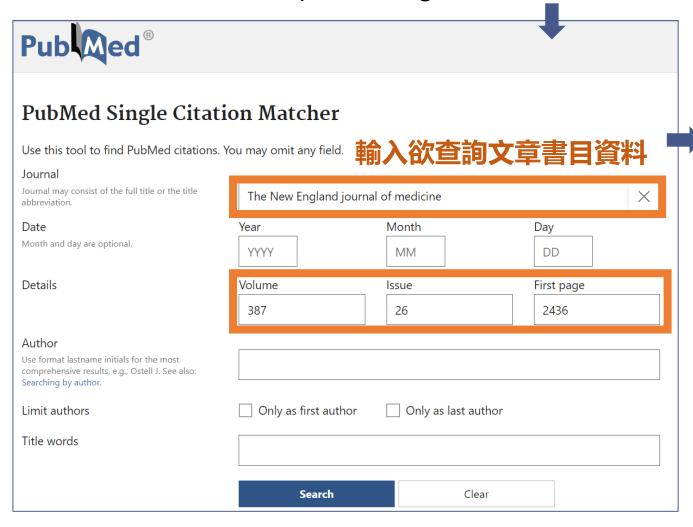


範例:

Bataller, R., Arab, J. P., & Shah, V. H. (2022). Alcohol-Associated

Hepatitis. *The New England journal of medicine*, *387* (26), 2436–2448.

https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMra220/599







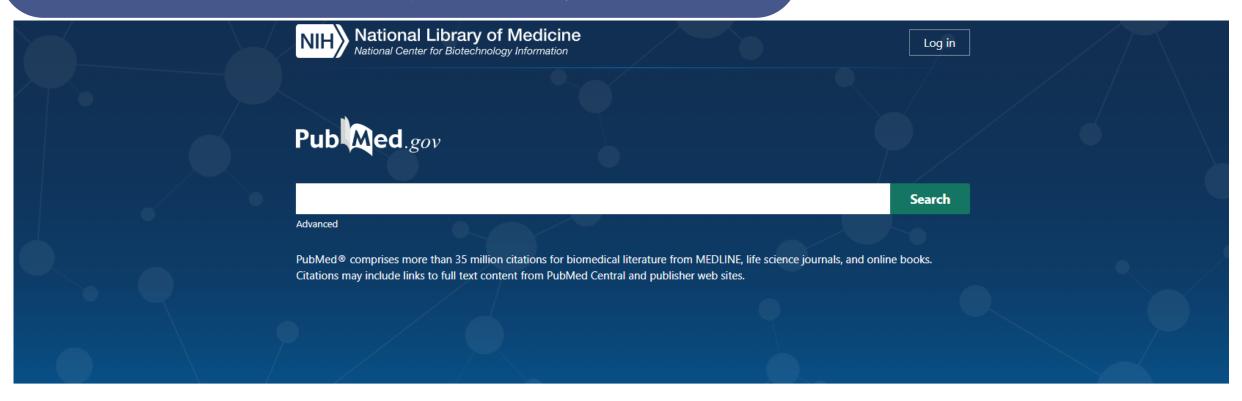








如何快速取得臨床資源相關的文獻?





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- 1 快速套用指令
- 2 提供臨床問題之快速查詢
- 3 免除使用者自行輸入繁複的檢索策略

- → 醫師希望優先閱讀臨床的診斷、治療、預防方面的文獻,或證據等級較高的系統性評論文獻?
- · 如何下達正確有效的檢索指令,撈出這種主題範圍性的文獻群?









PubMed 設計好用來檢索「臨床治療」主題文獻的指令

((clinical[Title/Abstract] AND trial[Title/Abstract]) OR clinical trials as topic[MeSHTerms] OR clinical trial[Publication Type]
OR random*[Title/Abstract] OR random allocation
[MeSHTerms] OR therapeutic use[MeSHSubheading])

使用者可以直接套用,再加上其他關鍵詞

範例:要查詢「Ritalin」、「ADHD」

→「以Ritalin 治療 ADHD 在臨床方面」的文獻

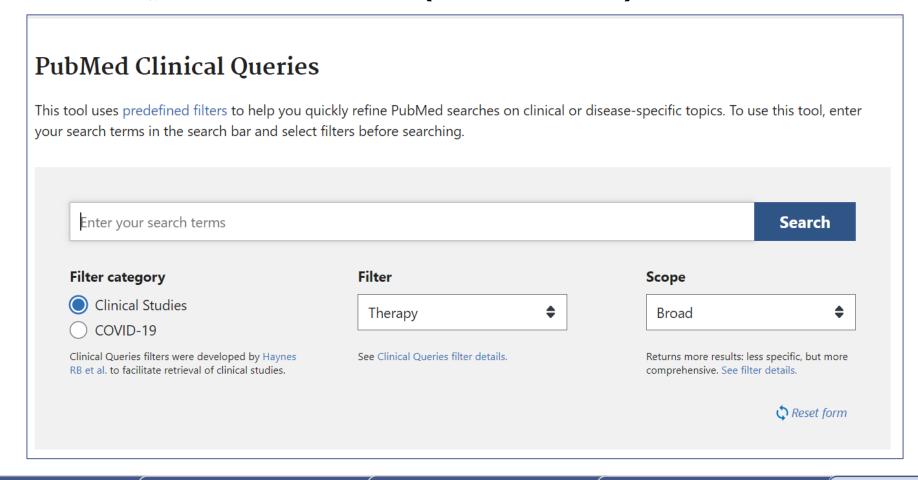








進入「Clinical Queries」後,查詢介面下方可看到兩個主題,分別為COVID-19 及Clinical Studies(臨床文獻研究):















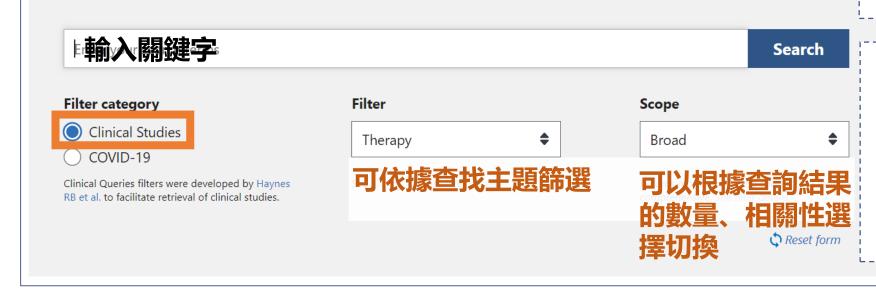


Clinical Studies

有Filter及提供下拉選單做篩選

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.



Filter:

包含Therapy(治療)、 Diagnosis(診斷)、Etiology(病因)、 Prognosis(預後)、Clinical prediction guides(臨床預測指南)

Scope:

「Broad」表示條件較鬆,找到的 文獻量較多,但可能會撈到一些不 是非常切合的文獻

「Narrow」表示條件較嚴格,找 到的文獻量較少,但可較精準命中 需求















COVID 19

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.



Filter:

General(一般)

Mechanism(機制)

Transmission(傳播)

Diagnosis(診斷)

Treatment(治療)

Prevention(預防)

Case Report(病例報告)

Forecasting(預測)

Long COVID(長新冠)





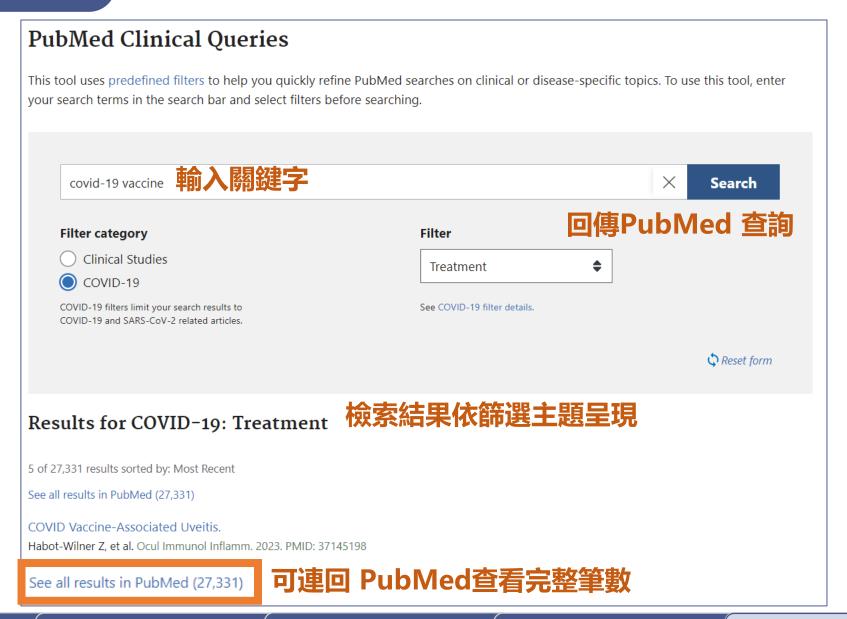


























課程滿意度

生醫類文獻查找必知 PubMed



