LA RICERCA BIBLIOGRAFICA NEL <NUOVO> PUBMED

Dott.ssa Nicoletta Lumina

22 gennaio 2020, ore 11.15 – 12.45

Laboratorio Informatica 1, Edificio Centrale di Medicina

PROGRAMMA

- ***LA RICERCA BIBLIOGRAFICA:*** **concetti base**
- ***BANCHE DATI*****: cosa sono, contenuto e struttura**
- ***PUBMED*****: che cos'è, contenuto, struttura e accesso**
- ***PUBMED*****: la ricerca, i filtri, il link al full text**
- ***PUBMED*****: la ricerca con MESH**
- ***PUBMED*****: Advanced Search Builder**
- ***PUBMED*****: gestione dei risultati della ricerca**
- ***PUBMED*****: ulteriori strumenti e risorse**
- ***LA RICERCA BIBLIOGRAFICA:*** **consigli finali**

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La ricerca bibliografica (1)

E’ quel processo che ci permette di soddisfare un bisogno informativo.

Le finalità della ricerca bibliografica **condotta all’interno di una banca dati** possono essere molteplici:

- «**fotografare» lo stato dell’arte** di un argomento di nostro interesse
- mantenere un **aggiornamento regolare** su un determinato argomento
- ottenere una risposta ad un **quesito specifico**

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La ricerca bibliografica (2)

In base quindi al nostro bisogno informativo il risultato della ricerca sarà quello di:

- **ottenere una bibliografia (elenco di documenti)**
- **ottenere una risposta precisa**, cioè **un dato fattuale**, al nostro quesito (ad es. un valore, la composizione di un farmaco, etc.)

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Banche dati: cosa sono

- Si tratta di **archivi elettronici di dati**, omogenei per contenuto e per formato, strutturati in modo tale da poter essere interrogati grazie ad uno o più criteri o parole chiave
- Le banche dati **raccolgono** e **organizzano** informazioni di varia natura
- In base alle informazioni che contengono, possiamo individuare diverse tipologie di banche dati: **BIBLIOGRAFICHE, FATTUALI** e **CITAZIONALI**

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Banche dati: cosa contengono (1)

- **BANCA DATI FATTUALE**: consente l'accesso diretto ai dati (es.: **JCR**, per ottenere l'Impact Factor di un periodico; **CODIFA**, banca dati del farmaco; **CAS Registry** per strutture chimiche). *Ottengo immediatamente l'informazione che sto cercando*

- **BANCA DATI BIBLIOGRAFICA**: contiene un insieme di citazioni bibliografiche che rimandano ai documenti cui si riferiscono (es.: **PUBMED**; **CINHAL**; **EMBASE**). *Ho bisogno di un ulteriore passaggio per ottenere ciò che mi serve*

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Banche dati: cosa contengono (2)

- La distinzione tra le due tipologie di banche dati, grazie alla tecnologia, si sta facendo sempre più sfumata: **le banche dati bibliografiche contengono sempre più frequentemente il collegamento al testo pieno (full text) dei documenti cui si riferiscono.**

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Banche dati: come sono strutturate (1)

- Nel caso di una banca dati bibliografica, l'unità informativa elementare è costituita dalla **citazione bibliografica** (detta anche **record bibliografico**); ogni record bibliografico «rappresenta» un articolo

- Possiamo quindi definire una banca dati anche come un **insieme strutturato di record**

- Ogni **record**, a sua volta, è scomponibile in unità più piccole, chiamate **campi** (es.: autore, titolo dell'articolo, titolo del periodico, data di pubblicazione, abstract, termini MESH)

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Banche dati: come sono strutturate (2)

Da quando detto finora consegue che **ogni campo costituisce un punto di accesso al record**, perché ogni campo contiene un'informazione **rilevante** relativa al documento.

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PubMed: che cos'è

PubMed è l'interfaccia gratuita di Medline, **banca dati bibliografica** sviluppata dal National Center for Biotechnology Information (**NCBI**), una divisione della National Library of Medicine (**NLM**)

- E' la **banca dati bibliografica** più vasta e prestigiosa per la ricerca di letteratura biomedica.
- Dal 1997 è accessibile gratuitamente da qualsiasi postazione collegata alla rete Internet
- Attualmente indicizza circa **5600 periodici**, pubblicati negli Stati Uniti e in altri paesi, per un insieme di circa **30 milioni di citazioni bibliografiche.**

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PubMed: cosa contiene (1)

- Le **citazioni bibliografiche** (dette anche **referenze**) provengono per circa il 90% da fonti di lingua inglese; per circa l'80% sono corredate da abstract

- Le citazioni fanno riferimento principalmente ad articoli pubblicati su riviste scientifiche, ma non solo: si trovano anche riferimenti a capitoli di libri, anche elettronici

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PubMed: cosa contiene (2)

- PubMed è una banca dati composta da diversi database (o sezioni).

- Il nucleo principale di **PubMed** è costituito da **Medline**, con il 90% del totale delle citazioni presenti. Contiene citazioni a partire dal 1966 ad oggi, **indicizzate completamente** (corredate cioè di termini MESH e abstract).

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PubMed: cosa contiene (3)

- **OLDMedline:** contiene citazioni relative al periodo 1946 - 1965, per la maggior parte **prive sia di abstract che di termini di soggetto (MESH).**

- **PREMedline:** contiene citazioni di articoli appena pubblicati, la cui indicizzazione non è stata completata (in process). **Sono prive dei termini di soggetto (MESH).**

- **As supplied by publisher**: si tratta di citazioni fornite dall'editore, a volte anche prima della pubblicazione del documento: anche queste non sono ancora indicizzate e quindi **prive di termini di soggetto (MESH).**

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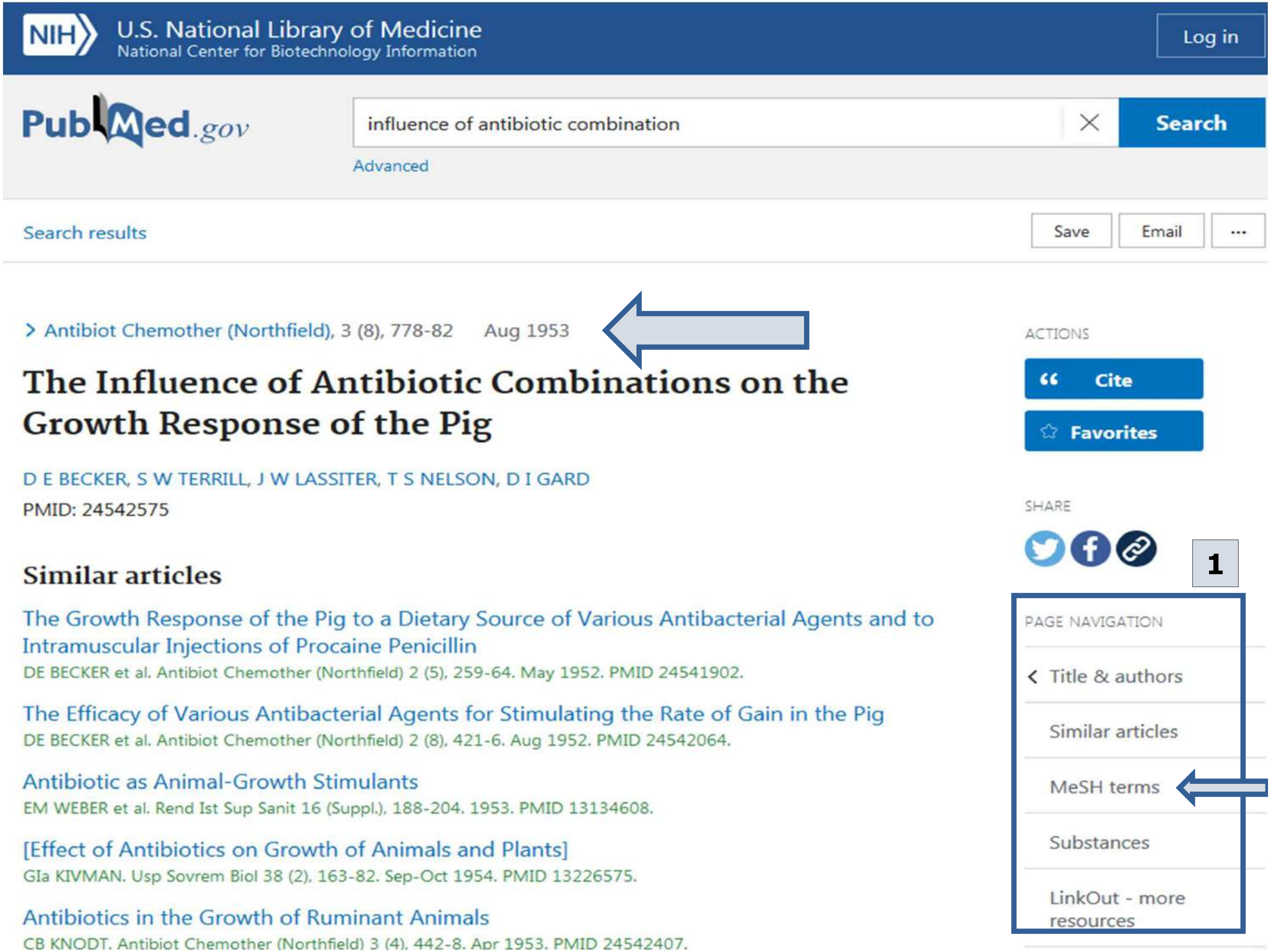
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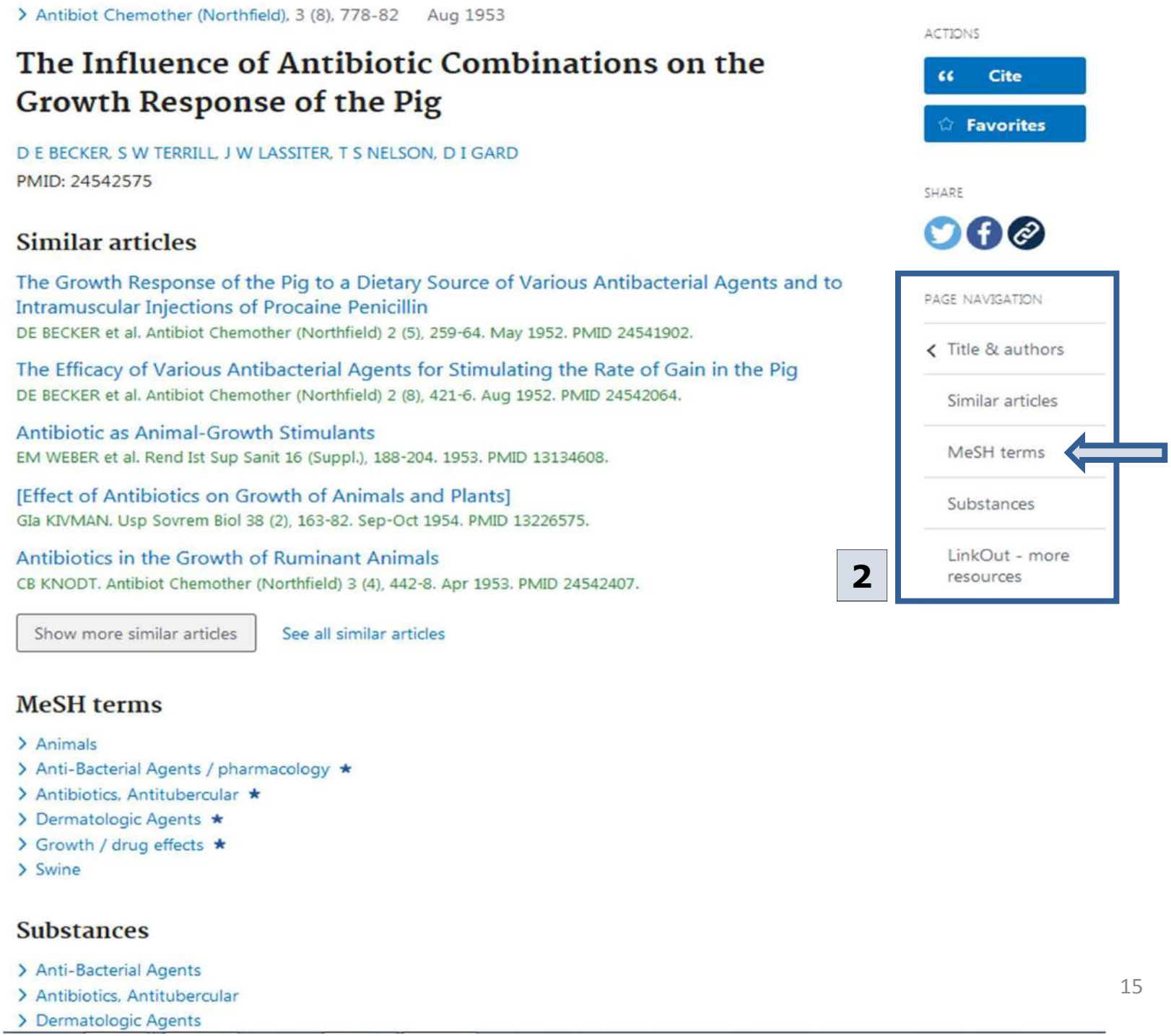

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- Anti-Bacterial Agents / pharmacology ★
- Antibiotics, Antitubercular ★
- Dermatologic Agents ★
- Growth / drug effects ★
- Swine

Substances

- Anti-Bacterial Agents
- Antibiotics, Antitubercular
- Dermatologic Agents

> Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev 2020 Jan 13[Online ahead of print]

Metabolic Pathway Analysis and Effectiveness of Tamoxifen in Danish Breast Cancer Patients

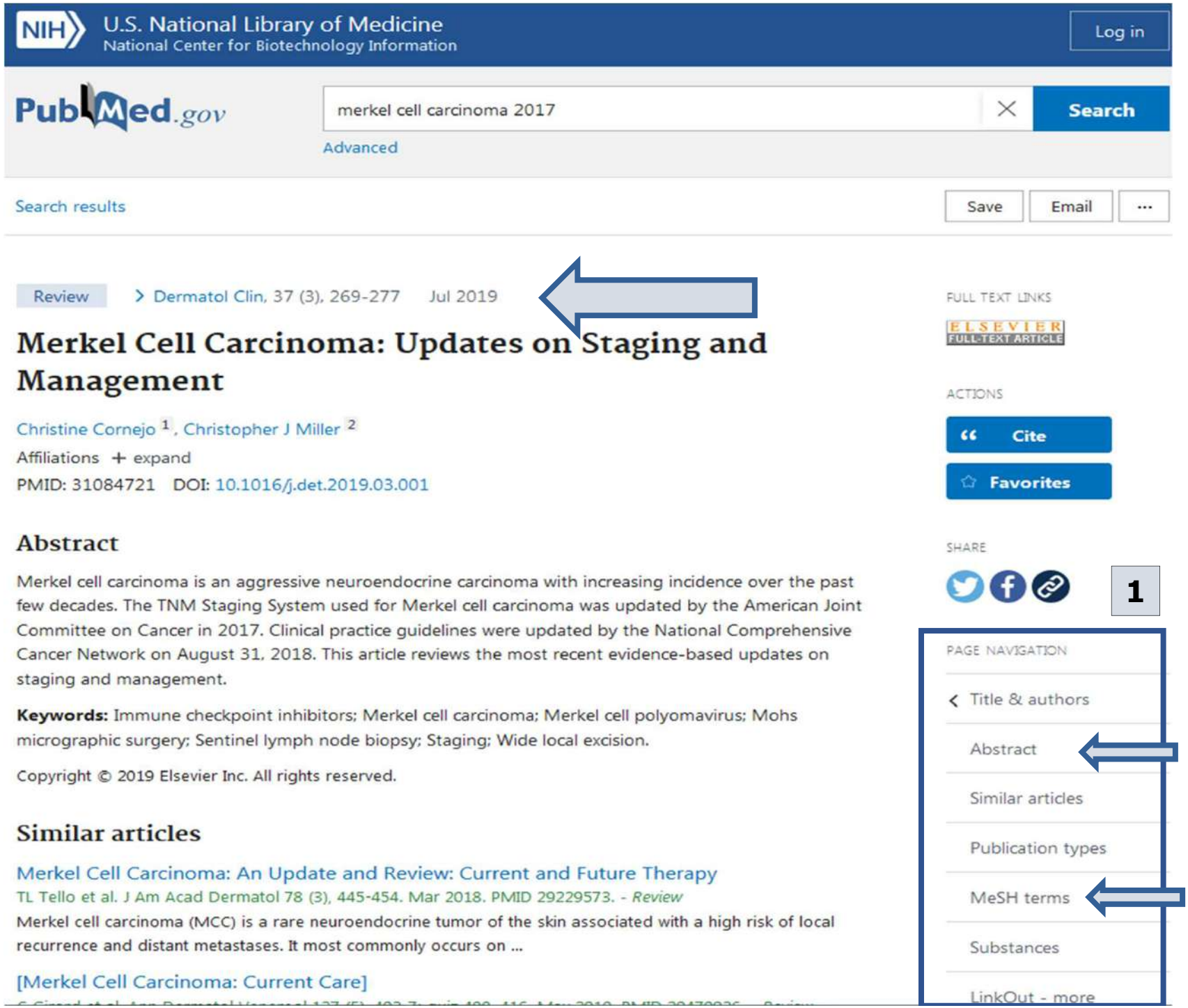
Thomas P Ahern [1], Lindsay J Collin [2], James W Baurley [3], Anders Kjærsgaard [4], Rebecca Nash [2], Maret L Maliniak [2], Per Damkier [5], Michael E Zwick [6], R Benjamin Isett [7], Peer M Christiansen [8], Bent Ejlertsen [9], Kristina L Lauridsen [10], Kristina Bang Christensen [10], Rebecca A Silliman [11], Henrik Toft Sorensen [4], Trine Tramm [10], Stephen Hamilton-Dutoit [10], Timothy L Lash [12], Deirdre Cronin Fenton [4]

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 31932415 DOI: 10.1158/1055-9965.EPI-19-0833

Abstract

Background: Tamoxifen and its metabolites compete with estrogen to occupy the estrogen receptor. The conventional dose of adjuvant tamoxifen overwhelms estrogen in this competition, reducing breast cancer recurrence risk by nearly half. Phase 1 metabolism generates active tamoxifen metabolites and phase 2 metabolism deactivates them. No earlier pharmacogenetic study has comprehensively evaluated the metabolism and transport pathways, and no earlier study has included a large population of premenopausal women.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Dermatol Clin. 37 (3). 269-277 Jul 2019
Merkel Cell Carcinoma: Updates on Staging and Management
Christine Cornejo 1, Christopher J Miller 2
Affiliations + expand
PMID: 31084721 DOI: 10.1016/j.det.2019.03.001
Abstract
Merkel cell carcinoma is an aggressive neuroendocrine carcinoma with increasing incidence over the past few decades. The TNM Staging System used for Merkel cell carcinoma was updated by the American Joint Committee on Cancer in 2017. Clinical practice guidelines were updated by the National Comprehensive Cancer Network on August 31, 2018. This article reviews the most recent evidence-based updates on staging and management.
Keywords: Immune checkpoint inhibitors; Merkel cell carcinoma; Merkel cell polyomavirus; Mohs micrographic surgery; Sentinel lymph node biopsy; Staging; Wide local excision.
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TL Tello et al. J Am Acad Dermatol 78 (3), 445-454. Mar 2018. PMID 29229573. - Review
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[Merkel Cell Carcinoma: Current Care]
C Girard et al. Ann Dermatol Venereol 137 (5), 402-7; quiz 400, 416. May 2010. PMID 20470926. - *Review*

[Merkel Cell Carcinoma]
C Drusio et al. Hautarzt 70 (3), 215-227. Mar 2019. PMID 30701288.
Merkel cell carcinoma is a rare, highly aggressive skin tumor with neuroendocrine features found in older people. The pathogenesis is associated with immunosuppression, c ...

Merkel Cell Carcinoma: A Review and Update on Aetiopathogenesis, Diagnosis and Treatment Approaches
JC Cardoso et al. Wien Med Wochenschr 163 (15-16), 359-67. Aug 2013. PMID 23797682. - *Review*
Merkel cell carcinoma (MCC) or primary cutaneous neuroendocrine carcinoma is a relatively uncommon form of skin cancer. It is an aggressive neoplasm with high tendency fo ...

Current Management of Patients With Merkel Cell Carcinoma
MS Brady. Dermatol Surg 30 (2 Pt 2), 321-5. Feb 2004. PMID 14871227. - *Review*

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Publication types

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MeSH terms

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› Lymphatic Metastasis
› Neoplasm Recurrence, Local / diagnosis
› Neoplasm Staging ★
› Radiotherapy, Adjuvant
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› Skin Neoplasms / pathology ★
› Skin Neoplasms / therapy ★

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MESH = campi di tipo semantico

PubMed: l'accesso (1)

- **ACCESSO TRAMITE PORTALE DI ATENEO**, che rende disponibili in modo integrato – grazie a Full Text Finder - **le risorse elettroniche acquistate dall'Ateneo:**

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PubMed: l'accesso (2)

PubMed

PubMed comprises more than 30 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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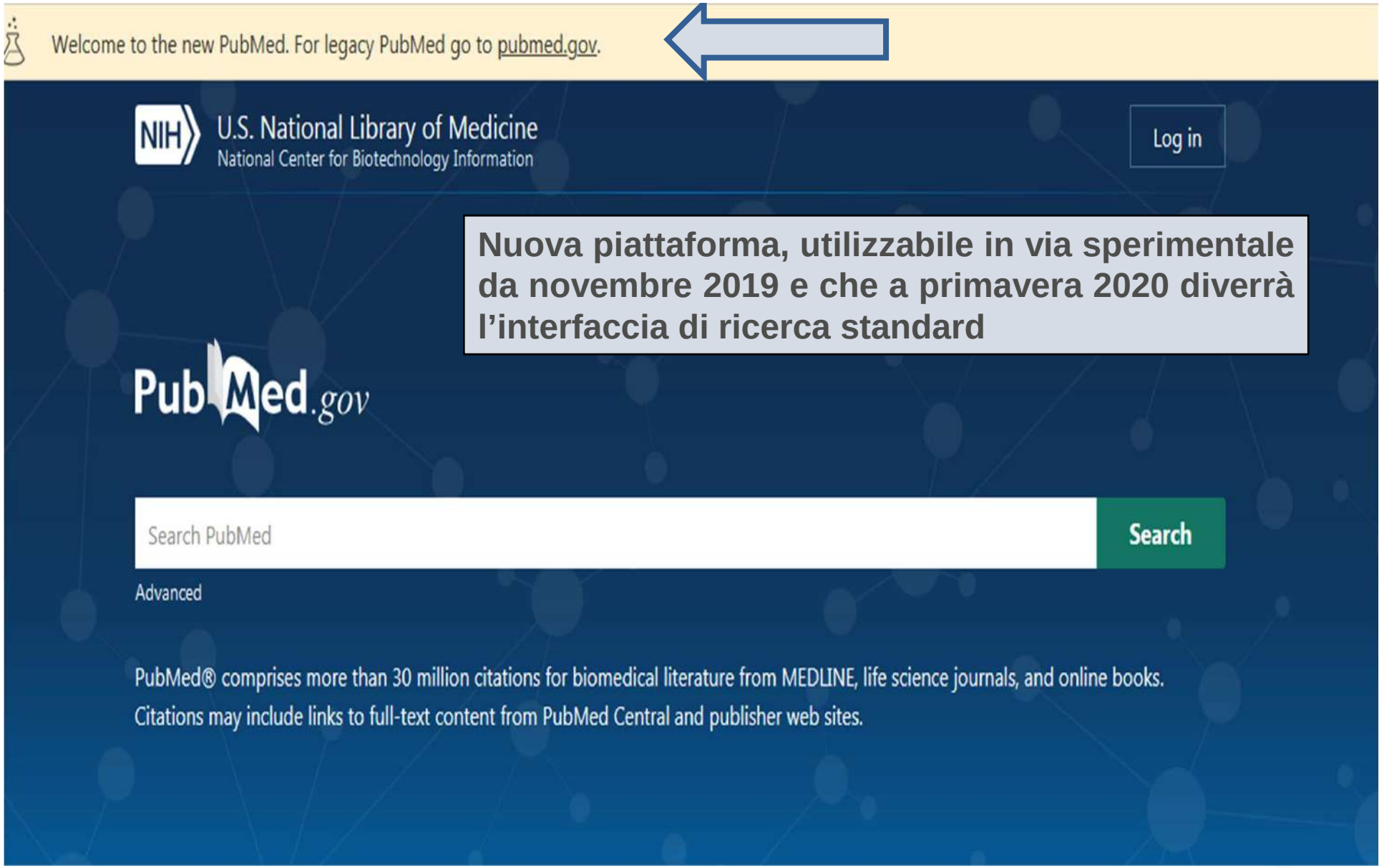
Piattaforma in uso, ancora utilizzabile per le ricerche ma di prossima dismissione



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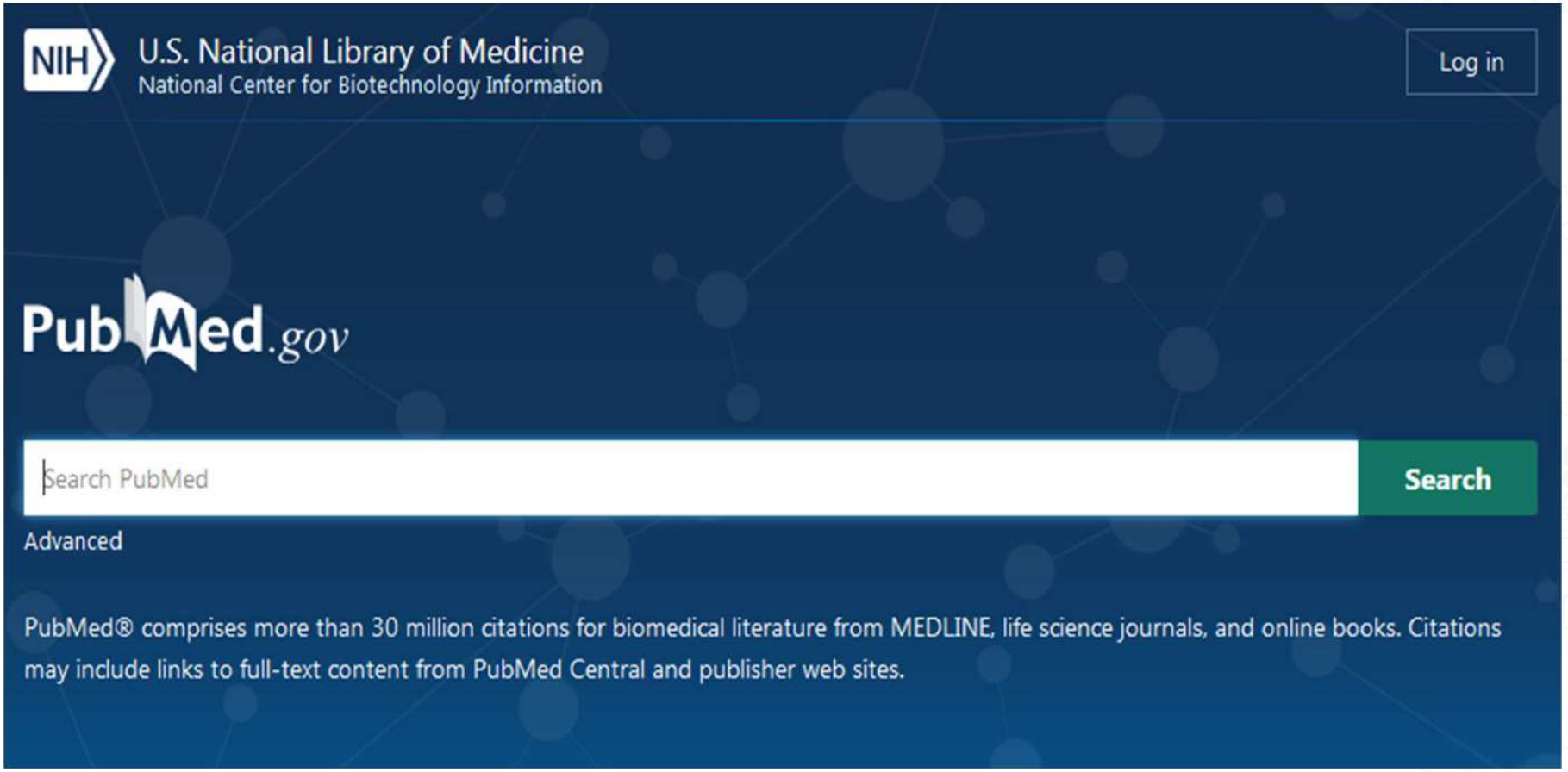
PubMed: la maschera di ricerca



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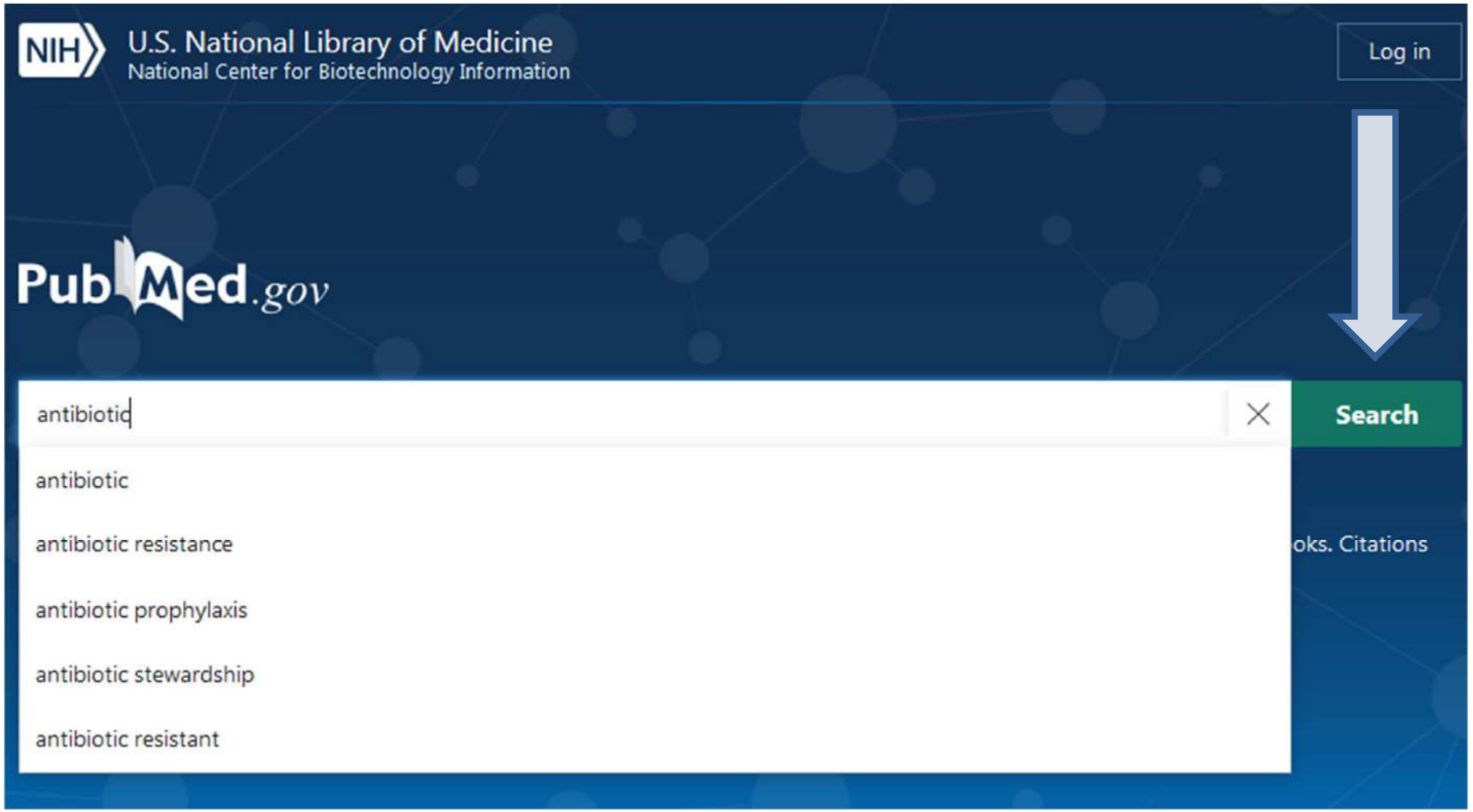
in questa fase mettere il focus sulla terminologia e non sulla sintassi



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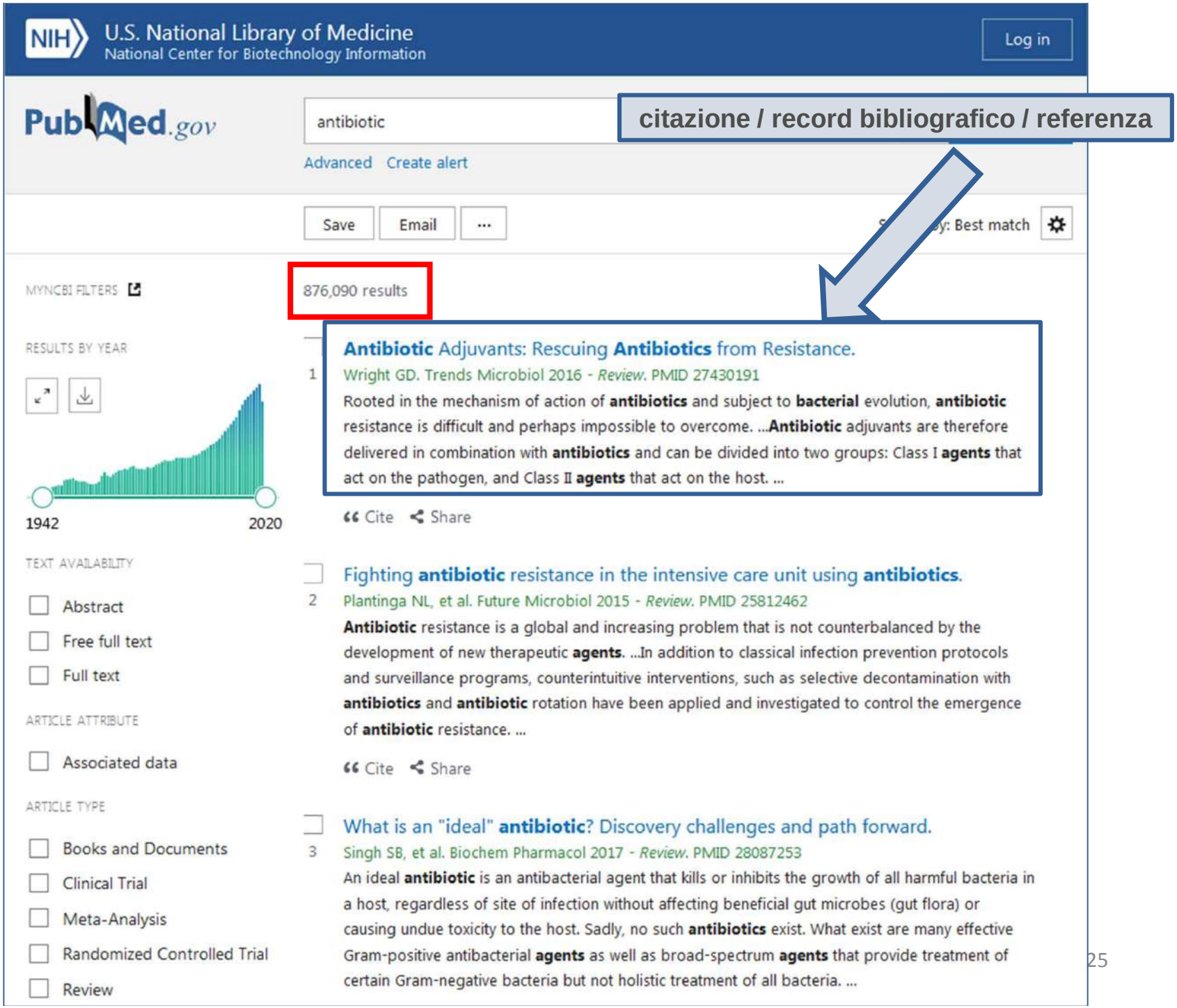
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1
Antibiotic Adjuvants: Rescuing Antibiotics from Resistance.
Wright GD. Trends Microbiol 2016 - Review. PMID 27430191
Rooted in the mechanism of action of antibiotics and subject to bacterial evolution, antibiotic resistance is difficult and perhaps impossible to overcome. ...Antibiotic adjuvants are therefore delivered in combination with antibiotics and can be divided into two groups: Class I agents that act on the pathogen, and Class II agents that act on the host. ...
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Fighting antibiotic resistance in the intensive care unit using antibiotics.
Plantinga NL, et al. Future Microbiol 2015 - Review. PMID 25812462
Antibiotic resistance is a global and increasing problem that is not counterbalanced by the development of new therapeutic agents. ...In addition to classical infection prevention protocols and surveillance programs, counterintuitive interventions, such as selective decontamination with antibiotics and antibiotic rotation have been applied and investigated to control the emergence of antibiotic resistance. ...
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What is an "ideal" antibiotic? Discovery challenges and path forward.
Singh SB, et al. Biochem Pharmacol 2017 - Review. PMID 28087253
An ideal antibiotic is an antibacterial agent that kills or inhibits the growth of all harmful bacteria in a host, regardless of site of infection without affecting beneficial gut microbes (gut flora) or causing undue toxicity to the host. Sadly, no such antibiotics exist. What exist are many effective Gram-positive antibacterial agents as well as broad-spectrum agents that provide treatment of certain Gram-negative bacteria but not holistic treatment of all bacteria. ...

Struttura del record bibliografico (1)

Struttura del record bibliografico (2)

articoli dal contenuto simile

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Antibiotic Adjuvants: Multicomponent Anti-Infect
5. 2011. PMID 21342612. - *Review*
ug-resistant bacterial pathogens highlights a matching need for new therapeutic options. For example, new carbapenemases such as KPC (...

A Common Platform for Antibiotic Dereplication and Adjuvant Discovery
G Cox et al. Cell Chem Biol 24 (1), 98-109. 2017. PMID 28017602.
Solving the antibiotic resistance crisis requires the discovery of new antimicrobial drugs and the preservation of existing ones. The discovery of inhibitors of antibioti ...

Enhanced Antibacterial Effect of Antibiotics in Combination With Silver Nanoparticles Against Animal Pathogens
M Smekalova et al. Vet J 209, 174-9. Mar 2016. PMID 26832810.
Antibiotic resistant bacteria are a serious health risk in both human and veterinary medicine. Several studies have shown that silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) exert a high I ...

Combination Approaches to Combat Multidrug-Resistant Bacteria
RJ Worthington et al. Trends Biotechnol 31 (3), 177-84. Mar 2013. PMID 23333434. - *Review*
The increasing prevalence of infections caused by multidrug-resistant bacteria is a global health problem that has been exacerbated by the dearth of novel classes of anti ...

Drug Combinations: A Strategy to Extend the Life of Antibiotics in the 21st Century
M Tyers et al. Nat Rev Microbiol 17 (3), 141-155. Mar 2019. PMID 30683887. - *Review*
Antimicrobial resistance threatens a resurgence of life-threatening bacterial infections and the potential demise of many aspects of modern medicine. Despite intensive dr ...

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Considerations and Caveats in Combating ESKAPE Pathogens Against Nosocomial Infections
YX Ma et al. Adv Sci (Weinh) 7 (1), 1901872. 2019. PMID 31921562. - *Review*
ESKAPE pathogens (*Enterococcus faecium, Staphylococcus aureus, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Acinetobacter baumannii, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, ...*

Strategies to Overcome Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Making Use of Non-Essential Target Inhibitors: A Review
G Annunziato. Int J Mol Sci 20 (23). 2019. PMID 31766441. - *Review*
Antibiotics have always been considered as one of the most relevant discoveries of the twentieth century. Unfortunately, the dawn of the antibiotic era has sadly correspo ...

An sRNA Screen for Reversal of Quinolone Resistance in *Escherichia coli*
K Bhatnagar et al. G3 (Bethesda) 10 (1), 79-88. 2020. PMID 31744901.
In light of the rising prevalence of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and the slow pace of new antimicrobial development, there has been increasing interest in the developm ...

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RexAB Is Essential for the Mutagenic Repair of *Staphylococcus aureus* DNA Damage Caused by Co-Trimoxazole

...hat is

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Farmaci o sostanze chimiche di cui si parla nell'articolo

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Struttura del record bibliografico: riepilogo

- Ogni record è costituito, come abbiamo appena visto, da molti **campi** (autore, titolo articolo, fonte bibliografica, abstract, etc.)

- I **campi** che costituiscono il record sono contraddistinti da **etichette** (o **tag**) indispensabili per il recupero puntuale dell'informazione: **au**; **ti**; **so**; **pg**; **la; PMID** e molti altri

- Ai campi **FORMALI,** ricavati direttamente dalla citazione (au; ti; so; pg), vengono aggiunti campi ulteriori di tipo **SEMANTICO,** relativi cioè al contenuto informativo del documento: i **termini MESH (tag=MH)**

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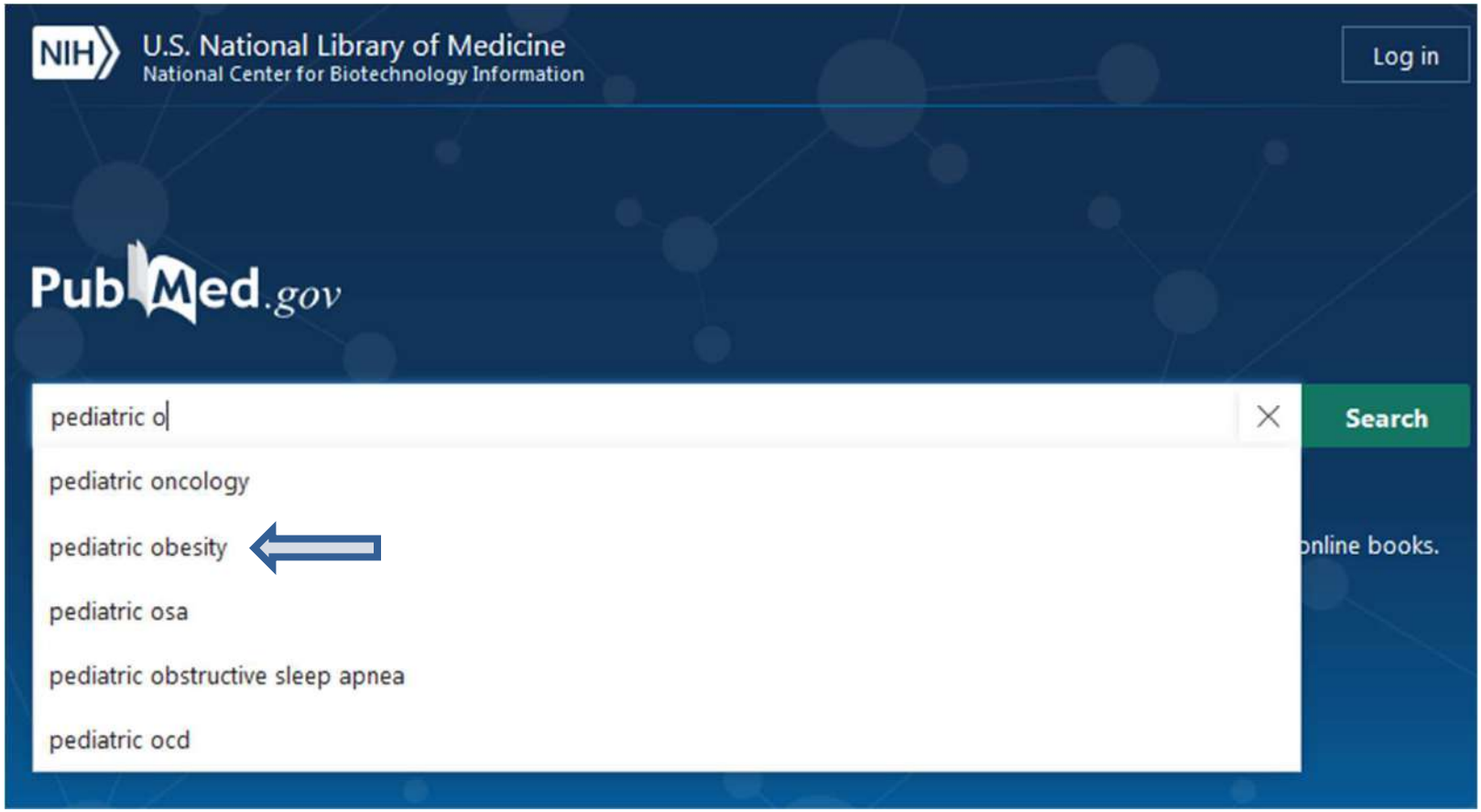

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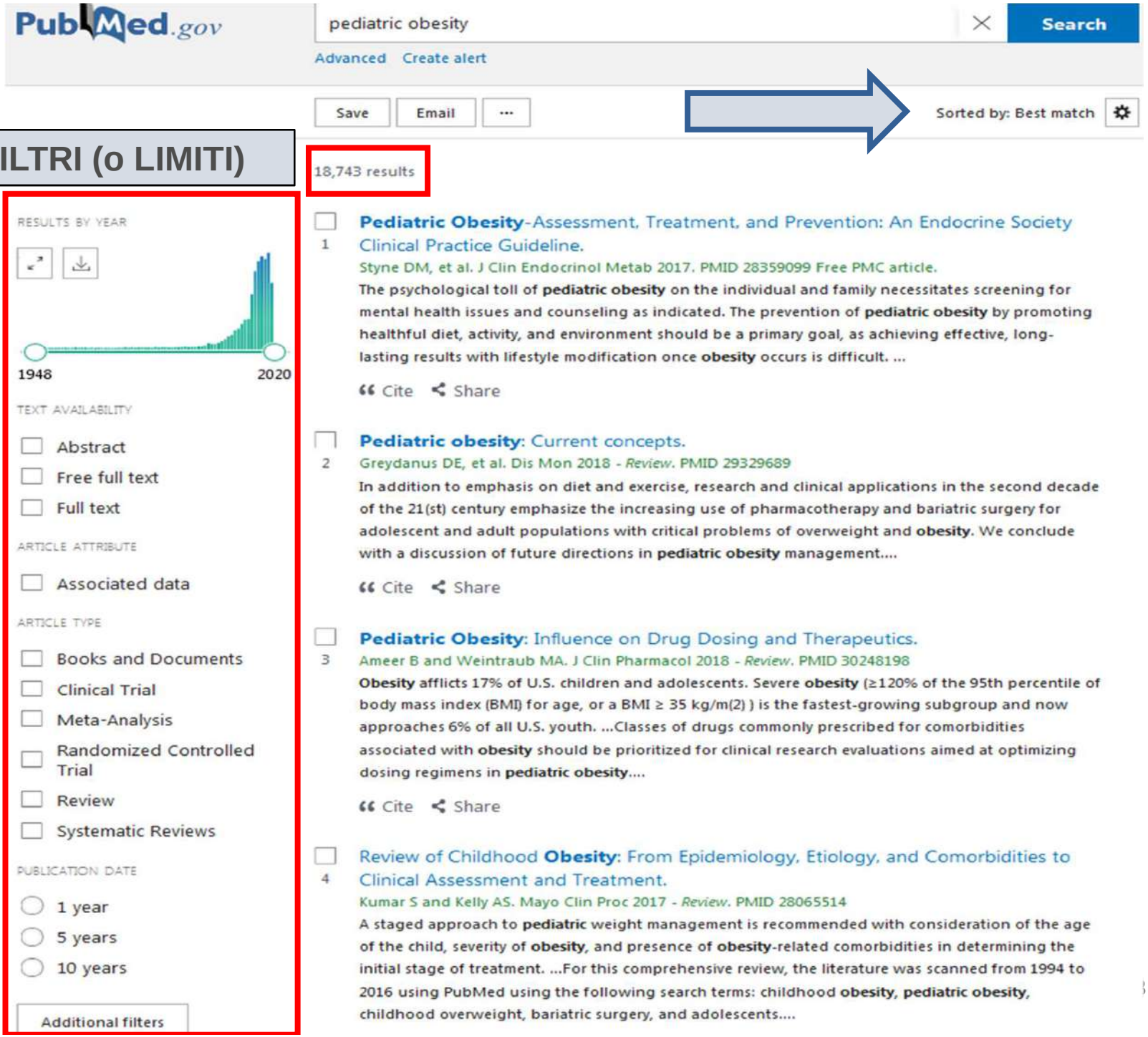
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The psychological toll of pediatric obesity on the individual and family necessitates screening for mental health issues and counseling as indicated. The prevention of pediatric obesity by promoting healthful diet, activity, and environment should be a primary goal, as achieving effective, long-lasting results with lifestyle modification once obesity occurs is difficult. ...
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2 Pediatric obesity: Current concepts.
Greydanus DE, et al. Dis Mon 2018 - Review. PMID 29329689
In addition to emphasis on diet and exercise, research and clinical applications in the second decade of the 21(st) century emphasize the increasing use of pharmacotherapy and bariatric surgery for adolescent and adult populations with critical problems of overweight and obesity. We conclude with a discussion of future directions in pediatric obesity management....
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3 Pediatric Obesity: Influence on Drug Dosing and Therapeutics.
Ameer B and Weintraub MA. J Clin Pharmacol 2018 - Review. PMID 30248198
Obesity afflicts 17% of U.S. children and adolescents. Severe obesity (≥120% of the 95th percentile of body mass index (BMI) for age, or a BMI ≥ 35 kg/m(2)) is the fastest-growing subgroup and now approaches 6% of all U.S. youth. ...Classes of drugs commonly prescribed for comorbidities associated with obesity should be prioritized for clinical research evaluations aimed at optimizing dosing regimens in pediatric obesity....
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4 Review of Childhood Obesity: From Epidemiology, Etiology, and Comorbidities to Clinical Assessment and Treatment.
Kumar S and Kelly AS. Mayo Clin Proc 2017 - Review. PMID 28065514
A staged approach to pediatric weight management is recommended with consideration of the age of the child, severity of obesity, and presence of obesity-related comorbidities in determining the initial stage of treatment. ...For this comprehensive review, the literature was scanned from 1994 to 2016 using PubMed using the following search terms: childhood obesity, pediatric obesity, childhood overweight, bariatric surgery, and adolescents....

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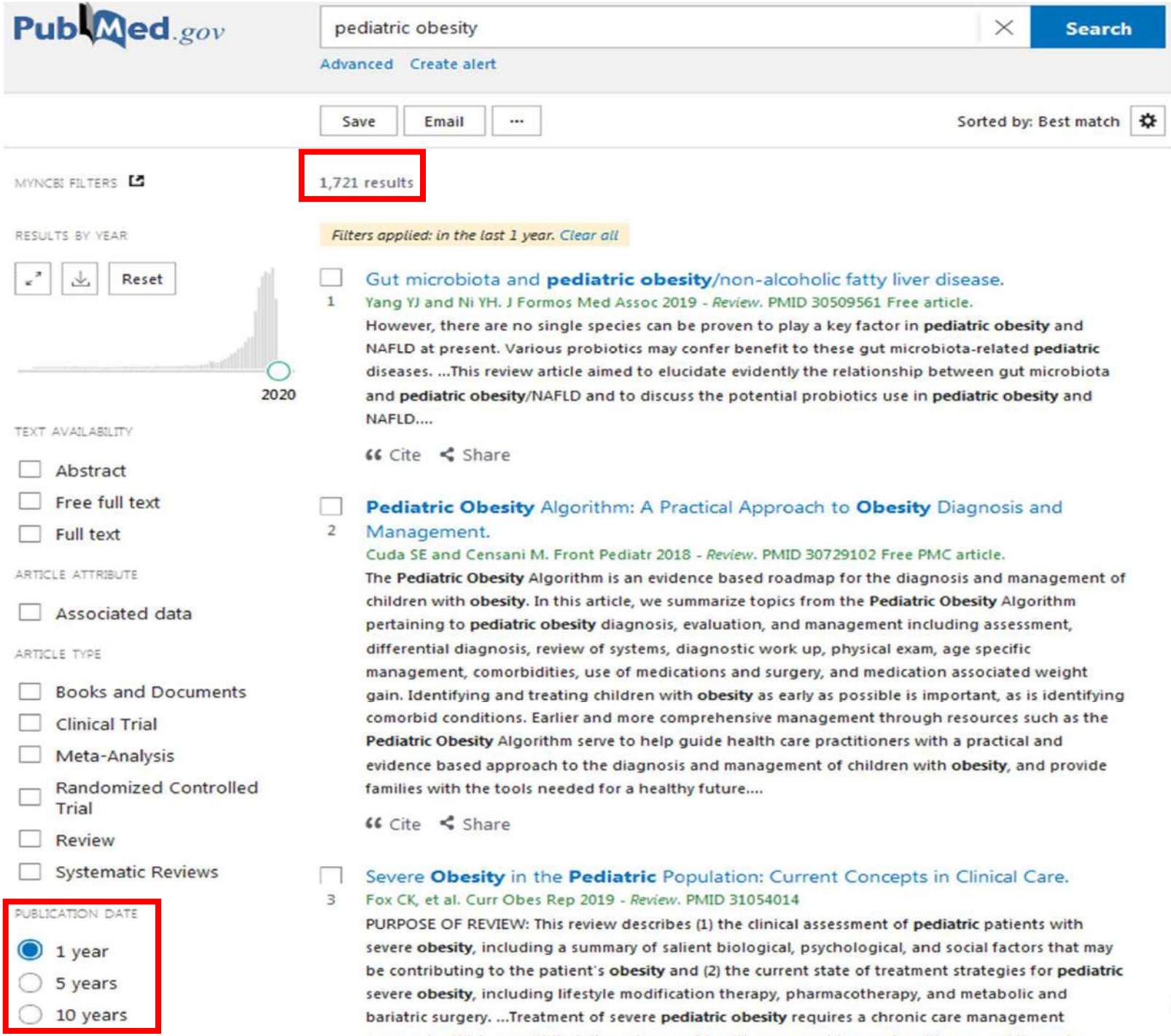
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1 Gut microbiota and pediatric obesity/non-alcoholic fatty liver disease.
Yang YJ and Ni YH. J Formos Med Assoc 2019 - Review. PMID 30509561 Free article.
However, there are no single species can be proven to play a key factor in pediatric obesity and NAFLD at present. Various probiotics may confer benefit to these gut microbiota-related pediatric diseases. ...This review article aimed to elucidate evidently the relationship between gut microbiota and pediatric obesity/NAFLD and to discuss the potential probiotics use in pediatric obesity and NAFLD....
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2 Pediatric Obesity Algorithm: A Practical Approach to Obesity Diagnosis and Management.
Cuda SE and Censani M. Front Pediatr 2018 - Review. PMID 30729102 Free PMC article.
The Pediatric Obesity Algorithm is an evidence based roadmap for the diagnosis and management of children with obesity. In this article, we summarize topics from the Pediatric Obesity Algorithm pertaining to pediatric obesity diagnosis, evaluation, and management including assessment, differential diagnosis, review of systems, diagnostic work up, physical exam, age specific management, comorbidities, use of medications and surgery, and medication associated weight gain. Identifying and treating children with obesity as early as possible is important, as is identifying comorbid conditions. Earlier and more comprehensive management through resources such as the Pediatric Obesity Algorithm serve to help guide health care practitioners with a practical and evidence based approach to the diagnosis and management of children with obesity, and provide families with the tools needed for a healthy future....
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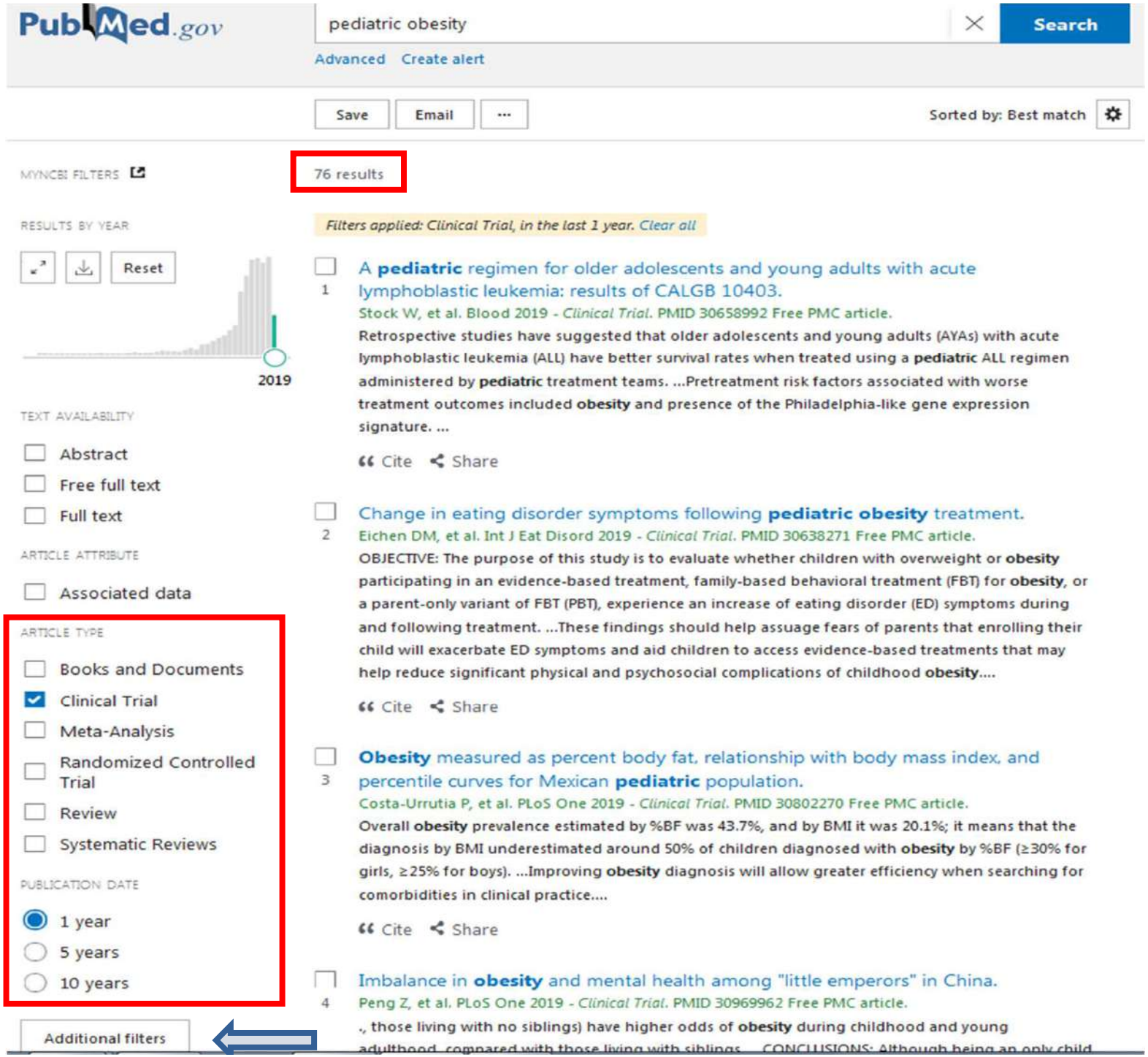
3 Severe Obesity in the Pediatric Population: Current Concepts in Clinical Care.
Fox CK, et al. Curr Obes Rep 2019 - Review. PMID 31054014
PURPOSE OF REVIEW: This review describes (1) the clinical assessment of pediatric patients with severe obesity, including a summary of salient biological, psychological, and social factors that may be contributing to the patient's obesity and (2) the current state of treatment strategies for pediatric severe obesity, including lifestyle modification therapy, pharmacotherapy, and metabolic and bariatric surgery. ...Treatment of severe pediatric obesity requires a chronic care management approach utilizing multidisciplinary teams of health care providers and multi-pronged therapies....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OBJECTIVE: The purpose of this study is to evaluate whether children with overweight or obesity participating in an evidence-based treatment, family-based behavioral treatment (FBT) for obesity, or a parent-only variant of FBT (PBT), experience an increase of eating disorder (ED) symptoms during and following treatment. ...These findings should help assuage fears of parents that enrolling their child will exacerbate ED symptoms and aid children to access evidence-based treatments that may help reduce significant physical and psychosocial complications of childhood obesity....
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Costa-Urrutia P, et al. PLoS One 2019 - Clinical Trial. PMID 30802270 Free PMC article.
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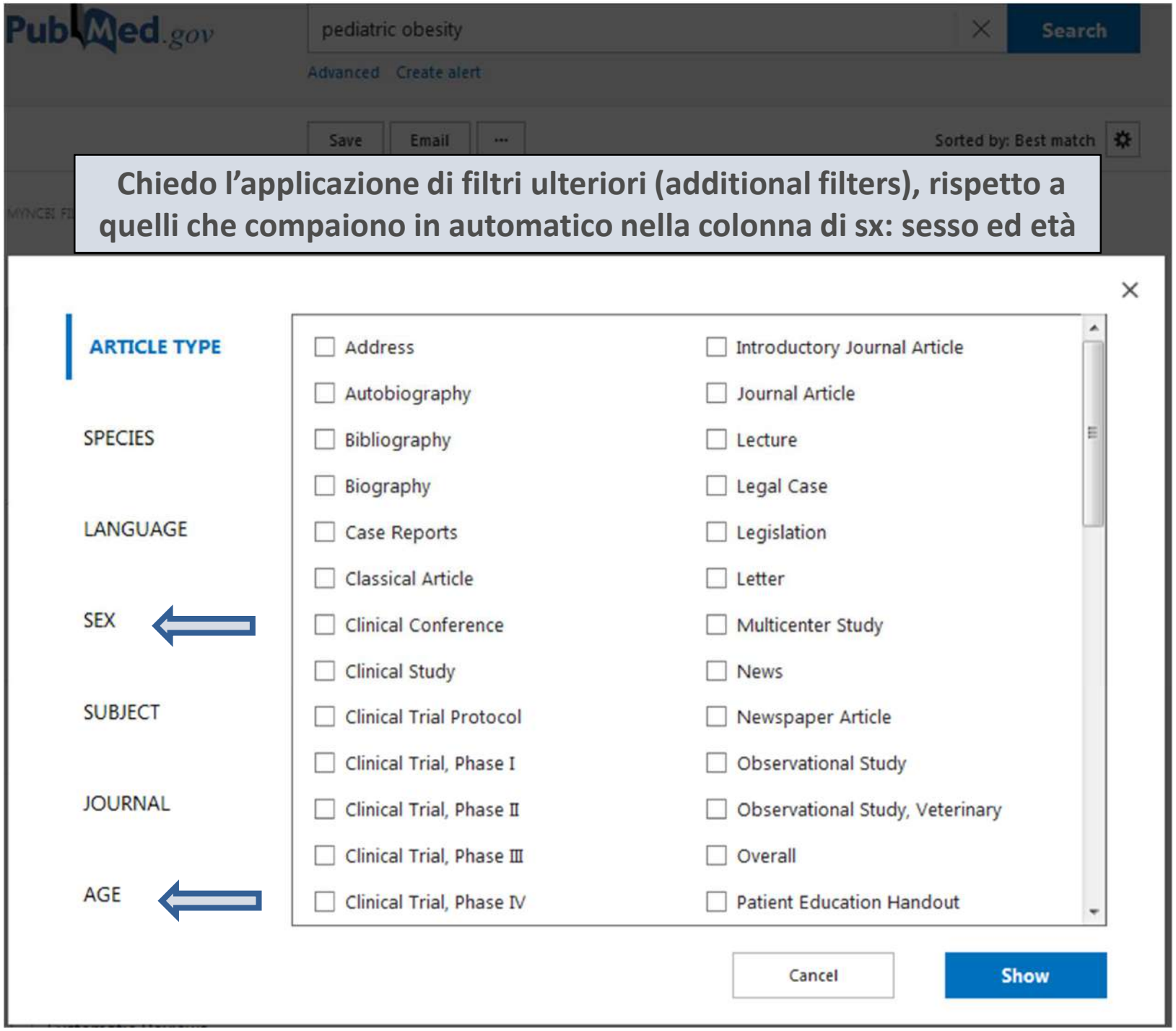
4 Imbalance in obesity and mental health among "little emperors" in China.
Peng Z, et al. PLoS One 2019 - Clinical Trial. PMID 30969962 Free PMC article.
., those living with no siblings) have higher odds of obesity during childhood and young adulthood, compared with those living with siblings. CONCLUSIONS: Although being an only child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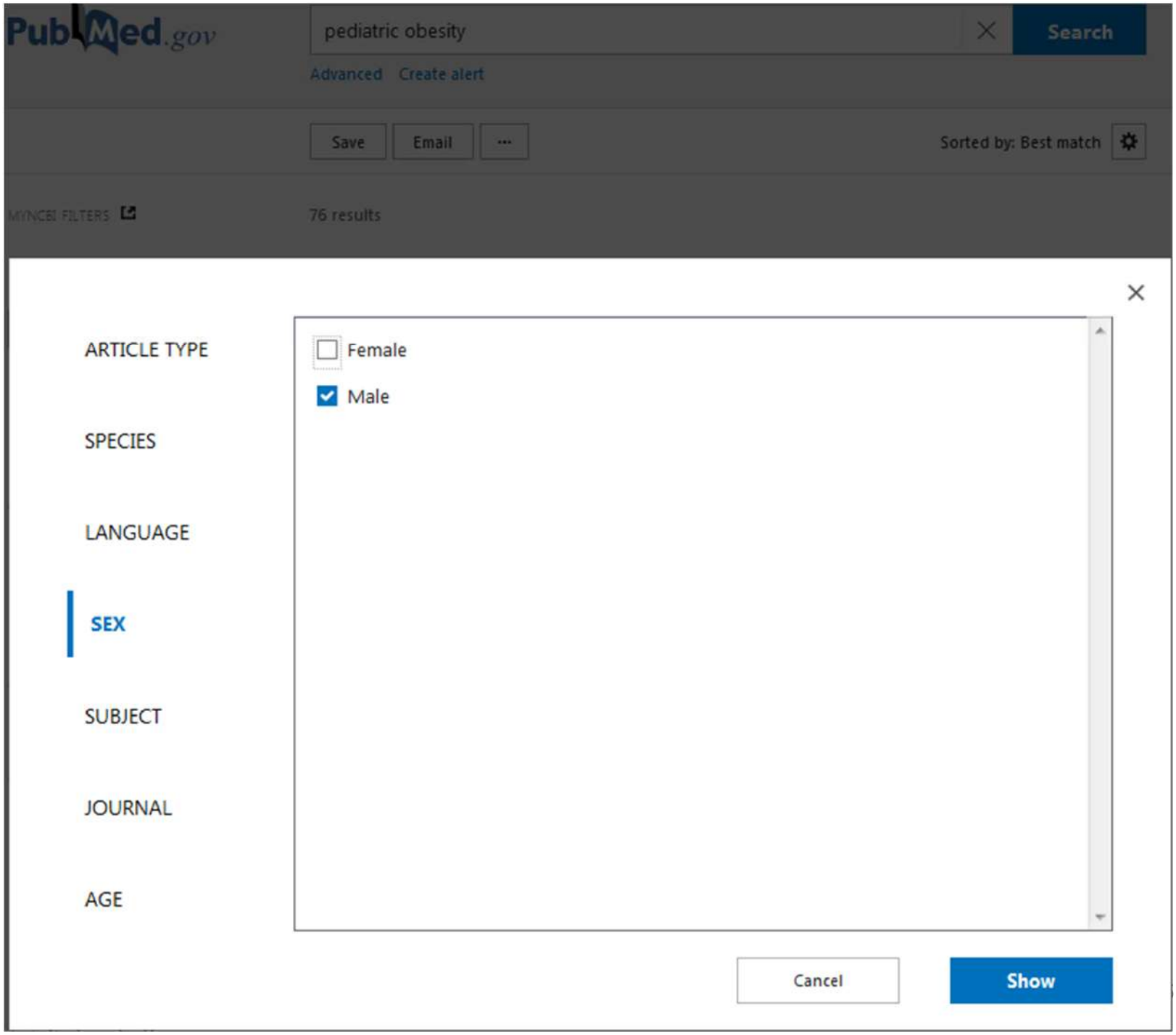
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Overall **obesity** prevalence estimated by %BF was 43.7%, and by BMI it was 20.1%; it means that the diagnosis by BMI underestimated around 50% of children diagnosed with **obesity** by %BF (≥30% for girls, ≥25% for boys). ...Improving **obesity** diagnosis will allow greater efficiency when searching for comorbidities in clinical practice....

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., those living with no siblings) have higher odds of **obesity** during childhood and young adulthood, compared with those living with siblings. ...CONCLUSIONS: Although being an only child was significantly associated with overweight and **obesity** among adolescents in China, participants with history of overweight/**obesity** are less likely to experience symptoms of depression associated with being an only child....

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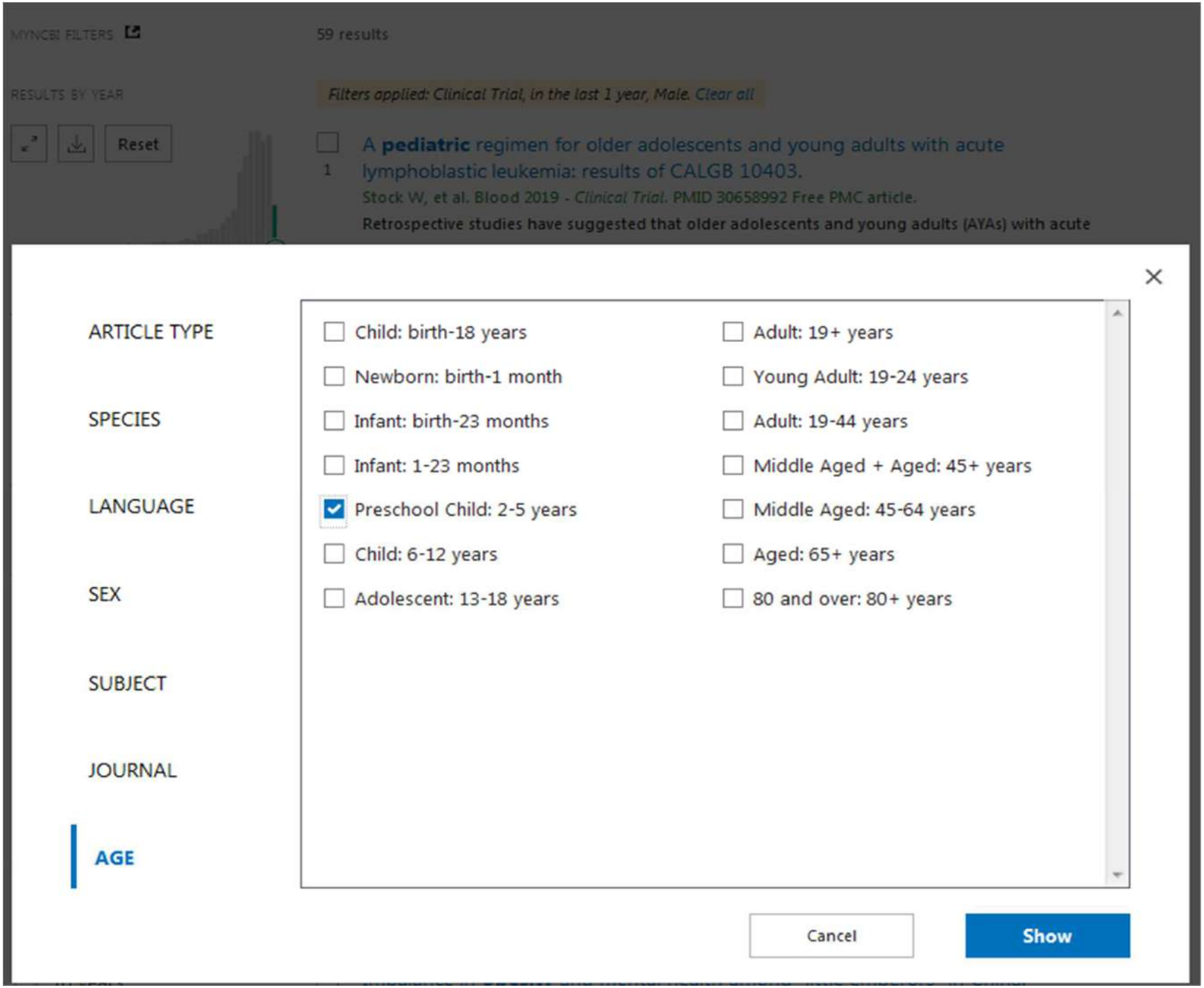
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1 **Obesity** measured as percent body fat, relationship with body mass index, and percentile curves for Mexican **pediatric** population.
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2 The Healthy Homes/Healthy Kids 5-10 **Obesity** Prevention Trial: 12 and 24-month outcomes.
Sherwood NE, et al. Pediatr Obes 2019 - *Clinical Trial*. PMID 30873752
BACKGROUND: **Pediatric** primary care is an important setting for addressing **obesity** prevention. OBJECTIVE: The Healthy Homes/Healthy Kids 5-10 randomized controlled trial evaluated the efficacy of an **obesity** prevention intervention integrating **pediatric** primary care provider counseling and parent-targeted phone coaching. METHODS: Children aged 5 to 10 years with a BMI between the 70th and 95th percentile and their parents were recruited from **pediatric** primary care clinics. ...

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3 Coaching and/or education intervention for parents with overweight/**obesity** and their children: study protocol of a single-centre randomized controlled trial.
Karmali S, et al. BMC Public Health 2019 - *Clinical Trial*. PMID 30922282 Free PMC article.
Overweight and **obesity** are risk factors for many chronic diseases in both adults and children and can result in lower quality and quantity of life. ...Thus, parent/child interventions are important for reducing **obesity** and promoting long-term healthy weights among members of the family unit. ...

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4 A randomized controlled trial for overweight and **obesity** in preschoolers: the More and Less Europe study - an intervention within the STOP project.
Ek A, et al. BMC Public Health 2019 - *Clinical Trial*. PMID 31307412 Free PMC article.
BACKGROUND: Childhood overweight and **obesity** is a serious public health issue with an increase being observed in preschool-aged children. ...METHODS/DESIGN: A two-arm, parallel design randomized controlled trial in 300 2-to 6-year-old children with overweight and **obesity** from Romania, Spain and Sweden (n = 100 from each). ...

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5 A Parent Treatment Program for Preschoolers With **Obesity**: A Randomized Controlled Trial.

Abstract

In Mexico, the increase in childhood obesity is alarming. Thus, improving the precision of its diagnosis is expected to impact on disease prevention. We estimated obesity prevalence by bioimpedance-based percent body fat (%BF) and body mass index (BMI) in 1061 girls and 1121 boys, from 3 to 17 years old. Multiple regressions and area under receiver operating curves (AUC) were used to determine the predictive value of BMI on %BF and percentile curves were constructed. Overall obesity prevalence estimated by %BF was 43.7%, and by BMI it was 20.1%; it means that the diagnosis by BMI underestimated around 50% of children diagnosed with obesity by %BF (≥30% for girls, ≥25% for boys). The fat mass excess is further underestimated in boys than in girls when using the standard BMI classification. The relationship between %BF and BMI was strong in school children and adolescents (all cases R2>0.70), but not in preschool children (girls R2 = 0.57, boys R2 = 0.23). AUCs showed greater discriminative power of BMI to detect %BF obesity in school children and adolescents (all cases AUC≥0.90) than in preschool children (girls AUC = 0.86; boys AUC = 0.70). Growth percentile charts showed that girls aged 9-17 years and boys aged 8-17 years presented fat excess from the 50th percentile and above. We suggested to change the BMI cut-off for them, considering values at the 75th percentile as overweight, and values at the 85th percentile as obesity, as previously recommended for Mexican children. Improving obesity diagnosis will allow greater efficiency when searching for comorbidities in clinical practice.

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Obesity measured as percent body fat, relationship with body mass index, and percentile curves for Mexican pediatric population

Paula Costa-Urrutia, Alejandra Vizuet-Gámez, Miryam Ramirez-Alcántara, Miguel Ángel Guillen-González, Oscar Medina-Contreras, Mariana Valdes-Moreno, Claudette Musalem-Younes, Jaqueline Solares-Tlapechco, Julio Gra… Valentina Franco-Trecu, M. Eunice Rodriguez-Arellano

Published: February 25, 2019 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0212792

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PLOS ONE

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Paula Costa-Urrutia[1], Alejandra Vizuet-Gámez[2], Miryam Ramirez-Alcántara[3], Miguel Ángel Guillen-González[1], Oscar Medina-Contreras[1,4], Mariana Valdes-Moreno[1], Claudette Musalem-Younes[1], Jaqueline Solares-Tlapechco[1], Julio Granados[5], Valentina Franco-Trecu[6], M. Eunice Rodriguez-Arellano[1]*

1 Laboratorio de Medicina Genómica del Hospital Regional Lic, Adolfo López Mateos, ISSSTE, Mexico City, Mexico, **2** Coordinación de Pediatría Hospital Regional Lic, Adolfo López Mateos, ISSSTE, Mexico City, Mexico, **3** Laboratorio de Investigación Clínica Hospital Regional Lic, Adolfo López Mateos, ISSSTE, Mexico City, Mexico, **4** Laboratorio de Inmunología y Proteómica, Hospital Infantil de México Federico Gómez, Mexico City, Mexico, **5** División de Inmunogenética, Departamento de Trasplantes, Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Médicas y Nutrición Salvador Zubirán, Mexico City, Mexico, **6** Departamento de Ecología y Evolución, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de la República, Montevideo, Uruguay

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Received: October 26, 2018

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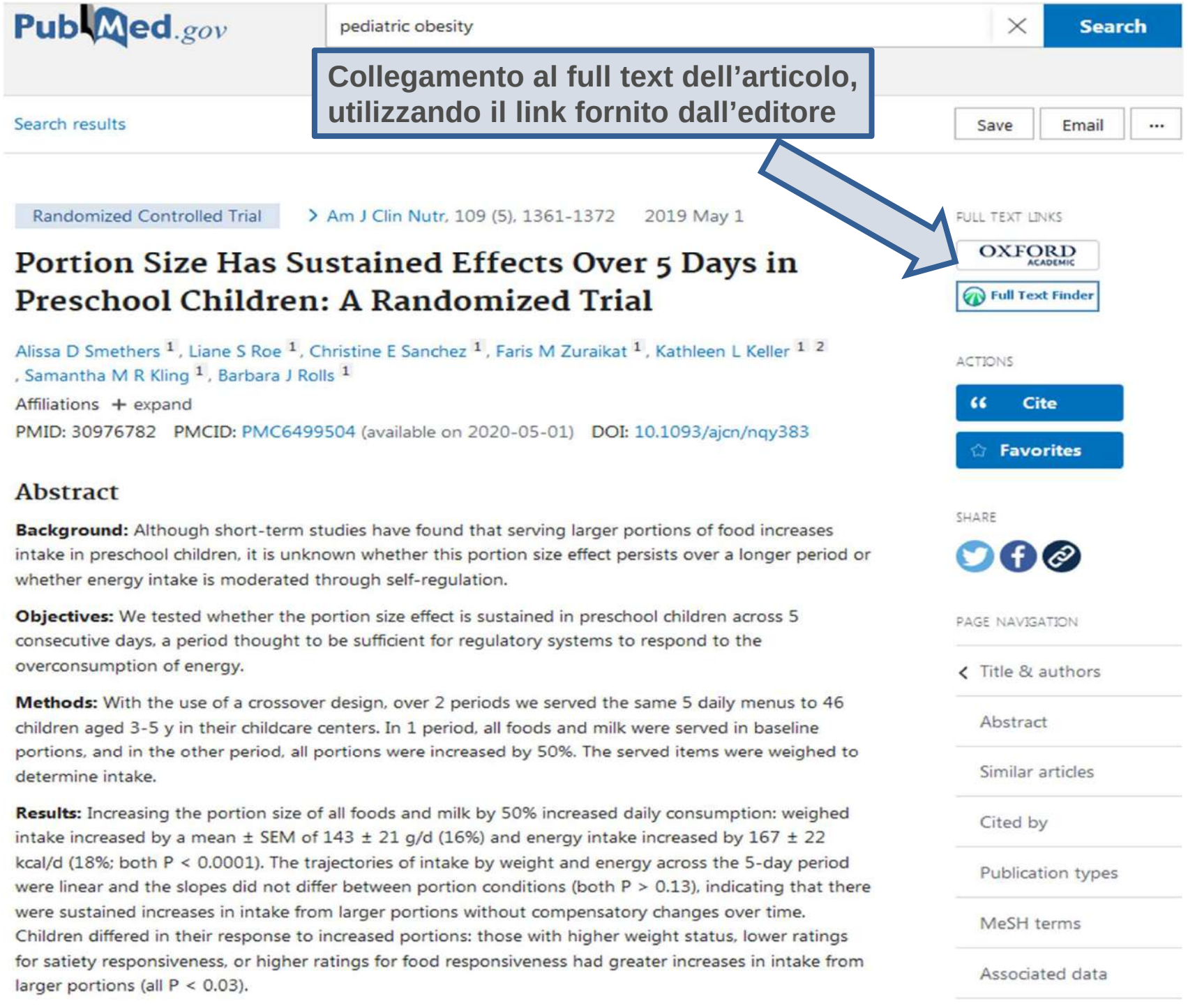
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Am J Clin Nutr, 109 (5), 1361-1372 2019 May 1
Portion Size Has Sustained Effects Over 5 Days in Preschool Children: A Randomized Trial
Alissa D Smethers [1], Liane S Roe [1], Christine E Sanchez [1], Faris M Zuraikat [1], Kathleen L Keller [1 2], Samantha M R Kling [1], Barbara J Rolls [1]
Affiliations + expand
PMID: 30976782 PMCID: PMC6499504 (available on 2020-05-01) DOI: 10.1093/ajcn/nqy383
Abstract
Background: Although short-term studies have found that serving larger portions of food increases intake in preschool children, it is unknown whether this portion size effect persists over a longer period or whether energy intake is moderated through self-regulation.
Objectives: We tested whether the portion size effect is sustained in preschool children across 5 consecutive days, a period thought to be sufficient for regulatory systems to respond to the overconsumption of energy.
Methods: With the use of a crossover design, over 2 periods we served the same 5 daily menus to 46 children aged 3-5 y in their childcare centers. In 1 period, all foods and milk were served in baseline portions, and in the other period, all portions were increased by 50%. The served items were weighed to determine intake.
Results: Increasing the portion size of all foods and milk by 50% increased daily consumption: weighed intake increased by a mean ± SEM of 143 ± 21 g/d (16%) and energy intake increased by 167 ± 22 kcal/d (18%; both P < 0.0001). The trajectories of intake by weight and energy across the 5-day period were linear and the slopes did not differ between portion conditions (both P > 0.13), indicating that there were sustained increases in intake from larger portions without compensatory changes over time. Children differed in their response to increased portions: those with higher weight status, lower ratings for satiety responsiveness, or higher ratings for food responsiveness had greater increases in intake from larger portions (all P < 0.03).
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Portion size has sustained effects over 5 days in preschool children: a randomized trial

Alissa D Smethers, Liane S Roe, Christine E Sanchez, Faris M Zuraikat, Kathleen L Keller, Samantha M R Kling, Barbara J Rolls ✉

The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, Volume 109, Issue 5, May 2019, Pages 1361–1372, https://doi.org/10.1093/ajcn/nqy383
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ABSTRACT

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Conclusions

This demonstration that preschool children failed to adjust their intake during prolonged exposure to larger portions challenges the suggestion that their self-regulatory behavior is sufficient to counter perturbations in energy intake. Furthermore, overconsumption from large portions may play a role in the development of overweight and obesity, as the magnitude of the effect was greater in children of higher weight status. This trial was registered at www.clinicaltrials.gov as NCT02963987.

Keywords: portion size, eating behavior, preschool children, energy intake, obesity

Topic: obesity, calories, child, child day care centers, preschool child, energy intake, feeding behaviors, food, milk, satiation

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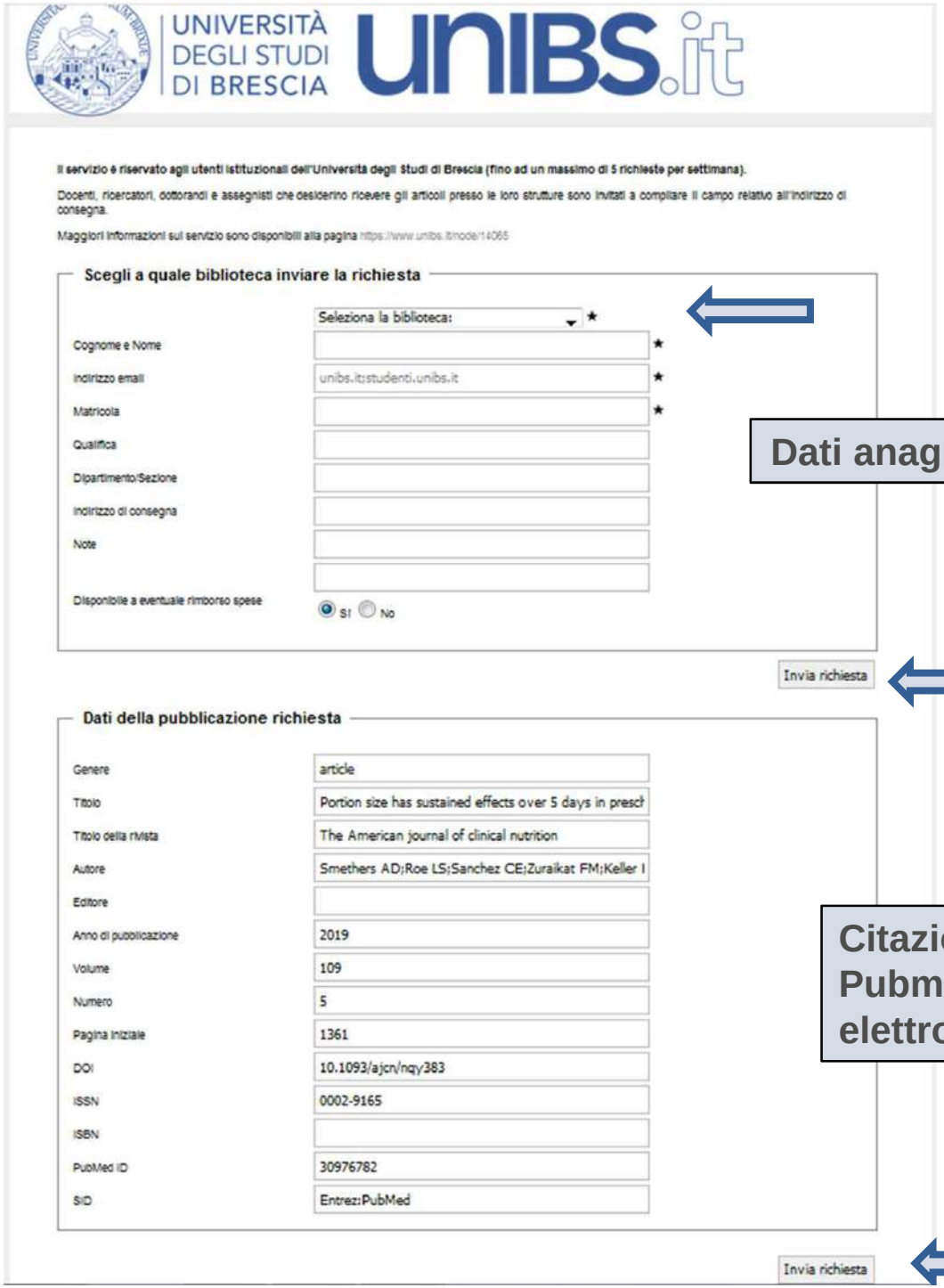

Dati anagrafici dell'utente

Citazione importata da Pubmed nel modulo elettronico di richiesta

PubMed: la ricerca con MESH (1)

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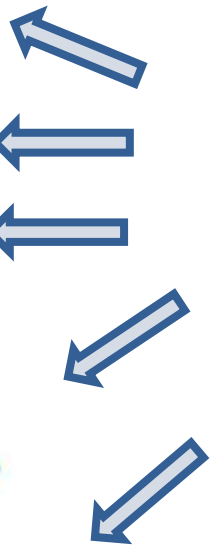
The MeSH Tree Structure

MeSH vocabulary is organized by 16 main branches:

1. Anatomy
2. Organisms
3. Diseases
4. Chemicals and Drugs
5. Analytical, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Techniques and Equipment
6. Psychiatry and Psychology
7. Phenomena and Processes
8. Disciplines and Occupations
9. Anthropology, Education, Sociology and Social Phenomena
10. Technology, Industry, Agriculture
11. Humanities
12. Information Science
13. Named Groups
14. Health Care
15. Publication Characteristics
16. Geographicals

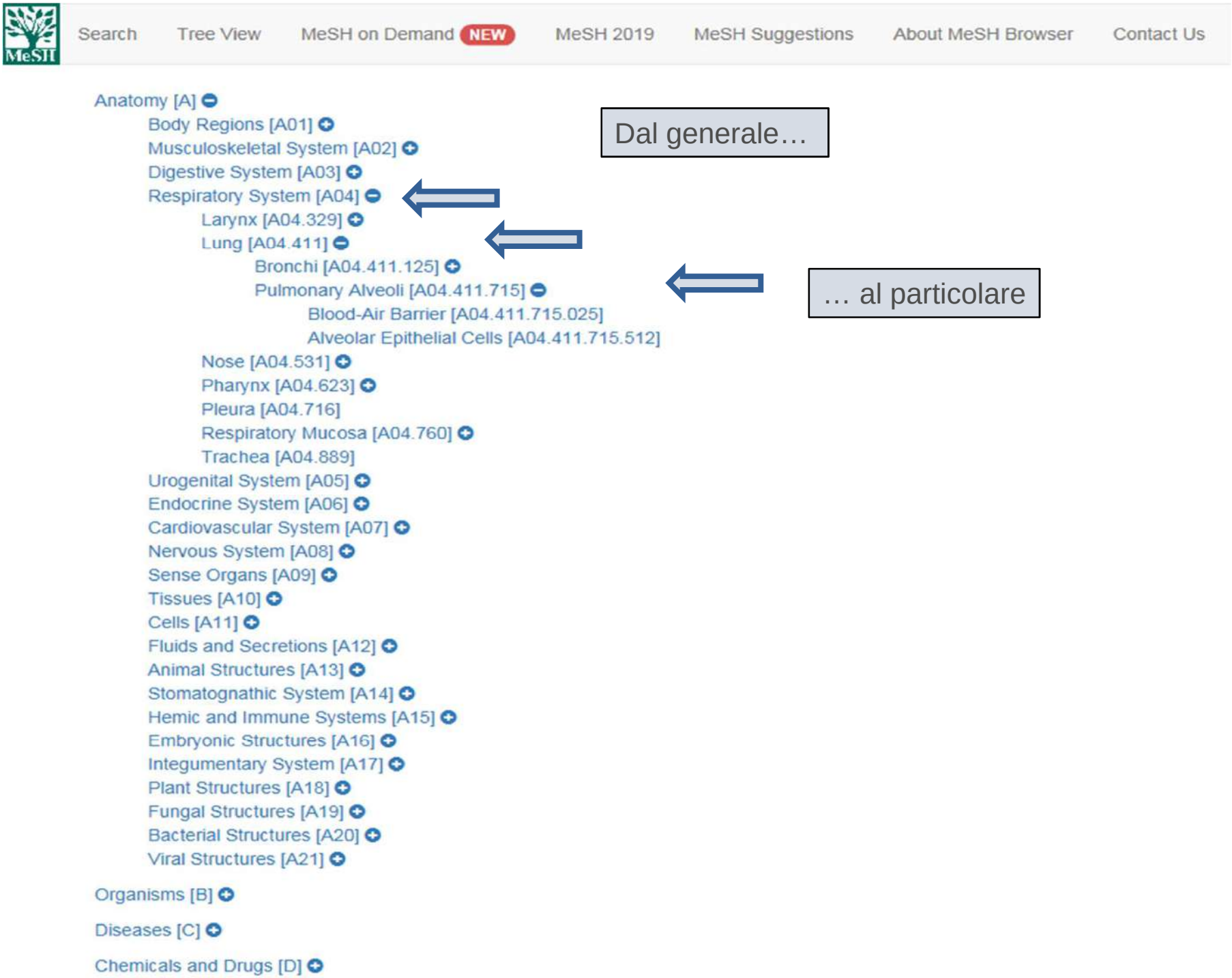
Search | Tree View | MeSH on Demand NEW | MeSH 2019 | MeSH Suggestions | About MeSH Browser | Contact Us

- Anatomy [A]
  - Body Regions [A01]
  - Musculoskeletal System [A02]
  - Digestive System [A03]
  - Respiratory System [A04]
  - Urogenital System [A05]
  - Endocrine System [A06]
  - Cardiovascular System [A07]
  - Nervous System [A08]
  - Sense Organs [A09]
  - Tissues [A10]
  - Cells [A11]
  - Fluids and Secretions [A12]
  - Animal Structures [A13]
  - Stomatognathic System [A14]
  - Hemic and Immune Systems [A15]
  - Embryonic Structures [A16]
  - Integumentary System [A17]
  - Plant Structures [A18]
  - Fungal Structures [A19]
  - Bacterial Structures [A20]
  - Viral Structures [A21]
- 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]



Suddivisioni ulteriori a rappresentare concetti via via più specifici

https://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh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MeSH 2019
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Anatomy [A]
Body Regions [A01]
Musculoskeletal System [A02]
Digestive System [A03]
Respiratory System [A04]
Larynx [A04.329]
Lung [A04.411]
Bronchi [A04.411.125]
Pulmonary Alveoli [A04.411.715]
Blood-Air Barrier [A04.411.715.025]
Alveolar Epithelial Cells [A04.411.715.512]
Nose [A04.531]
Pharynx [A04.623]
Pleura [A04.716]
Respiratory Mucosa [A04.760]
Trachea [A04.889]
Urogenital System [A05]
Endocrine System [A06]
Cardiovascular System [A07]
Nervous System [A08]
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Hemic and Immune Systems [A15]
Embryonic Structures [A16]
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Plant Structures [A18]
Fungal Structures [A19]
Bacterial Structures [A20]
Viral Structures [A21]
Organisms [B]
Diseases [C]
Chemicals and Drugs [D]
Dal generale…
… al particolare

PubMed: la ricerca con MESH (2)

- Una ricerca più puntuale è quella che viene effettuata utilizzando il **thesaurus MESH** (**Medical Subject Headings**).

- **Il thesaurus è lo strumento con cui le banche dati affrontano la variabilità del linguaggio di interrogazione.**

- Si tratta di un dizionario di voci controllate, inserite e aggiornate costantemente da esperti. Queste voci vengono attribuite ai documenti attuando quel processo che va sotto il nome di **indicizzazione** e che ha lo scopo di descrivere il **contenuto informativo** dei documenti stessi.

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PubMed: la ricerca con MESH (3)

- **INDICIZZAZIONE** nell'ambito della catalogazione: l'analisi concettuale di un documento e la successiva enunciazione dei soggetti che lo compongono

- **INDICIZZAZIONE** nell'ambito dei motori di ricerca e delle banche dati: l'analisi e l'organizzazione di informazioni, per permettere agli utenti di trovare facilmente i contenuti desiderati (non solo soggetti)

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PubMed : la ricerca con MESH (4)

- Il thesaurus MESH è composto da **descrittori** (main headings), **sottodescrittori** (subheadings) e **voci supplementari (**supplementary concept records).

- Risulta molto prezioso nei casi di: **omonimie** (aids); **sinonimie** (cancer / neoplasm); **varianti linguistiche** (tumor / tumour); **singolari e plurali.**

- Il dizionario controllato rappresenta il **punto d'incontro tra l'indicizzatore** (esperto della materia) **e l'utente** (più o meno esperto) che interroga la banca dati.

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PubMed : la ricerca con MESH (5)

- Il thesaurus MESH ha una **struttura gerarchica ad albero**, e questo consente di effettuare ricerche a vari livelli di **specificità**.

- Le voci al suo interno sono collegate tra loro da **relazioni di tipo semantico** che possono essere di **equivalenza, gerarchiche, di affinità**.

- Questa struttura ad albero ci guida verso possibili voci non considerate in fase iniziale della ricerca.

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PubMed: la ricerca con MESH (6)

- La ricerca con MESH ha un grosso **svantaggio**: non viene effettuata sui record relativi a pubblicazioni recentissime (PreMedline e Publisher supplied), che **non sono ancora state indicizzate**.

- Di conseguenza, se sono alla ricerca di documenti recentissimi, dovrò **assolutamente** ricordarmi di questo limite ed effettuare una ricerca per **parole libere** che suppongo compaiano nel **titolo dell'articolo o nell'abstract.**

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MeSH MeSH Search

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Face

The anterior portion of the head that includes the skin, muscles, and structures of the forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, and jaw.

PubMed search builder options

Subheadings:

- abnormalities
- adverse effects
- analysis
- anatomy and histology
- blood supply
- chemistry
- classification
- cytology
- diagnosis
- drug effects
- embryology
- enzymology
- epidemiology
- ethnology
- etiology
- growth and development
- immunology
- injuries
- innervation
- instrumentation
- isolation and purification
- metabolism
- microbiology
- nursing
- parasitology
- pathogenicity
- pathology
- pharmacokinetics
- pharmacology
- physiology
- physiopathology
- poisoning
- psychology
- radiation effects
- radiography
- radionuclide imaging
- secretion
- statistics and numerical data
- surgery
- therapeutic use
- therapy
- transplantation
- ultrasonography
- ultrastructure
- virology

Restrict to MeSH Major Topic.

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

Tree Number(s): A01.456.505

Entry Terms:

- Faces

All MeSH Categories

Anatomy Category

Body Regions

Head

Face

Cheek

Chin

Eye

Eyebrows

Eyelids +

dal generale (broader terms)

allo specifico (narrower terms)

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Face MeSH

face (30) MeSH

Chin MeSH

chin (5) MeSH

Neuropeptides and skin aging. PubMed

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MeSH

MeSH | obesity | Search

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Summary 20 per page Send to:

Search results

Items: 1 to 20 of 32

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

1. **Obesity**
   A status with BODY WEIGHT that is grossly above the acceptable or desirable weight, usually due to accumulation of excess FATS in the body. The standards may vary with age, sex, genetic or cultural background. In the BODY MASS INDEX, a BMI greater than 30.0 kg/m2 is considered obese, and a BMI greater than 40.0 kg/m2 is considered morbidly obese (MORBID **OBESITY**).

2. Pediatric **Obesity**
   BODY MASS INDEX in children (ages 2-12) and in adolescents (ages 13-18) that is grossly above the recommended cut-off for a specific age and sex. For infants less than 2 years of age, **obesity** is determined based on standard weight-for-length percentile measures.
   Year introduced: 2014

3. **Obesity**, Abdominal
   A condition of having excess fat in the abdomen. Abdominal **obesity** is typically defined as waist circumferences of 40 inches or more in men and 35 inches or more in women. Abdominal **obesity** raises the risk of developing disorders, such as diabetes, hypertension and METABOLIC SYNDROME.
   Year introduced: 2010

4. Anti-**Obesity** Agents
   Agents that increase energy expenditure and weight loss by neural and chemical regulation. Beta-adrenergic agents and serotoninergic drugs have been experimentally used in patients with non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) to treat **obesity**.
   Year introduced: 1997

5. **Obesity** Hypoventilation Syndrome
   HYPOVENTILATION syndrome in very obese persons with excessive ADIPOSE TISSUE around the ABDOMEN and DIAPHRAGM. It is characterized by diminished to absent ventilatory chemoresponsiveness; chronic HYPOXIA; HYPERCAPNIA; POLYCYTHEMIA; and long periods of sleep during day and night (HYPERSOMNOLENCE). It is a condition often related to OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA but can occur separately.
   Year introduced: 2006 (1970)

6. **Obesity**, Morbid
   The condition of weighing two, three, or more times the ideal weight, so called because it is associated with many serious and life-threatening disorders. In the BODY MASS INDEX, morbid **obesity** is defined as having a BMI greater than 40.0 kg/m2.
   Year introduced: 1987

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```
"obesity"[MeSH Terms] OR
obesity[Text Word]
```

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- Pediatric Obesity — MeSH
- obesity (32) — MeSH
- Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive — MeSH
- copd (2) — MeSH

MeSH MeSH Search

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Pediatric Obesity

BODY MASS INDEX in children (ages 2-12) and in adolescents (ages 13-18) that is grossly above the recommended cut-off for a specific age and sex. For infants less than 2 years of age, obesity is determined based on standard weight-for-length percentile measures.

Year introduced: 2014

PubMed search builder options

Subheadings:

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

Restrict to MeSH Major Topic.

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

Tree Number(s): C18.654.726.500.720, C23.888.144.699.500.750, E01.370.600.115.100.160.120.699.500.750, G07.100.100.160.120.699.500.750

MeSH Unique ID: D063766

Entry Terms:

- Obesity, Pediatric
- Childhood Obesity
- Obesity, Childhood
- Childhood Onset Obesity
- Obesity, Childhood Onset
- Child Obesity
- Obesity, Child
- Childhood Overweight

s://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh

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Pediatric Obesity MeSH

obesity (32) MeSH

Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive MeSH

copd (2) MeSH

Emphysema MeSH

See more...

Previous Indexing:

- Obesity (1963-2013)

All MeSH Categories
Diseases Category
Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases
Nutrition Disorders
Overnutrition
Obesity
Pediatric Obesity

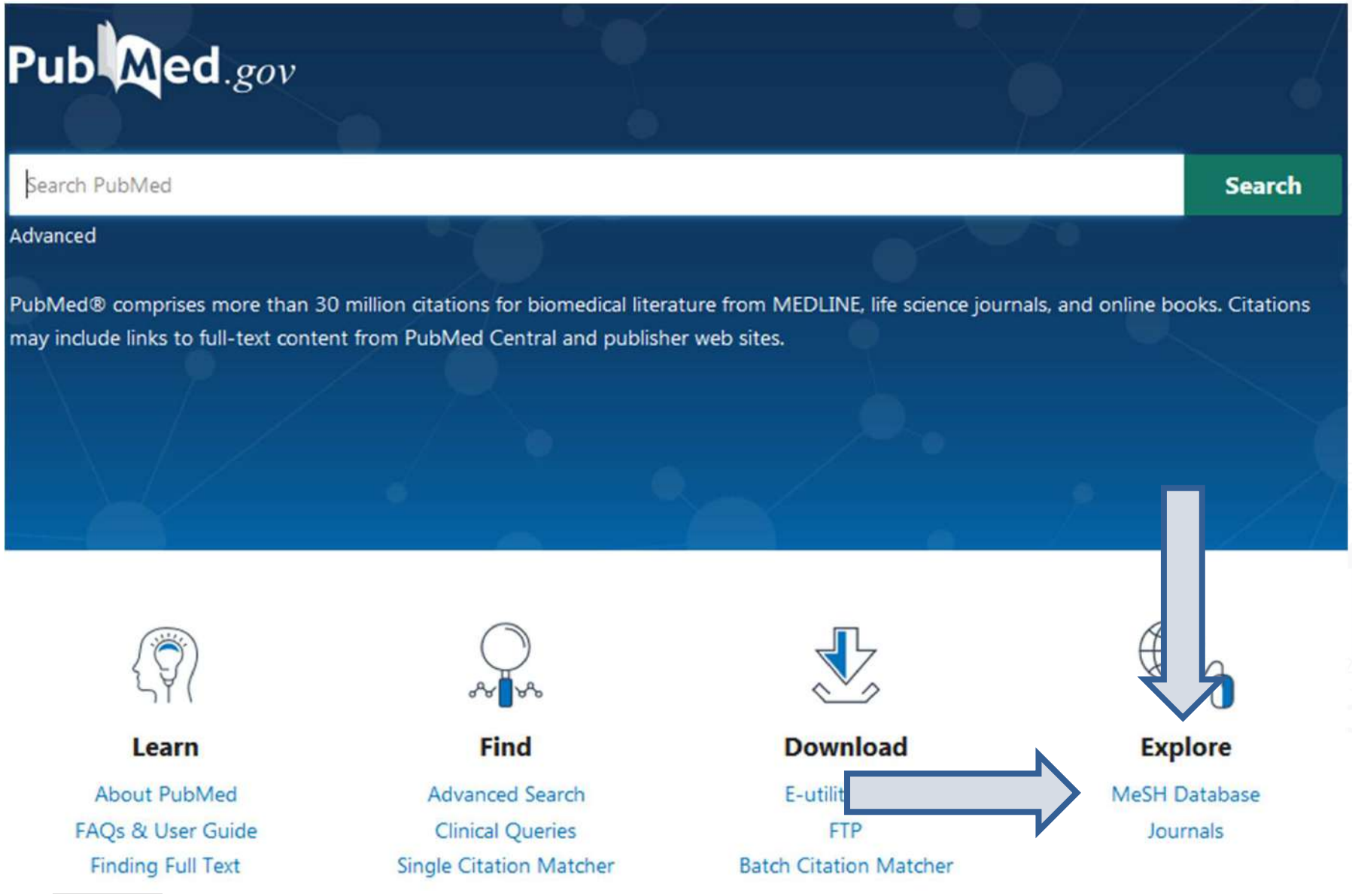
All MeSH Categories
Diseases Category
Pathological Conditions, Signs and Symptoms
Signs and Symptoms
Body Weight
Overweight
Obesity
Pediatric Obesity

All MeSH Categories
Analytical, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Techniques and Equipment Category
Diagnosis
Diagnostic Techniques and Procedures
Physical Examination
Body Constitution
Body Weights and Measures
Body Size
Body Weight
Overweight
Obesity
Pediatric Obesity

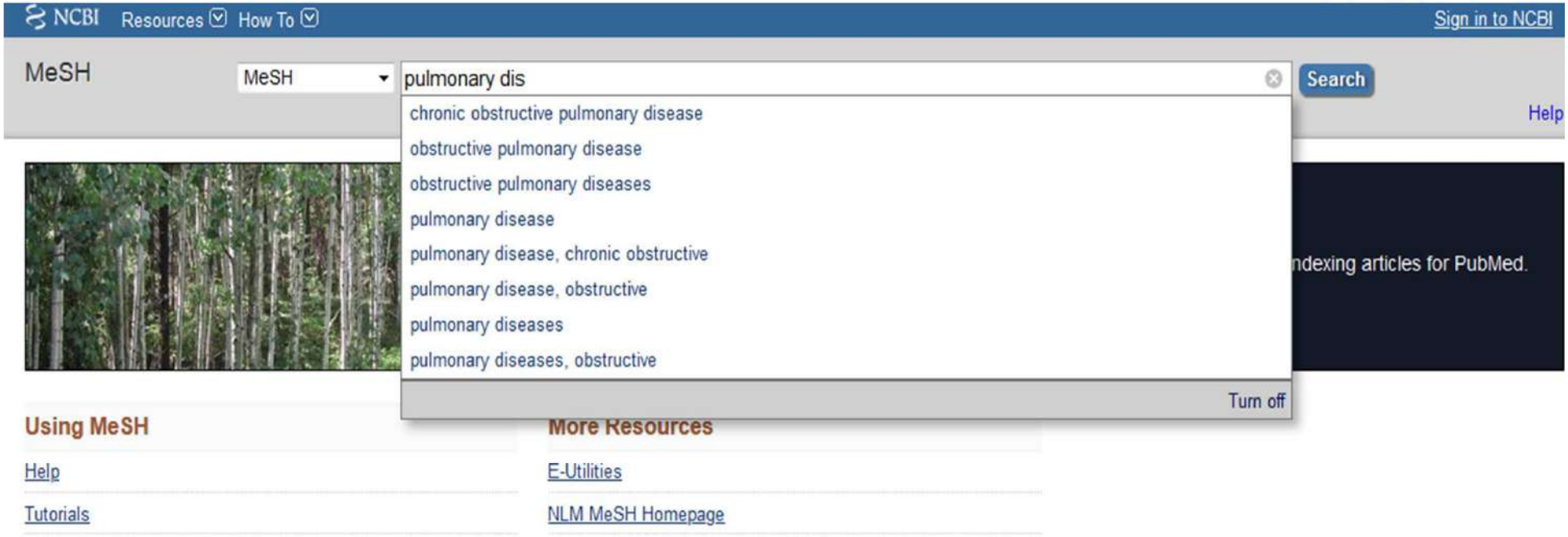
All MeSH Categories
Phenomena and Processes Category
Physiological Phenomena
Body Constitution
Body Weights and Measures
Body Size
Body Weight
Overweight
Obesity
Pediatric Obesity

Struttura gerarchica ad albero, con la voce prescelta che compare come termine finale (più specifico) «in cima» a ramificazioni diverse

PubMed: la maschera di ricerca MESH (1)



PubMed: la maschera di ricerca MESH (2)



Anche in questa maschera di ricerca è attiva la funzione di autocompletamento, che ci permette di individuare rapidamente la MESH di nostro interesse

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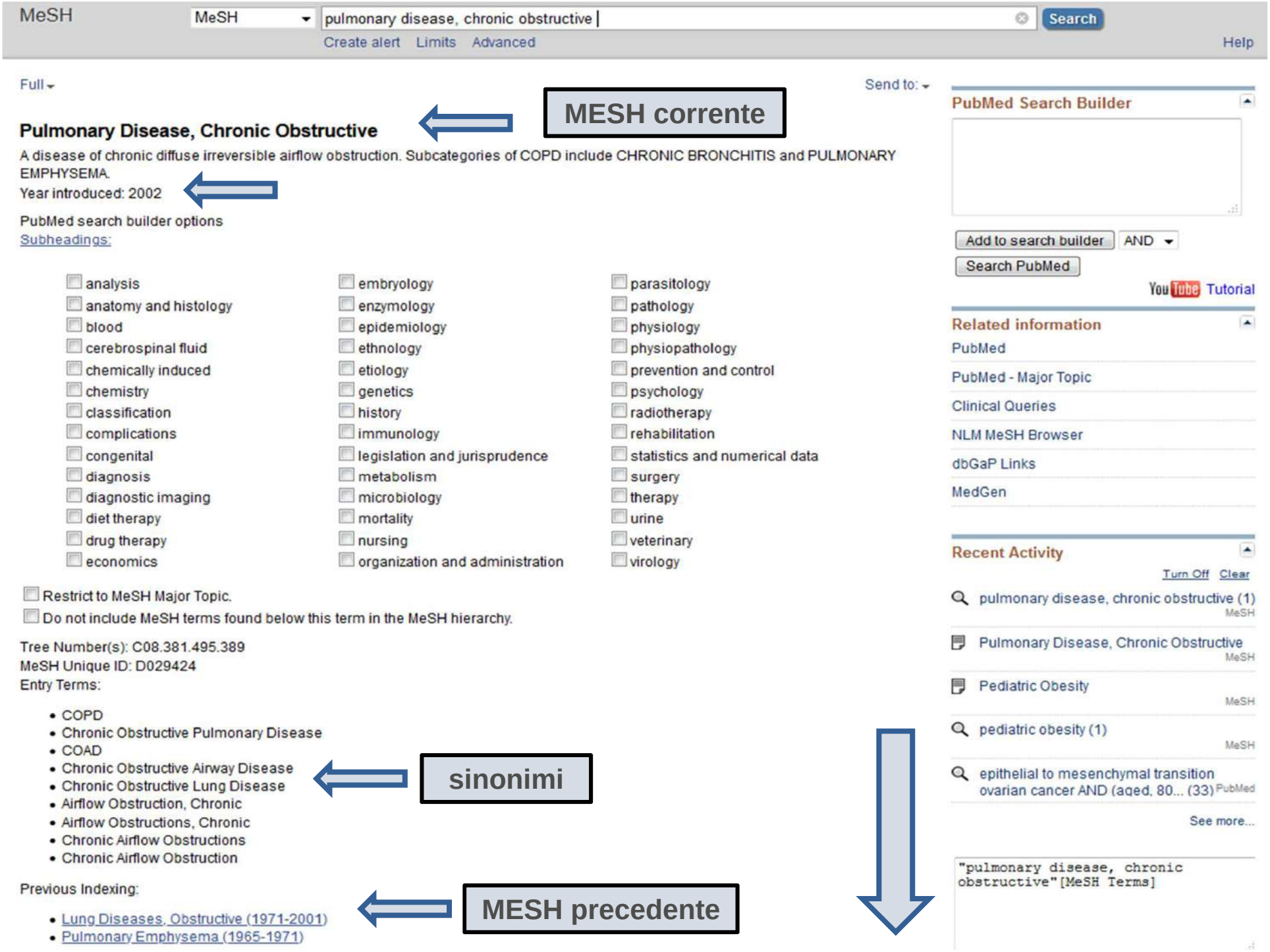
MeSH
MeSH
pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive
Search
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MESH corrente
Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive
A disease of chronic diffuse irreversible airflow obstruction. Subcategories of COPD include CHRONIC BRONCHITIS and PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA.
Year introduced: 2002
PubMed search builder options
Subheadings:
analysis
anatomy and histology
blood
cerebrospinal fluid
chemically induced
chemistry
classification
complications
congenital
diagnosis
diagnostic imaging
diet therapy
drug therapy
economics
embryology
enzymology
epidemiology
ethnology
etiology
genetics
history
immunology
legislation and jurisprudence
metabolism
microbiology
mortality
nursing
organization and administration
parasitology
pathology
physiology
physiopathology
prevention and control
psychology
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rehabilitation
statistics and numerical data
surgery
therapy
urine
veterinary
virology
Restrict to MeSH Major Topic.
Do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy.
Tree Number(s): C08.381.495.389
MeSH Unique ID: D029424
Entry Terms:
COPD
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
COAD
Chronic Obstructive Airway Disease
Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease
Airflow Obstruction, Chronic
Airflow Obstructions, Chronic
Chronic Airflow Obstructions
Chronic Airflow Obstruction
sinonimi
Previous Indexing:
Lung Diseases, Obstructive (1971-2001)
Pulmonary Emphysema (1965-1971)
MESH precedente
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Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive
MeSH
Pediatric Obesity
MeSH
pediatric obesity (1)
MeSH
epithelial to mesenchymal transition ovarian cancer AND (aged, 80... (33)
PubMed
See more...
"pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive"[MeSH Terms]

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

Restrict to MeSH Major Topic.

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

Tree Number(s): C08.381.495.389
MeSH Unique ID: D029424
Entry Terms:

- COPD
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
- COAD
- Chronic Obstructive Airway Disease
- Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease
- Airflow Obstruction, Chronic
- Airflow Obstructions, Chronic
- Chronic Airflow Obstructions
- Chronic Airflow Obstruction

Previous Indexing:

- Lung Diseases, Obstructive (1971-2001)
- Pulmonary Emphysema (1965-1971)

All MeSH Categories
Diseases Category
Respiratory Tract Diseases
Lung Diseases
Lung Diseases, Obstructive
Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive
Asthma-Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Overlap Syndrome
Bronchitis, Chronic
Pulmonary Emphysema

dal generale (broader terms)

allo specifico (narrower terms)

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pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive (1) MeSH
Pediatric Obesity MeSH
pediatric obesity (1) MeSH
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See more...

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"pulmonary disease, chronic
obstructive"[MeSH Terms]
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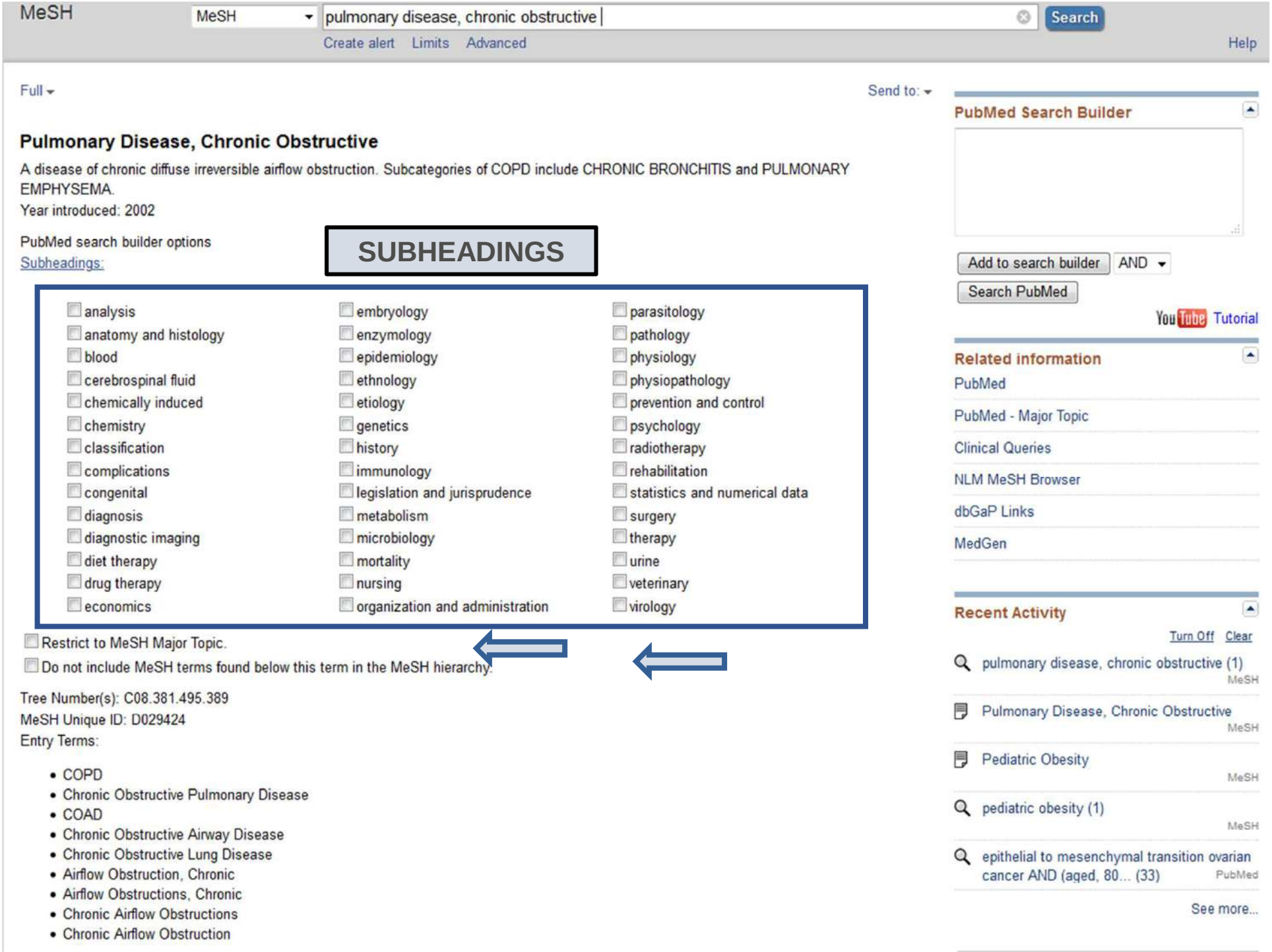
MeSH
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Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive
A disease of chronic diffuse irreversible airflow obstruction. Subcategories of COPD include CHRONIC BRONCHITIS and PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA.
Year introduced: 2002
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Subheadings:
SUBHEADINGS
analysis
anatomy and histology
blood
cerebrospinal fluid
chemically induced
chemistry
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complications
congenital
diagnosis
diagnostic imaging
diet therapy
drug therapy
economics
embryology
enzymology
epidemiology
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etiology
genetics
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legislation and jurisprudence
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Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
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MeSH
Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive
MeSH
Pediatric Obesity
MeSH
pediatric obesity (1)
MeSH
epithelial to mesenchymal transition ovarian cancer AND (aged, 80... (33)
PubMed
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- ***SUBHEADINGS (QUALIFICATORI):*** consentono di descrivere meglio il contenuto concettuale del documento e di definire le relazioni tra descrittori. Il loro uso garantisce **maggior precisione e specificità** alla ricerca.

- ***MAJOR TOPIC:*** il termine viene ricercato solo come **concetto principale** dell'articolo.

- ***DO NOT INCLUDE:*** questo comando consente di escludere dalla ricerca tutti i termini che gerarchicamente si trovano al di sotto del termine cercato, nella struttura ad albero

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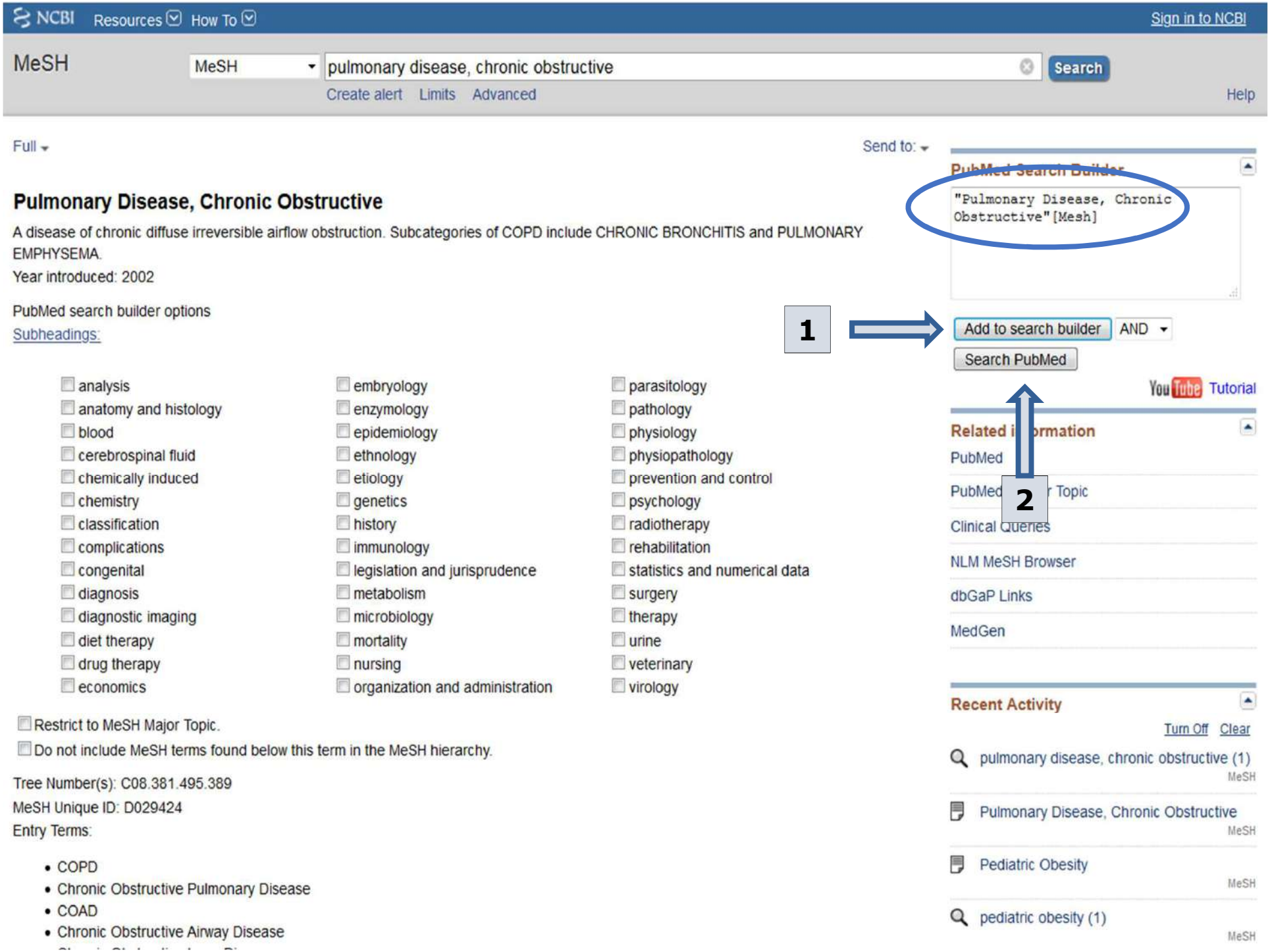
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A disease of chronic diffuse irreversible airflow obstruction. Subcategories of COPD include CHRONIC BRONCHITIS and PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA.
Year introduced: 2002
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Subheadings:
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drug therapy
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embryology
enzymology
epidemiology
ethnology
etiology
genetics
history
immunology
legislation and jurisprudence
metabolism
microbiology
mortality
nursing
organization and administration
parasitology
pathology
physiology
physiopathology
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psychology
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MeSH Unique ID: D029424
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COPD
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
COAD
Chronic Obstructive Airway Disease
PubMed Search Builder
"Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive"[Mesh]
1
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AND
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2
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Pediatric Obesity
MeSH
pediatric obesity (1)
MeSH

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"Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive"[Mesh]

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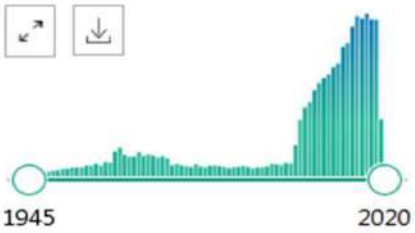

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- [ ] Abstract
- [ ] Free full text
- [ ] Full text

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

- [ ] Associated data

ARTICLE TYPE

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

1 **Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.**

Rabe KF and Watz H. Lancet 2017 - *Review*. PMID 28513453

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) kills more than 3 million people worldwide every year. Despite progress in the treatment of symptoms and prevention of acute exacerbations, few advances have been made to ameliorate **disease** progression or affect mortality. A better understanding of the complex **disease** mechanisms resulting in COPD is needed. Smoking cessation programmes, increasing physical activity, and early detection and treatment of comorbidities are further key components to reduce the burden of the **disease**. ...

Cite Share

2 **Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease**: Evaluation and Management.

Duffy SP and Criner GJ. Med Clin North Am 2019 - *Review*. PMID 30955513

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a leading cause of death nationally and worldwide. Cigarette smoking is the most common risk factor in the development of COPD. **Disease** course is variable with some patients having a high degree of obstruction and minimal symptoms, whereas others with better lung function have a greater symptoms burden. ...

Cite Share

3 **Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease** in Elderly Patients.

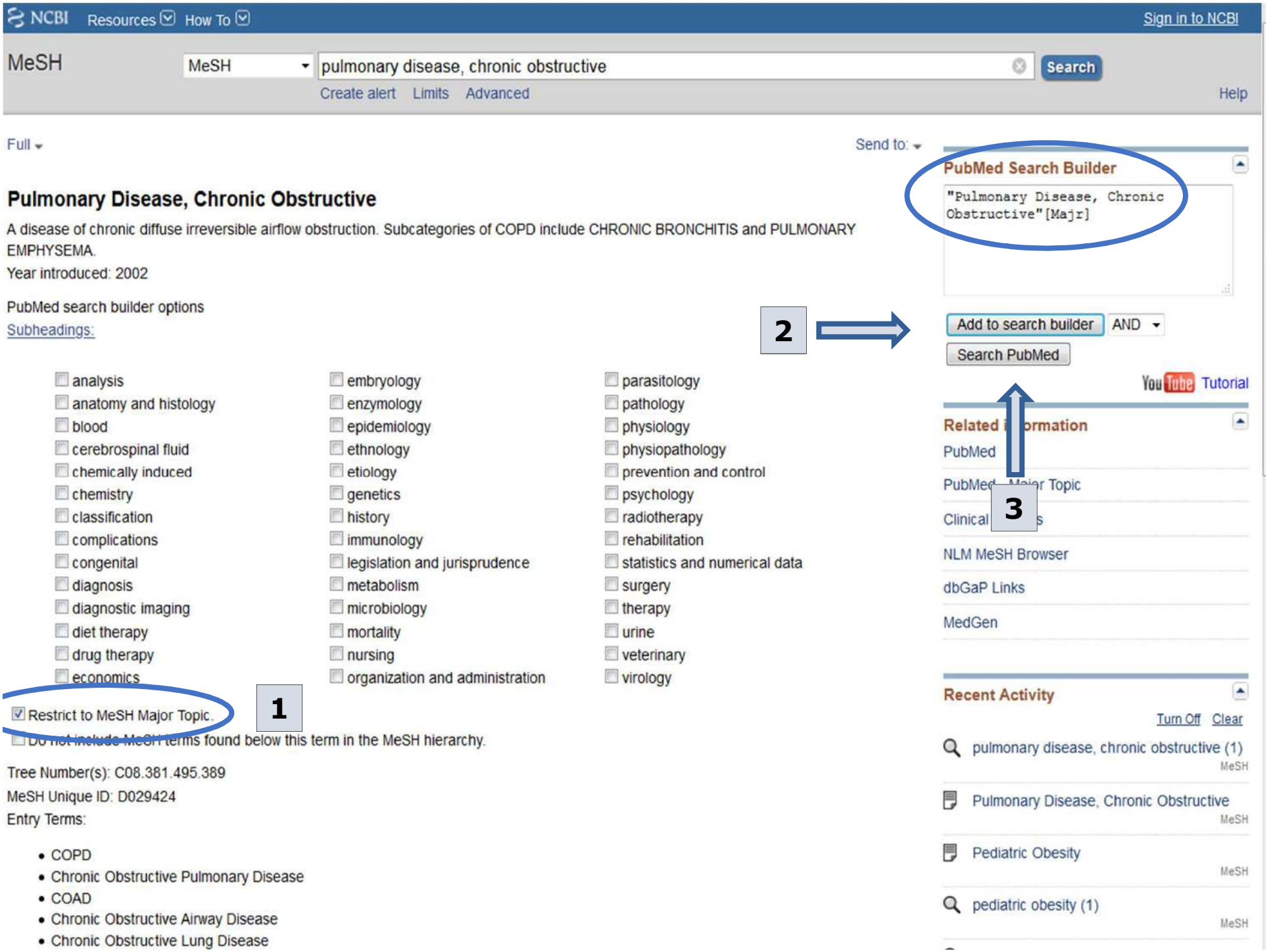
Cortopassi F, et al. Clin Geriatr Med 2017 - *Review*. PMID 28991649

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is prevalent in the elderly population, with high impact on quality of life, morbidity, and mortality. ...

Cite Share

4 **Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease** subpopulations and phenotyping.

Segal LN and Martinez FJ. J Allergy Clin Immunol 2018 - *Review*. PMID 29884286 Free PMC article.


NCBI Resources How To
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pulmonary disease, chronic obstructive
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Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive
A disease of chronic diffuse irreversible airflow obstruction. Subcategories of COPD include CHRONIC BRONCHITIS and PULMONARY EMPHYSEMA.
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PubMed search builder options
Subheadings:
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anatomy and histology
blood
cerebrospinal fluid
chemically induced
chemistry
classification
complications
congenital
diagnosis
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drug therapy
economics
embryology
enzymology
epidemiology
ethnology
etiology
genetics
history
immunology
legislation and jurisprudence
metabolism
microbiology
mortality
nursing
organization and administration
parasitology
pathology
physiology
physiopathology
prevention and control
psychology
radiotherapy
rehabilitation
statistics and numerical data
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therapy
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veterinary
virology
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COAD
Chronic Obstructive Airway Disease
Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease
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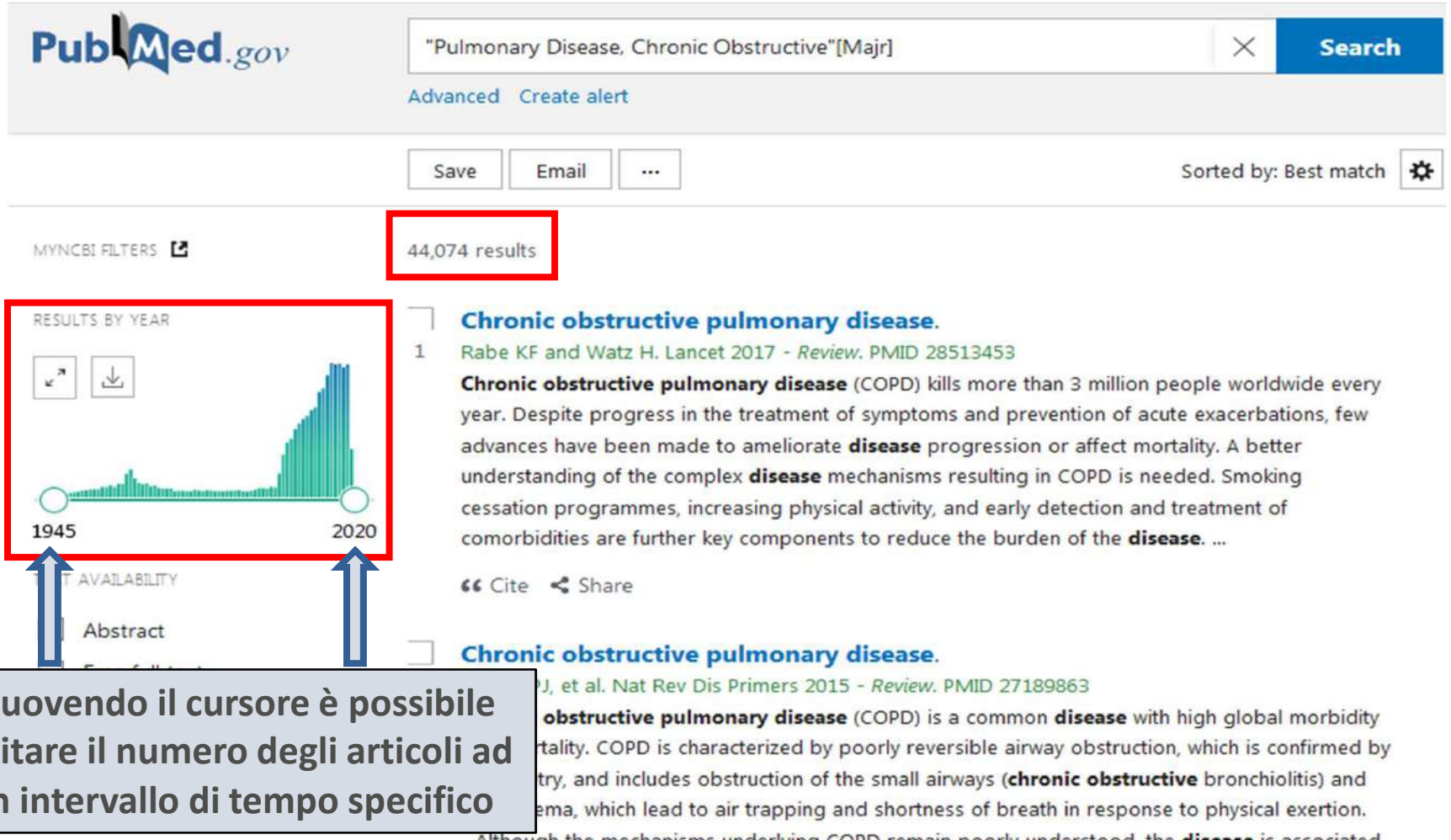
MeSH
Pediatric Obesity
MeSH
pediatric obesity (1)
MeSH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Abstract
Muovendo il cursore è possibile limitare il numero degli articoli ad un intervallo di tempo specifico
ARTICLE TYPE
Books and Documents
Clinical Trial
Meta-Analysis
Randomized Controlled Trial
Review
Systematic Reviews
PUBLICATION DATE
1
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Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
J, et al. Nat Rev Dis Primers 2015 - Review. PMID 27189863
obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a common disease with high global morbidity
tality. COPD is characterized by poorly reversible airway obstruction, which is confirmed by
try, and includes obstruction of the small airways (chronic obstructive bronchiolitis) and
ema, which lead to air trapping and shortness of breath in response to physical exertion.
...Although the mechanisms underlying COPD remain poorly understood, the disease is associated with chronic inflammation that is usually corticosteroid resistant. ...
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Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
Decramer M, et al. Lancet 2012 - Review. PMID 22314182
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is characterised by progressive airflow obstruction that is only partly reversible, inflammation in the airways, and systemic effects or comorbities. ...The disease is further aggravated by exacerbations, particularly in patients with severe disease, up to 78% of which are due to bacterial infections, viral infections, or both. ...
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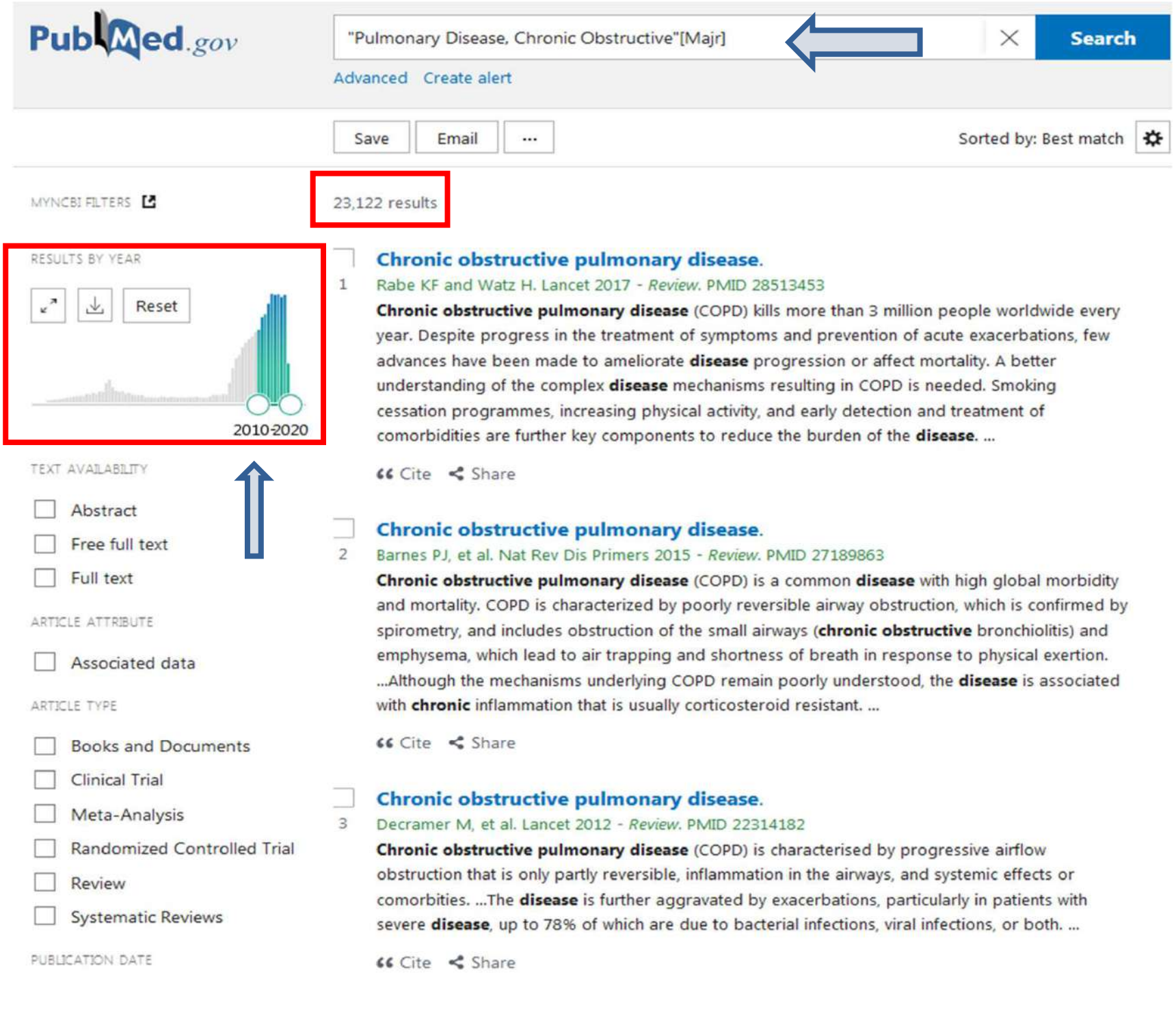
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Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
Barnes PJ, et al. Nat Rev Dis Primers 2015 - Review. PMID 27189863
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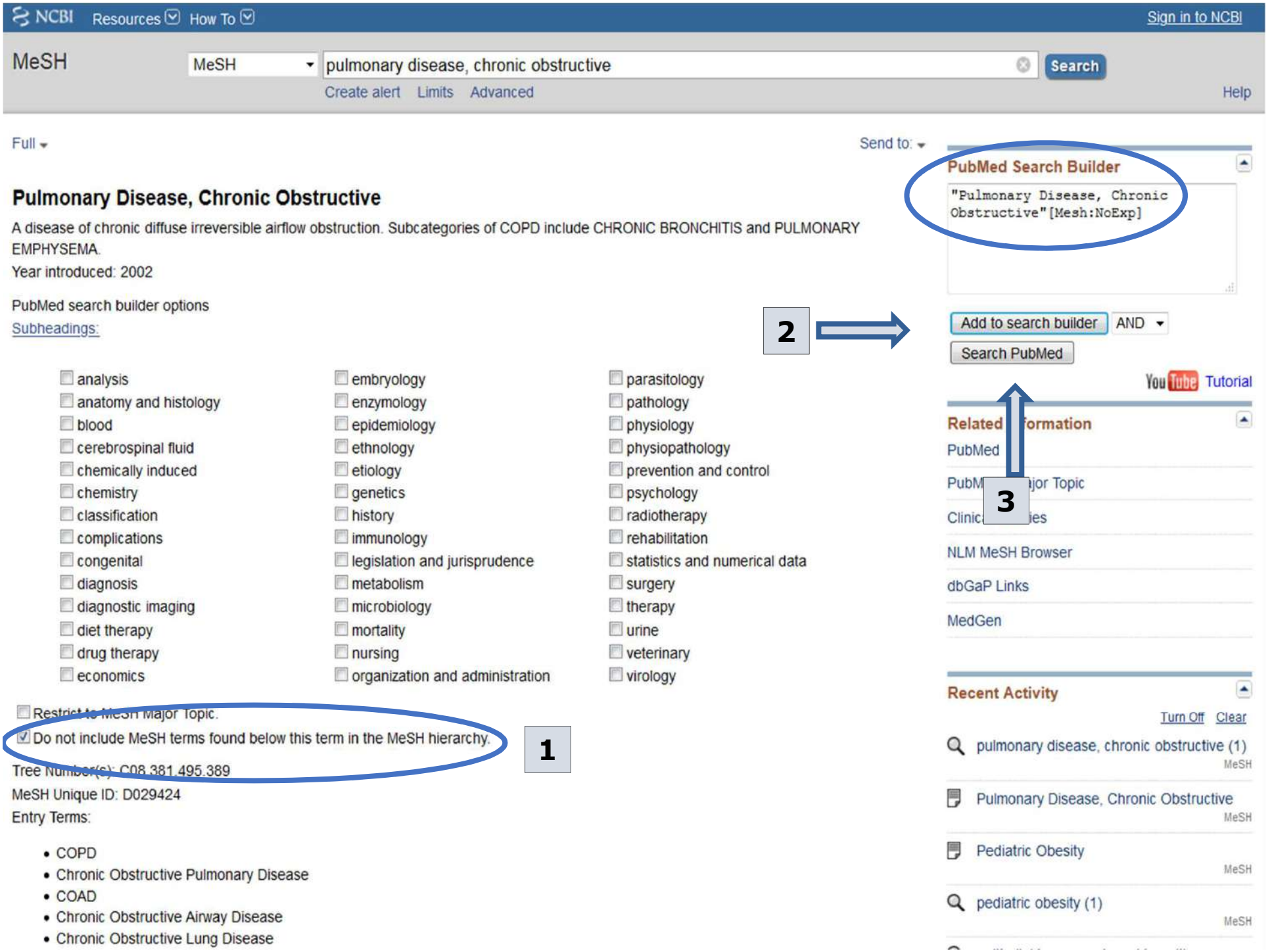
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chemically induced
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classification
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etiology
genetics
history
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legislation and jurisprudence
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mortality
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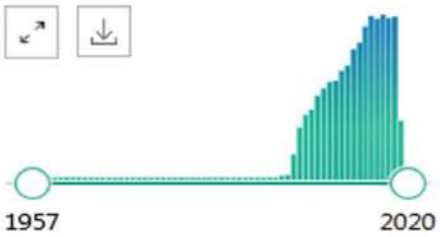

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3 **Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease** subpopulations and phenotyping.

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The diagnosis and treatment of **chronic obstructive pulmonary disease** (COPD) has been based largely on a one-size-fits-all approach. ...However, patients with COPD have distinct features that determine very different evolutions of the **disease**. In this review we highlight distinct subgroups of COPD characterized by unique pathophysiologic derangements, response to treatment, and **disease** progression. ...

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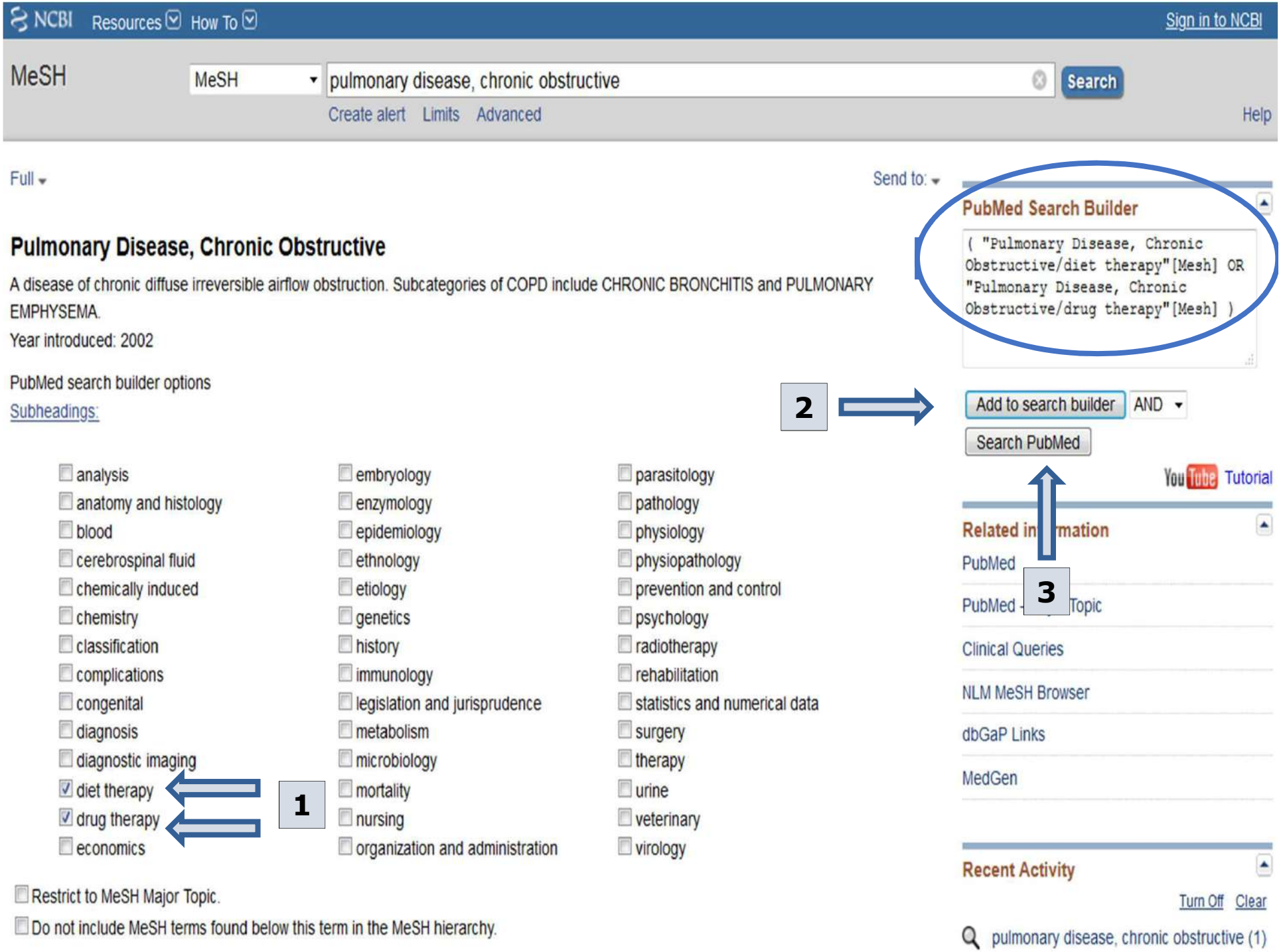
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enzymology
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ethnology
etiology
genetics
history
immunology
legislation and jurisprudence
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pathology
physiology
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prevention and control
psychology
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urine
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virology
1
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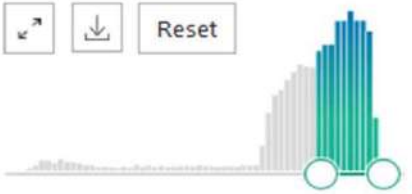

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- [ ] Meta-Analysis
- [ ] Randomized Controlled Trial
- [ ] Review
- [ ] Systematic Reviews

PUBLICATION DATE

1 Role of **Diet** in **Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease** Prevention and Treatment.

Scoditti E, et al. Nutrients 2019 - *Review*. PMID 31208151 Free PMC article.

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide and a growing healthcare problem. Identification of modifiable risk factors for prevention and treatment of COPD is urgent, and the scientific community has begun to pay close attention to **diet** as an integral part of COPD management, from prevention to treatment. ...

Cite Share

2 **Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease**.

Hattab Y, et al. Crit Care Nurs Q 2016 - *Review*. PMID 26919673

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a **chronic** smoking-related lung **disease** associated with significant mortality and morbidity. ...

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3 Peak Inspiratory Flow Rate in **Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease**: Implications for Dry Powder Inhalers.

Ghosh S, et al. J Aerosol Med Pulm Drug Deliv 2017 - *Review*. PMID 28933581 Free PMC article.

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is the third leading cause of death in the United States with a significant economic burden related to hospital admissions for exacerbations. ...Many devices require a PIFR >60 L/min for adequate medication dispersal, while others appear to have adequate **drug** deaggregation with a PIFR >30 L/min. ...

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4 Mucolytic agents versus placebo for **chronic** bronchitis or **chronic obstructive pulmonary disease**.

Poole P, et al. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2019. PMID 31107966 Free PMC article.

PubMed.gov

("Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive/diet therapy"[Mesh] OR "Pulmonary

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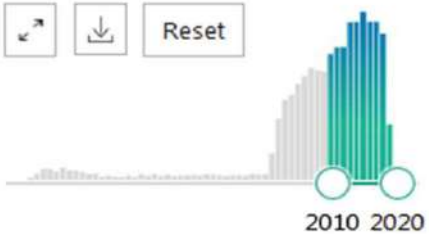

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- Meta-Analysis
- Randomized Controlled Trial
- Review
- Systematic Reviews

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Page 2

11 Diagnosis, Prevention and Treatment of Stable COPD and Acute Exacerbations of COPD: The Swiss Recommendations 2018

Stolz D, et al. Respiration 2018. PMID 30138943

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12 Metabolic Disorder in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Patients: Towards a Personalized Approach Using Marine Drug Derivatives

Lamonaca P, et al. Mar Drugs 2017 - *Review*. PMID 28335527 Free PMC article.

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13 [Research progress in potential drugs for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease therapy]

Ke Q, et al. Zhonghua Jie He He Hu Xi Za Zhi 2019 - *Review*. PMID 30955286 Chinese.

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14 Vitamin D supplementation in respiratory diseases: evidence from randomized controlled trials

Mathyssen C, et al. Pol Arch Intern Med 2017 - *Review*. PMID 29112181

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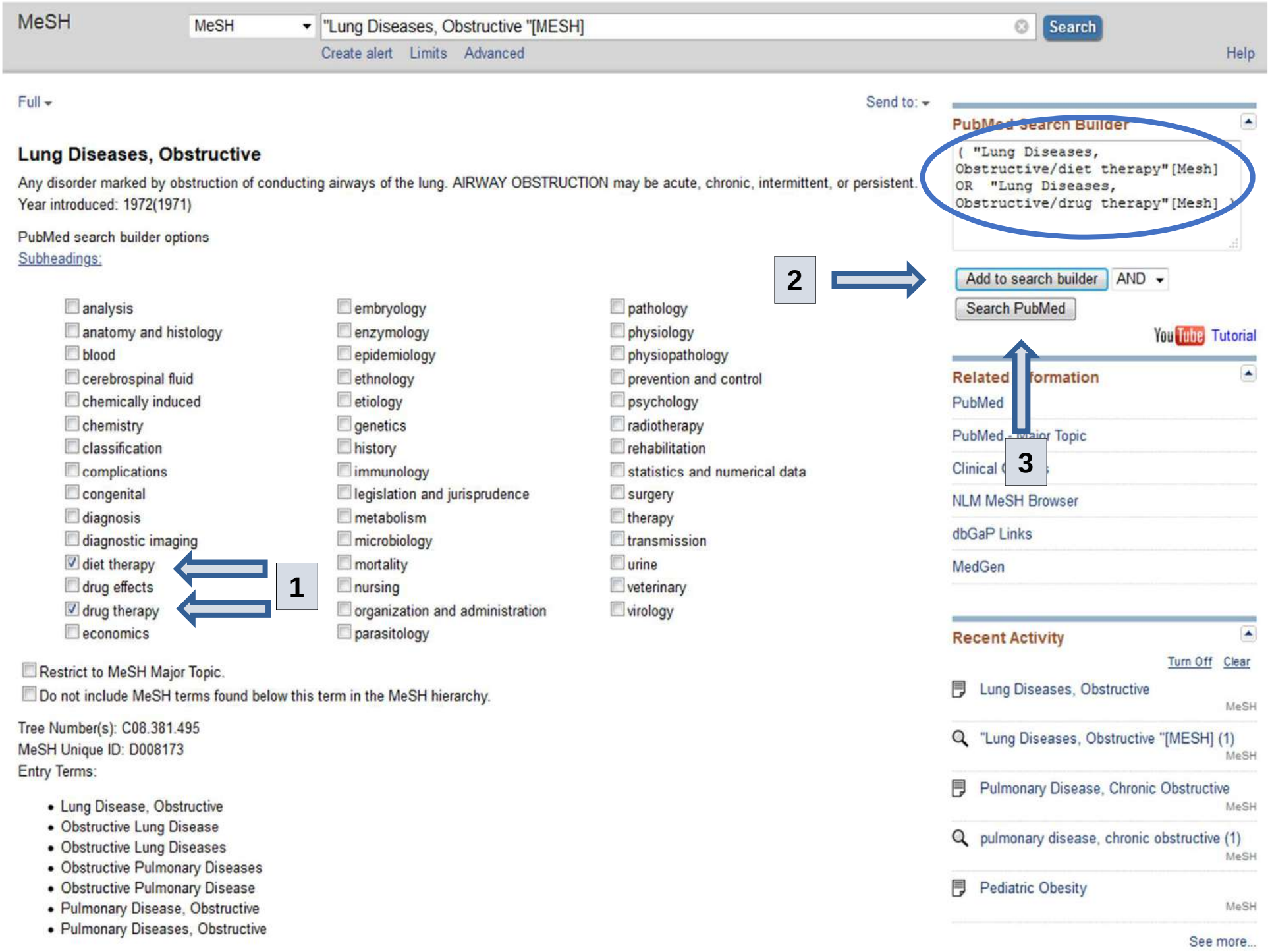
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Any disorder marked by obstruction of conducting airways of the lung. AIRWAY OBSTRUCTION may be acute, chronic, intermittent, or persistent.
Year introduced: 1972(1971)
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etiology
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microbiology
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Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases
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("Lung Diseases, Obstructive/diet therapy"[Mesh] OR "Lung Diseases, Obstructive/drug therapy"[Mesh])
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MeSH
Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive
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PubMed: gli operatori booleani (1)

- Gli operatori booleani (o operatori logici) permettono di combinare in vario modo più concetti all'interno della stessa ricerca, stabilendo quindi una particolare relazione tra i termini

- In PubMed sono utilizzabili i tre più noti, che vanno scritti rigorosamente in carattere maiuscolo:

  - **AND**, **OR**, **NOT**

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PubMed: gli operatori booleani (2)

- **AND** recupera documenti che contengono entrambi i termini. Esegue il prodotto logico.

- **OR** recupera documenti che contengono almeno uno dei due termini, oppure entrambi. Esegue la somma logica.

- **NOT (BUTNOT)** recupera documenti che contengono solo il primo dei due termini, escludendo il secondo o i documenti in cui ci sia compresenza dei due. Esprime la differenza logica.

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PubMed: gli operatori booleani (3)

- **AND e OR** : l'ordine dei termini non condiziona il risultato finale

- **NOT** invece esclude l'insieme relativo al termine digitato in seconda posizione (cambiando l'ordine, il risultato sarà completamente diverso).

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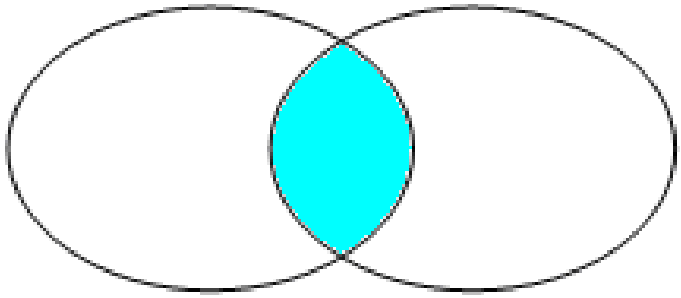
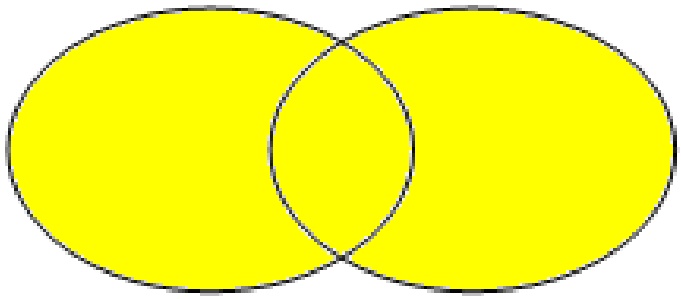
PubMed: gli operatori booleani (4)

- ***digestive system AND liver*** : i documenti contengono contemporaneamente digestive system e liver



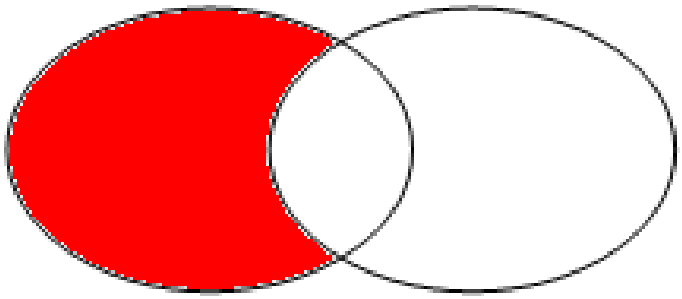
PubMed: gli operatori booleani (5)

- ***digestive system OR liver*** : i documenti contengono o digestive system, o liver, oppure entrambi;



PubMed: gli operatori booleani (6)

- ***digestive system NOT liver*** : i documenti contengono solo digestive system, escludendo quelli in cui è presente anche liver.



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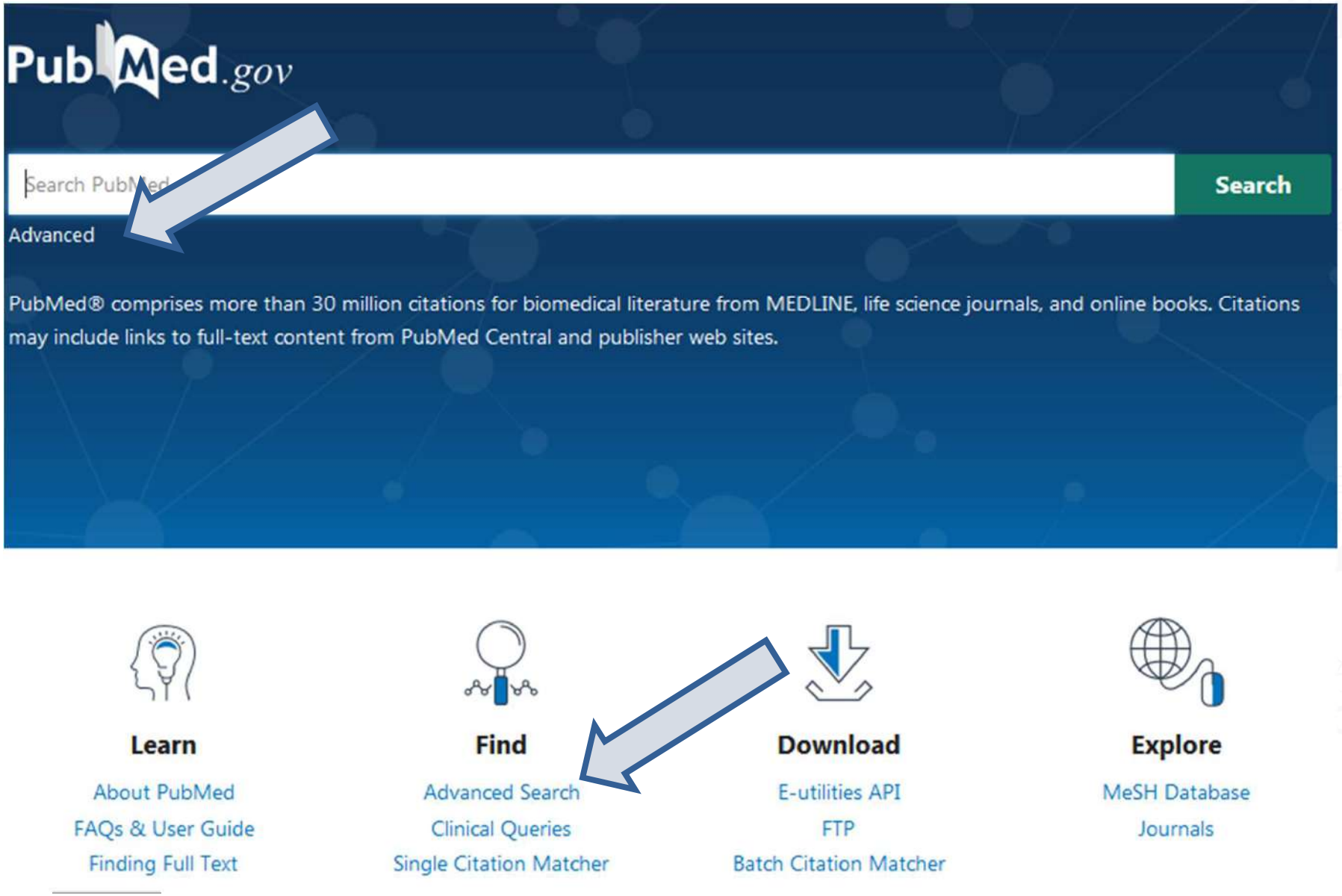

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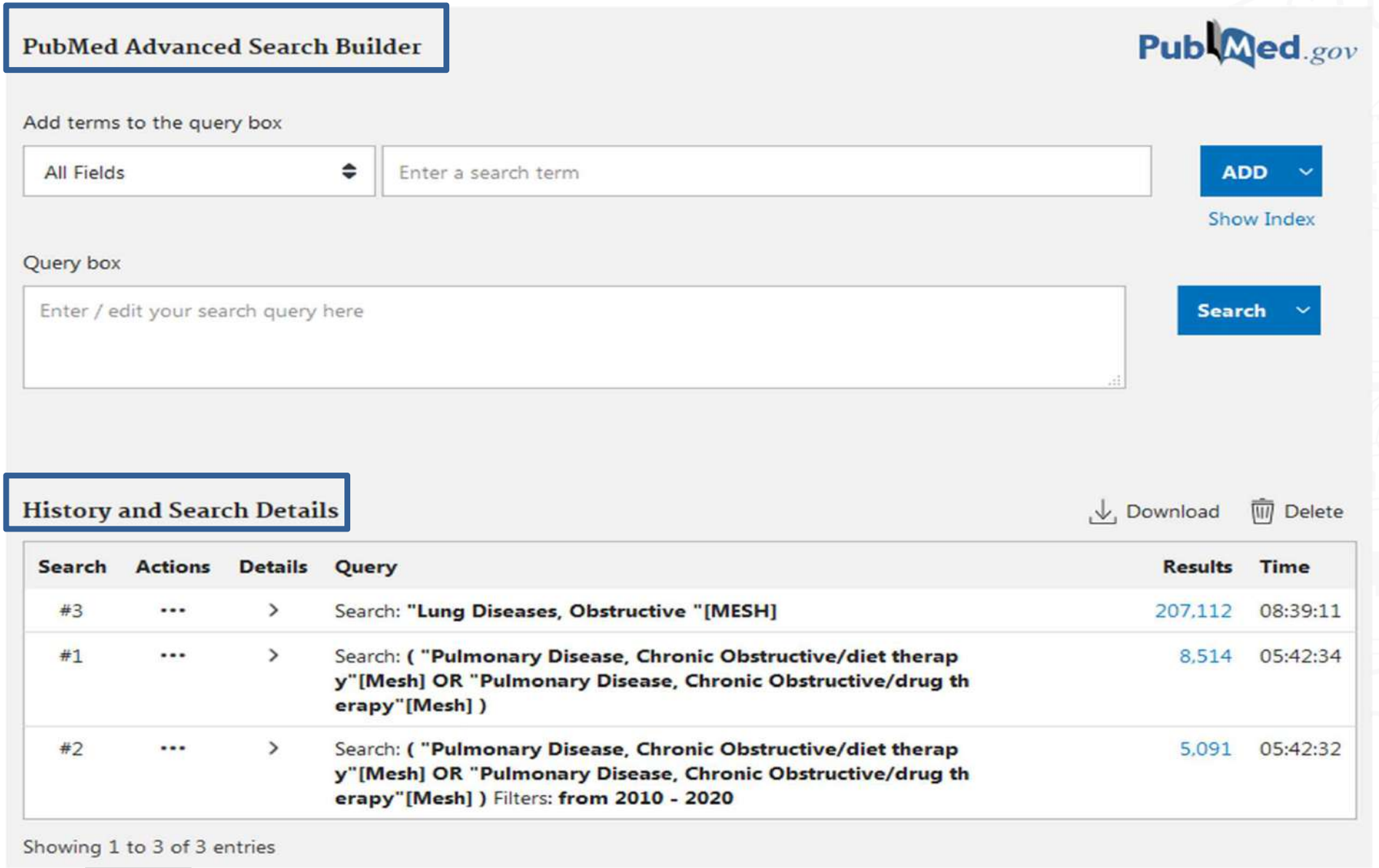

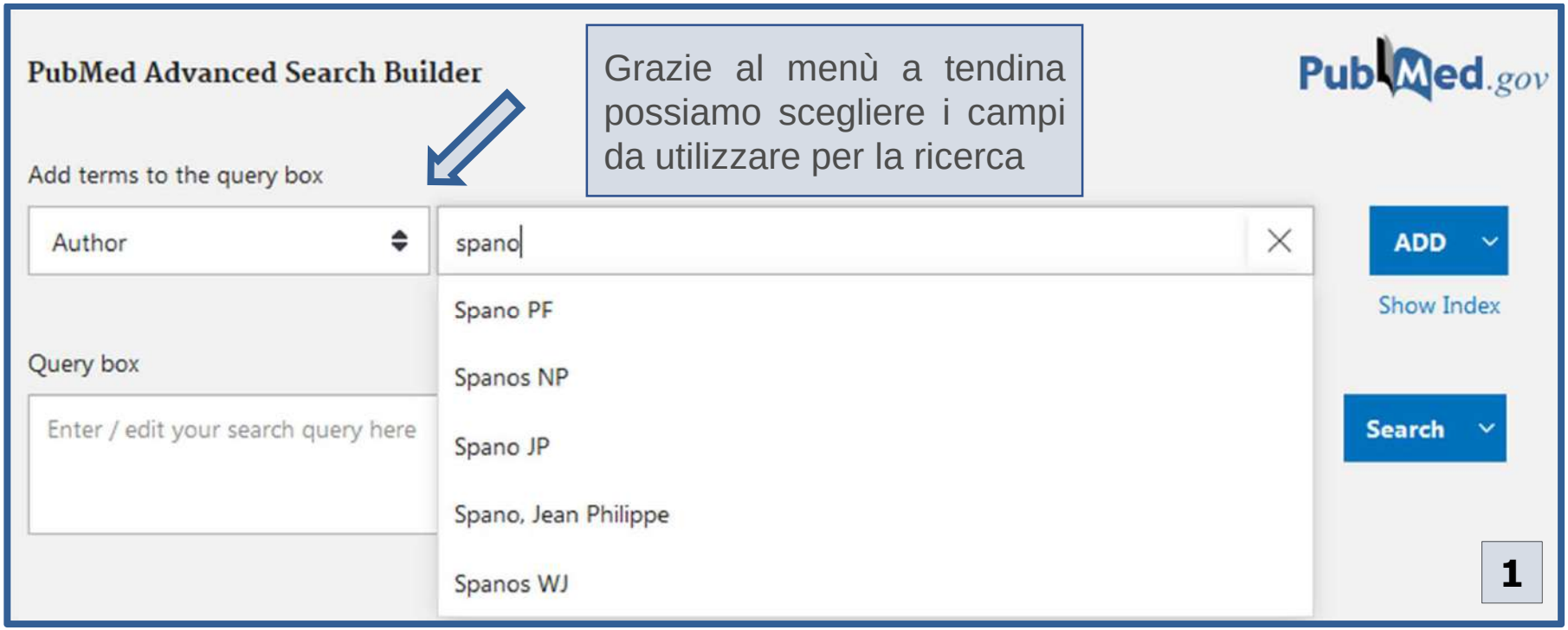
PubMed Advanced Search Builder
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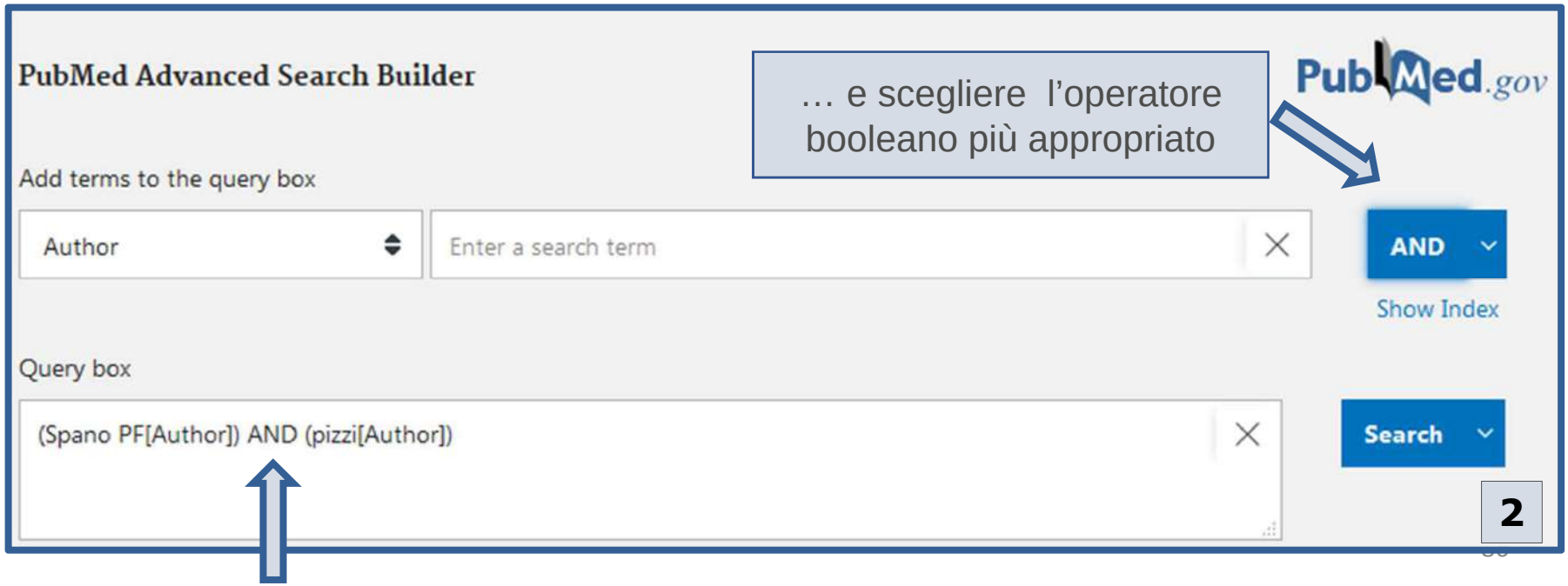
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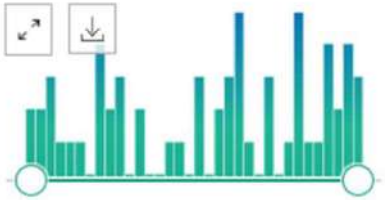
RESULTS BY YEAR



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- [ ] Review
- [ ] Systematic Reviews

1 Synapsin III deficiency hampers α-synuclein aggregation, striatal synaptic damage and nigral cell loss in an AAV-based mouse model of Parkinson's disease

Faustini G, et al. Acta Neuropathol 2018. Among authors: **Spano P**, **Pizzi M**. PMID 30046897

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2 Synergistic Association of Valproate and Resveratrol Reduces Brain Injury in Ischemic Stroke

Faggi L, et al. Int J Mol Sci 2018. Among authors: **Spano P**, **Pizzi M**. PMID 29316653 Free PMC article.

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3 Synapsin III is a key component of α-synuclein fibrils in Lewy bodies of PD brains

Longhena F, et al. Brain Pathol 2018. Among authors: **Spano P**, **Pizzi M**. PMID 29330884

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4 The Contribution of α-Synuclein Spreading to Parkinson's Disease Synaptopathy

Longhena F, et al. Neural Plast 2017 - *Review*. Among authors: **Spano P**, **Pizzi M**. PMID 28133550 Free PMC article.

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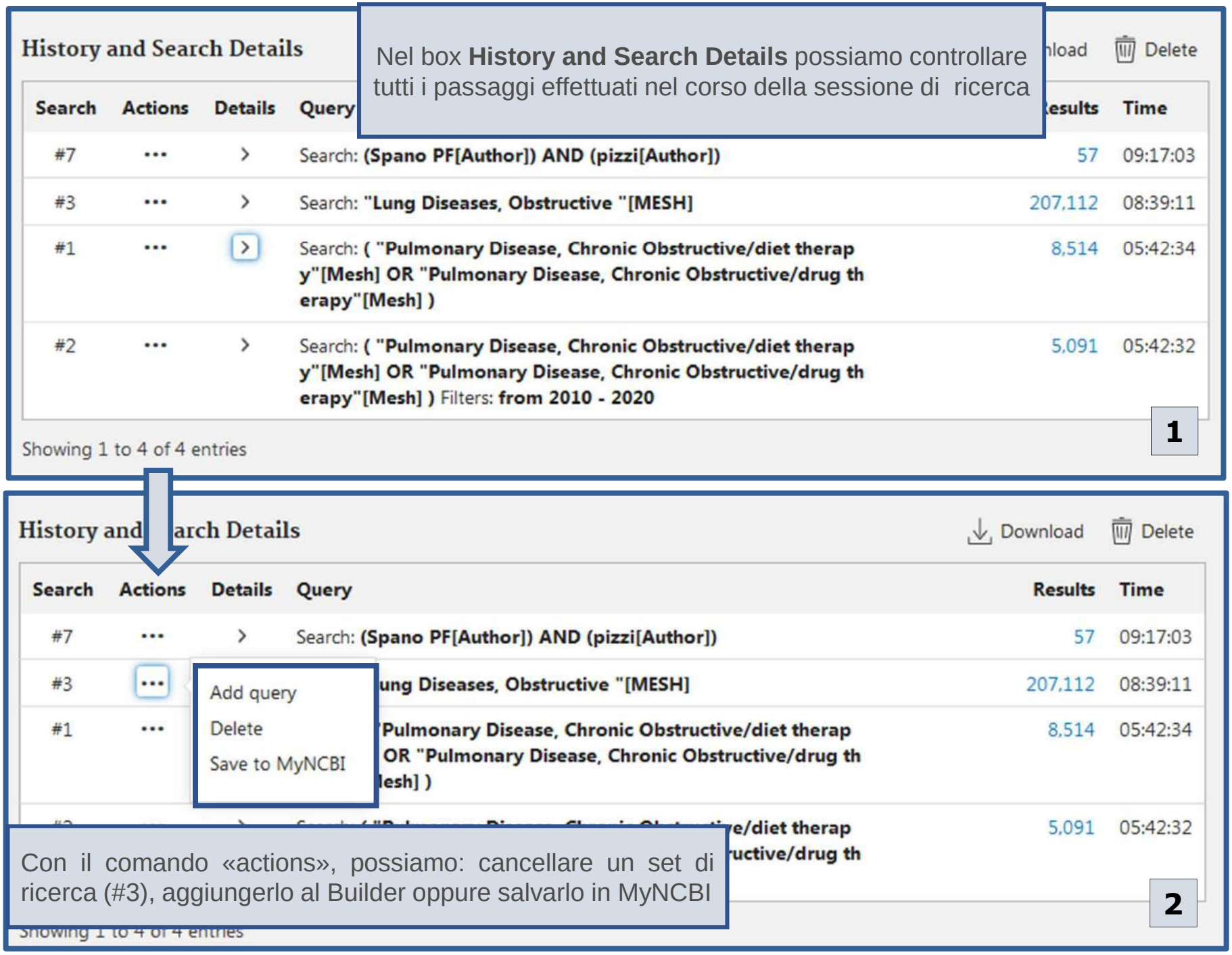
5 Mild Inflammatory Profile without Gliosis in the c-Rel Deficient Mouse Modeling a Late-Onset Parkinsonism

Porrini V, et al. Front Aging Neurosci 2017. Among authors: **Spano PF**, **Pizzi M**. PMID 28769786 Free PMC article.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#2 ••• > Search: ("Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive/diet therapy"[Mesh] OR "Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive/drug therapy"[Mesh]) Filters: from 2010 - 2020 5,091 05:42:32
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1
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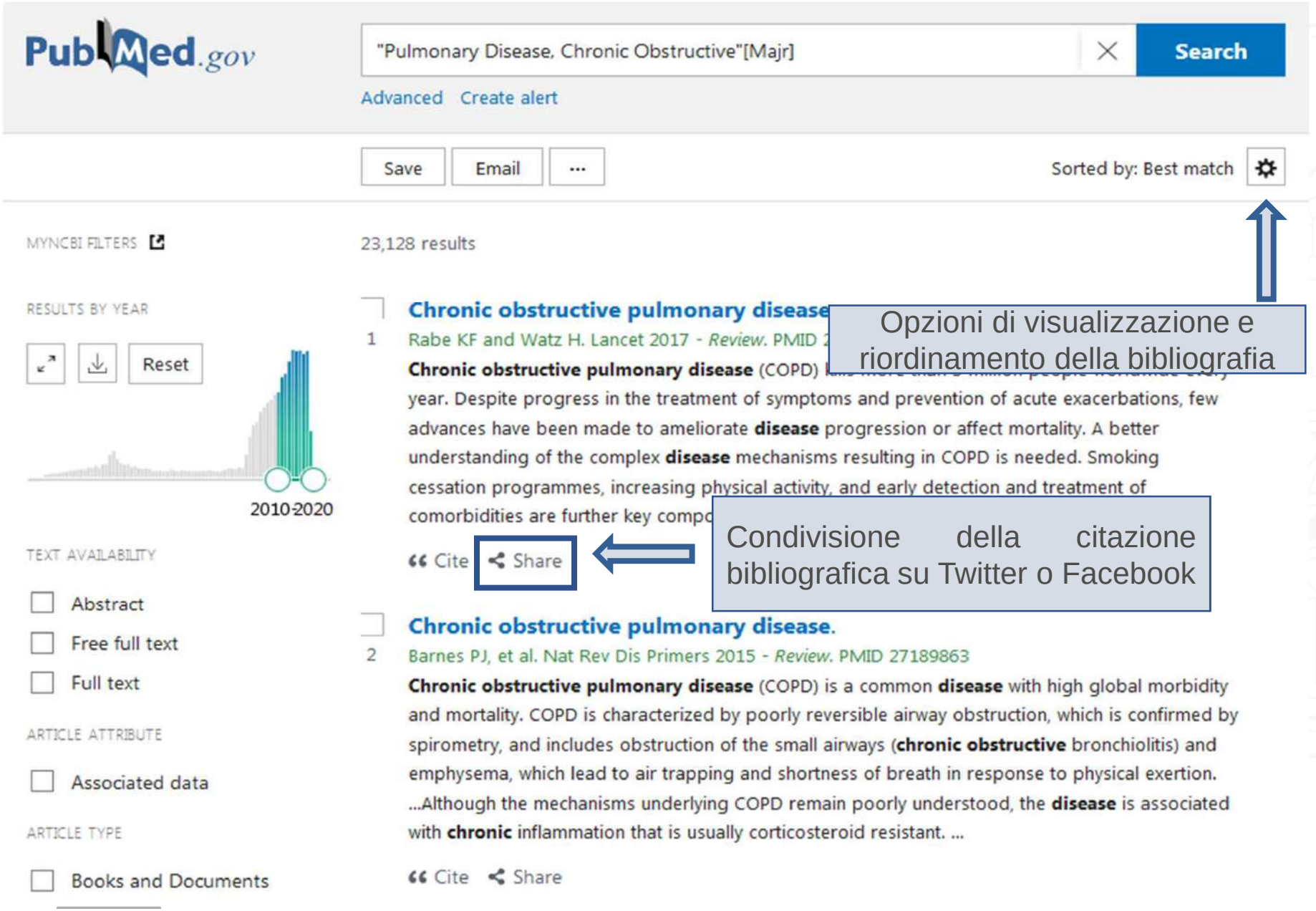

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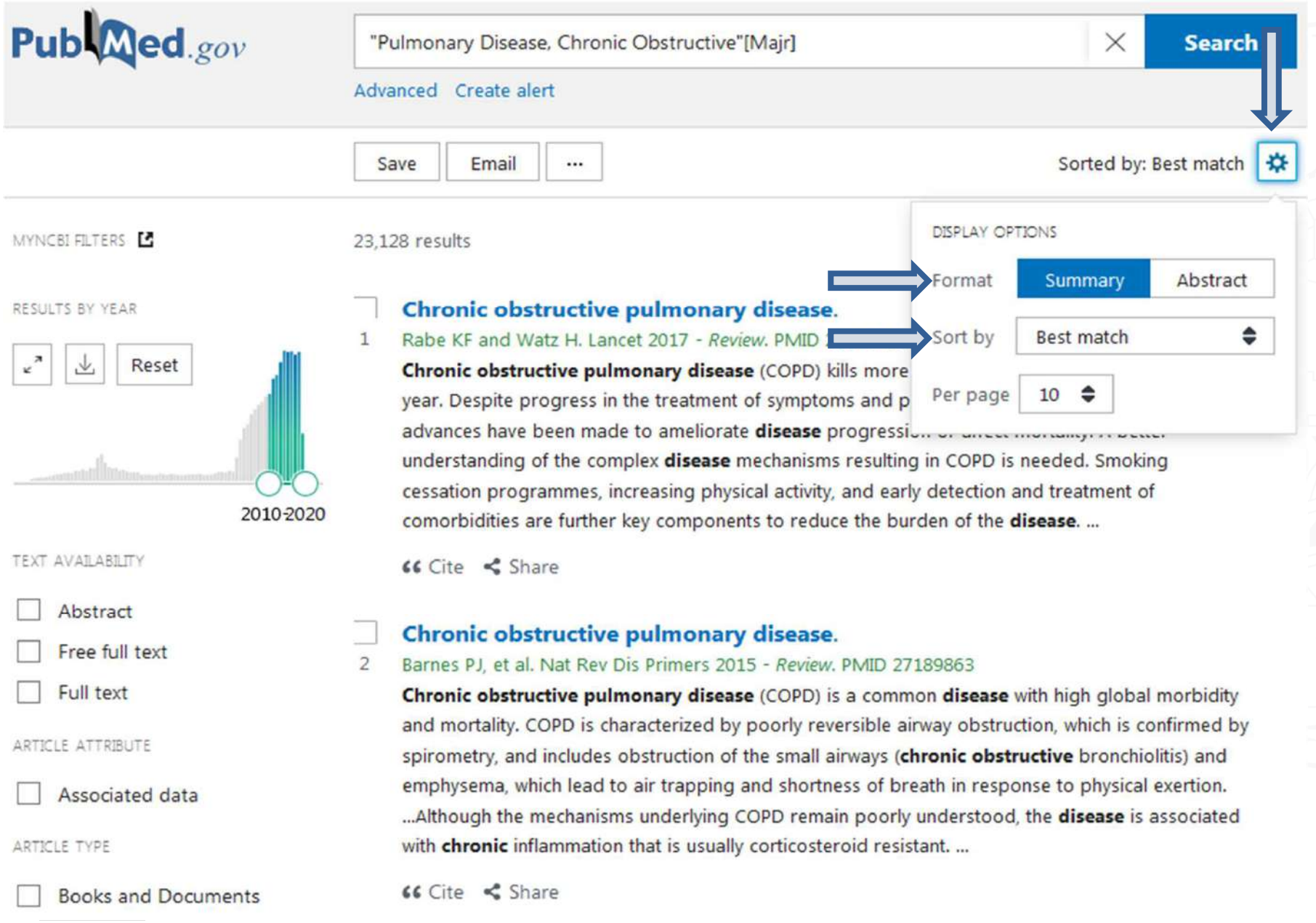

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"Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive"[Majr]

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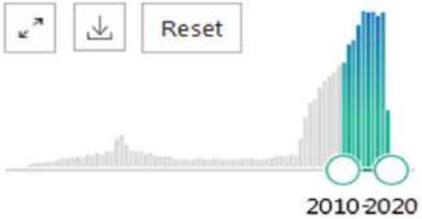

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- Meta-Analysis
- Randomized Controlled Trial
- Review
- Systematic Reviews

PUBLICATION DATE

- 1 year

1

Review > Lancet, 389 (10082), 1931-1940 2017 May 13

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Klaus F Rabe [1], Henrik Watz [2]

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 28513453 DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(17)31222-9

Abstract

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) kills more than 3 million people worldwide every year. Despite progress in the treatment of symptoms and prevention of acute exacerbations, few advances have been made to ameliorate disease progression or affect mortality. A better understanding of the complex disease mechanisms resulting in COPD is needed. Smoking cessation programmes, increasing physical activity, and early detection and treatment of comorbidities are further key components to reduce the burden of the disease. However, without a global political and economic effort to reduce tobacco use, to regulate environmental exposure, and to find alternatives to the massive use of biomass fuel, COPD will remain a major health-care problem for decades to come.

“ Cited by 60 PMC articles

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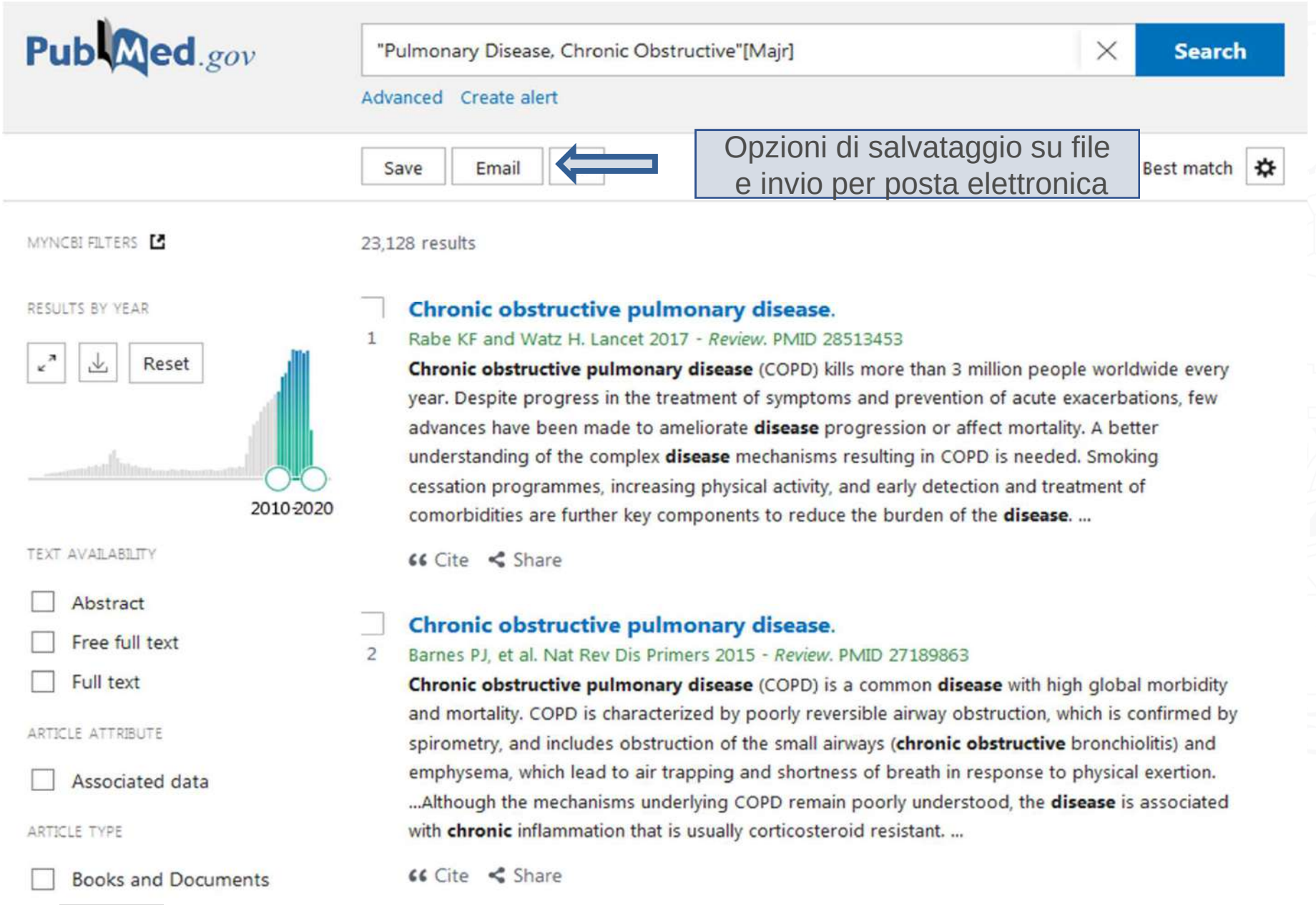
PubMed: gestire i risultati della ricerca (3)



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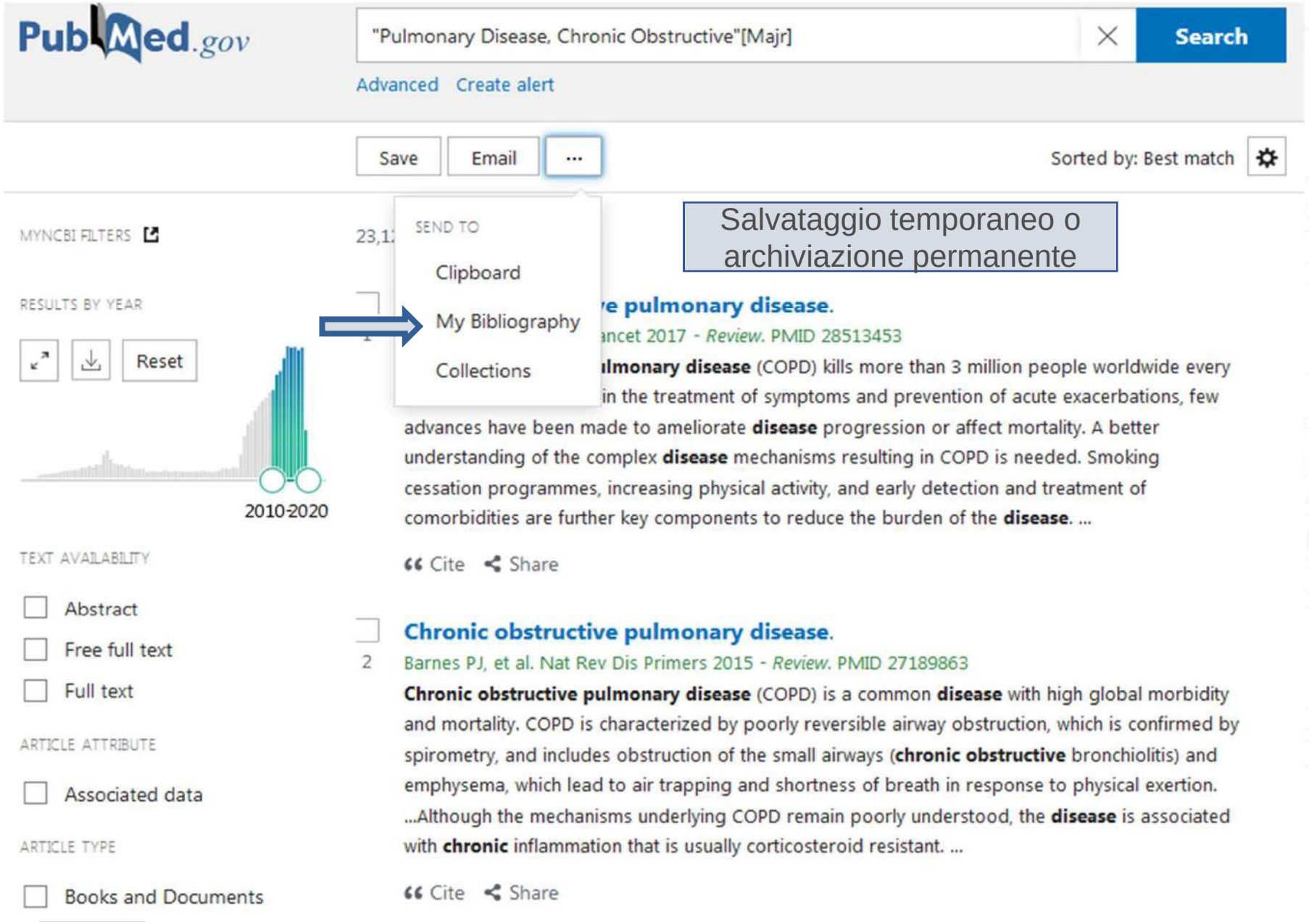

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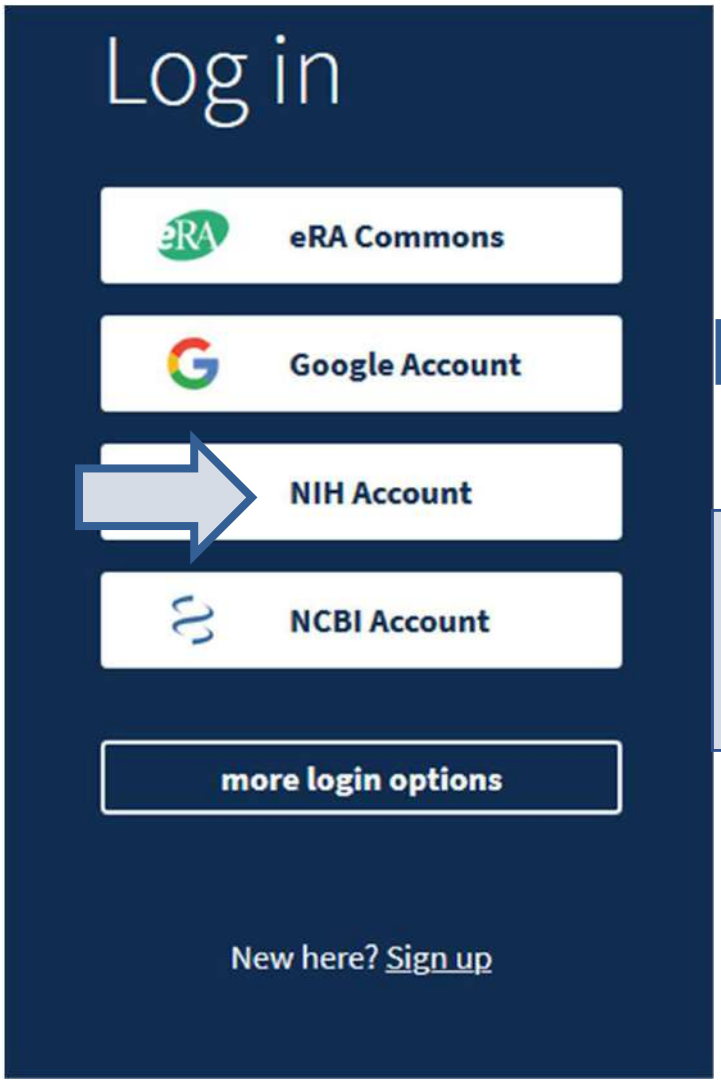

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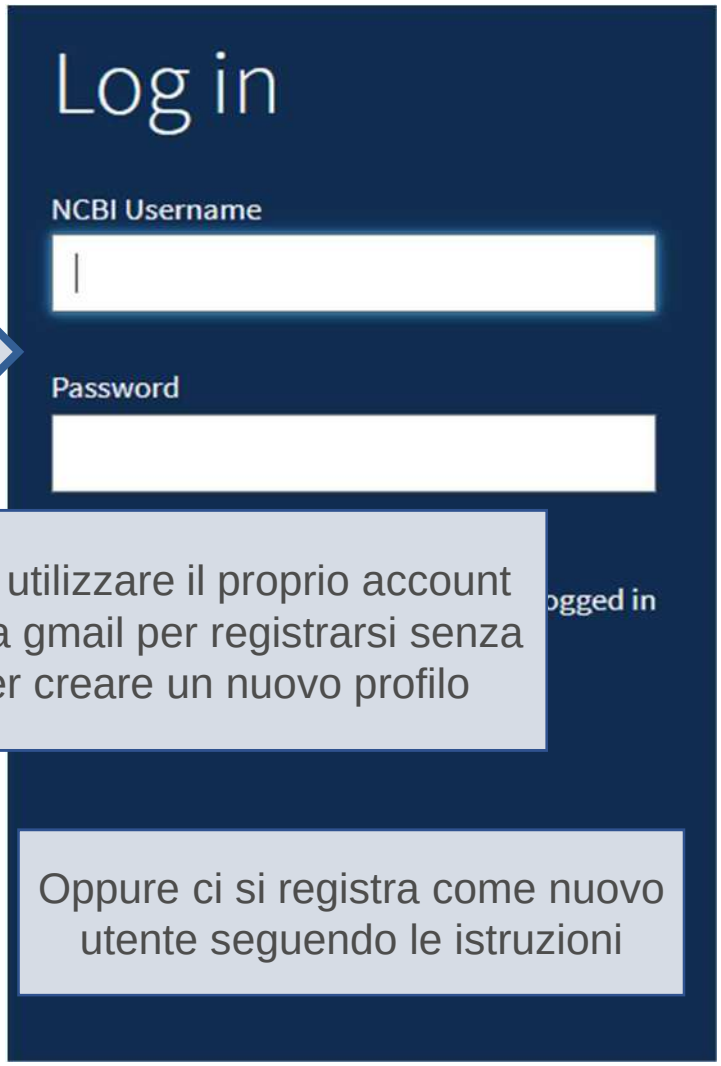

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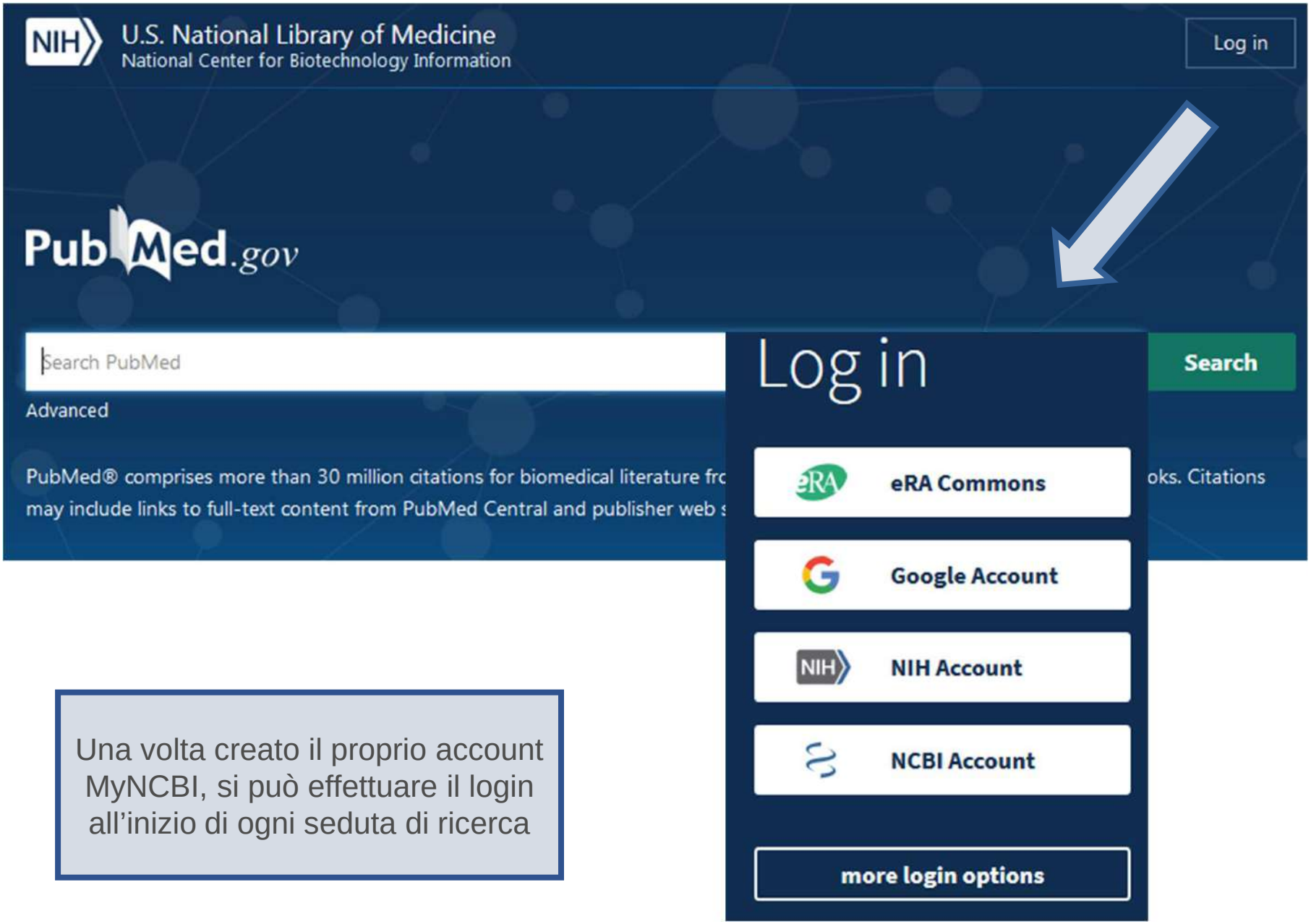

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PubMed: ulteriori strumenti e risorse

Dalla homepage di PubMed, tra i tanti altri link a disposizione, trovate anche:

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white coat hypertension Search

Clinical Study Categories

Category: Therapy

Scope: Narrow

Systematic Reviews

Medical Genetics

Topic: All

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Renal Denervation in the Medicare Population

Shafi T, Chacko M, Berger Z, Wilson LM, Gayleard J, Bass EB, Sozio SM.
2016 Jul.

Polypharmacy in the Aging Patient: Management of Hypertension in Octogenarians.

Benetos A, Rossignol P, Cherubini A, Joly L, Grodzicki T, Rajkumar C, Strandberg TE, Petrovic M.
JAMA. 2015 Jul 14; 314(2):170-80.

Results: 5 of 88

Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring for the Effective Management of Antihypertensive Drug Treatment.

O'Brien E, Dolan E.
Clin Ther. 2016 Oct; 38(10):2142-2151. Epub 2016 Sep 13.

White-coat hypertension and cardiovascular events: a meta-analysis.

Briasoulis A, Androulakis E, Palla M, Papageorgiou N, Tousoulis D.
J Hypertens. 2016 Apr; 34(4):593-9.

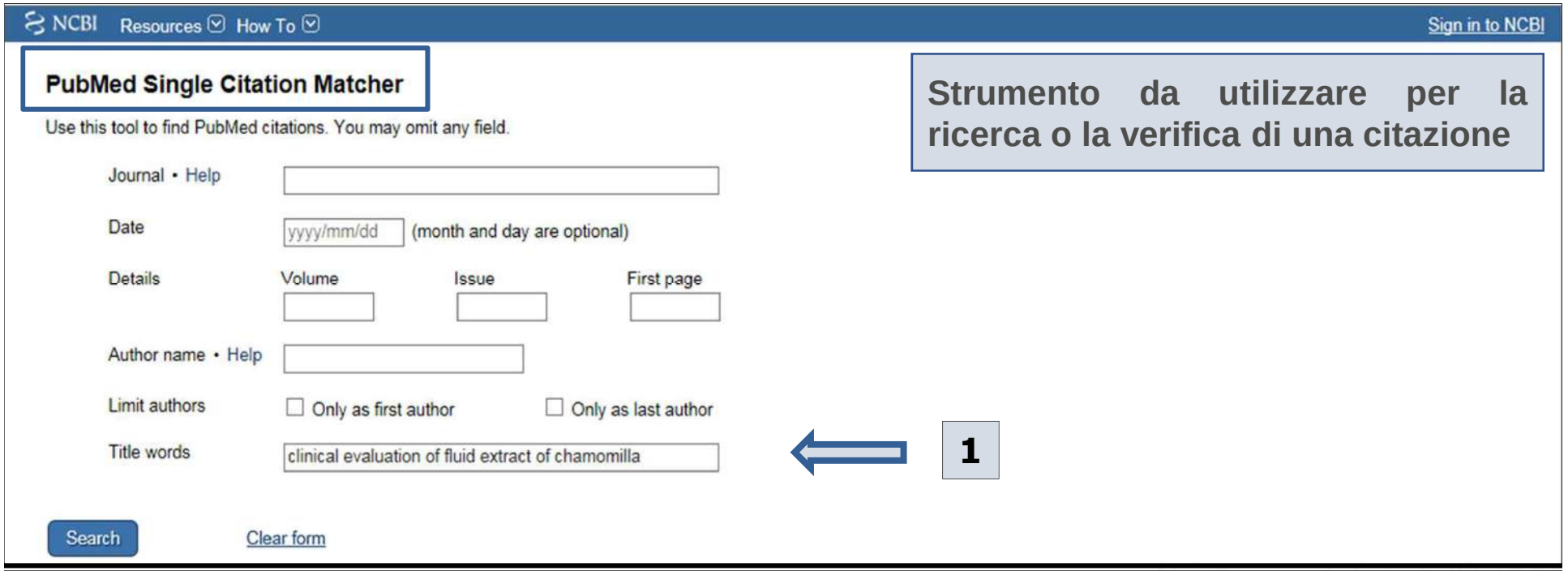
Results: 5 of 25

Baroreflex sensitivity in children and adolescents: physiology, hypertension, obesity, diabetes mellitus.

Honzíková N, Závodná E.
Physiol Res. 2016 Dec 13; 65(6):879-889. Epub 2016 Aug 19.

Blood pressure in children and adolescents: current insights.

Lurbe E, Ingelfinger JR.
J Hypertens. 2016 Feb; 34(2):176-83.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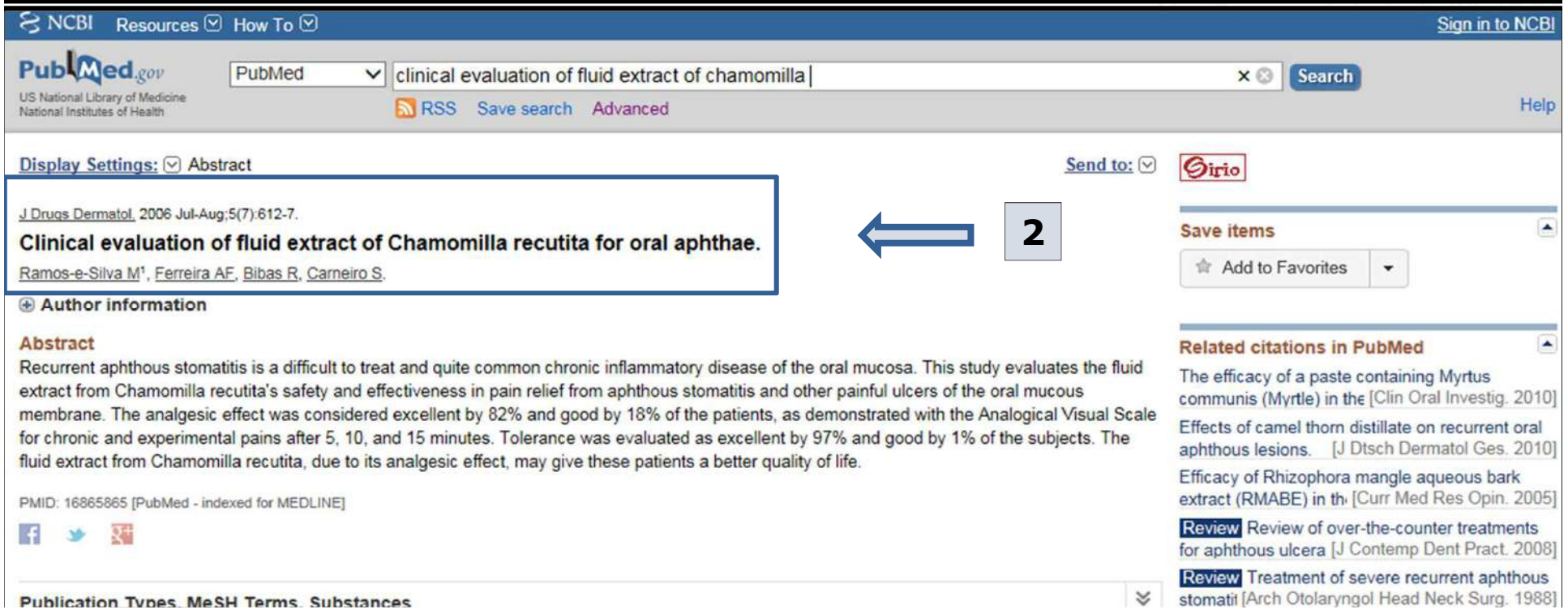
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J Drugs Dermatol. 2006 Jul-Aug;5(7):612-7.
Clinical evaluation of fluid extract of Chamomilla recutita for oral aphthae.
Ramos-e-Silva M[1], Ferreira AF, Bibas R, Carneiro S.
Author information
Abstract
Recurrent aphthous stomatitis is a difficult to treat and quite common chronic inflammatory disease of the oral mucosa. This study evaluates the fluid extract from Chamomilla recutita's safety and effectiveness in pain relief from aphthous stomatitis and other painful ulcers of the oral mucous membrane. The analgesic effect was considered excellent by 82% and good by 18% of the patients, as demonstrated with the Analogical Visual Scale for chronic and experimental pains after 5, 10, and 15 minutes. Tolerance was evaluated as excellent by 97% and good by 1% of the subjects. The fluid extract from Chamomilla recutita, due to its analgesic effect, may give these patients a better quality of life.
PMID: 16865865 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
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The efficacy of a paste containing Myrtus communis (Myrtle) in the [Clin Oral Investig. 2010]
Effects of camel thorn distillate on recurrent oral aphthous lesions. [J Dtsch Dermatol Ges. 2010]
Efficacy of Rhizophora mangle aqueous bark extract (RMABE) in th [Curr Med Res Opin. 2005]
Review Review of over-the-counter treatments for aphthous ulcera [J Contemp Dent Pract. 2008]
Review Treatment of severe recurrent aphthous stomatit [Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg. 1988]
2

La ricerca bibliografica: consigli

- **Scegliete la banca dati / le banche dati più appropriata/e** alle vostre esigenze (che possono variare nel tempo e/o con lo svilupparsi della tesi).
- **Formulate il quesito scientifico oggetto della ricerca nel modo più chiaro possibile**, scomponendo l'argomento in tanti concetti chiave correlati tra di loro e individuando i termini adeguati e corretti in lingua inglese: potete avvalervi in questa fase di dizionari ed enciclopedie.
- **Siate aperti e disponibili**, via via che il vostro lavoro procede e le vostre conoscenze in materia si fanno più approfondite, **a rivedere e ricalibrare la ricerca bibliografica fatta preliminarmente.**
- **Non restringete eccessivamente la ricerca in fase iniziale**, potreste ritrovarvi frustrati per aver ottenuto un numero limitato di documenti.
- **Sfruttate al meglio le bibliografie di lavori già reperiti**…. Se il contenuto di quegli articoli «centra» il vostro argomento, le bibliografie contenute saranno in buona percentuale pertinenti!
- Gestite la bibliografia in modo **accurato** fin dall'inizio!

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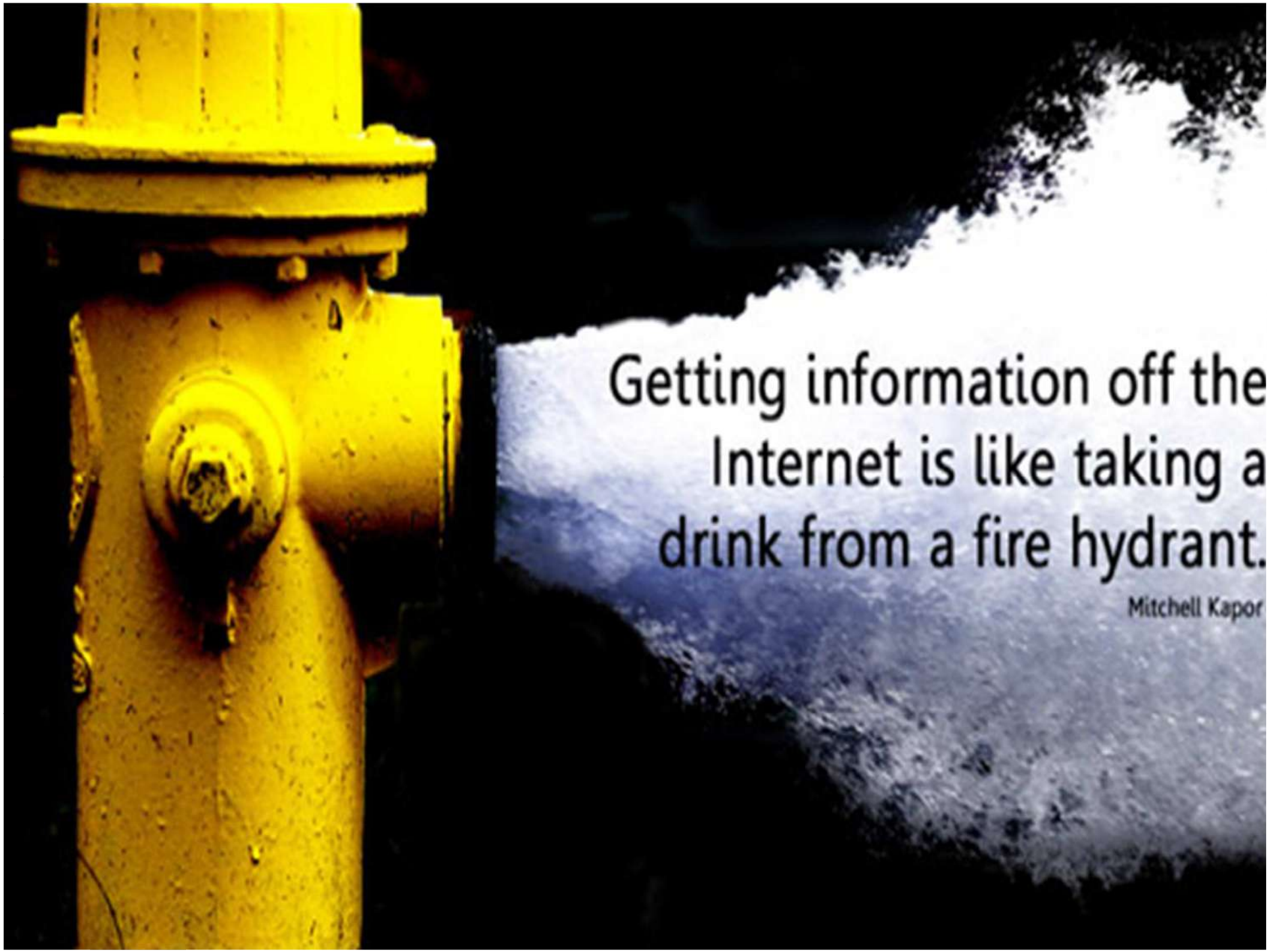
Getting information off the Internet is like taking a drink from a fire hydrant.
Mitchell Kapor

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Vi ringrazio per l'attenzione

Nicoletta Lumina

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