



KoreaMed

Synapse

KoreaMed Synapse의 유용성

한양대 구리병원 영상의학과
의편협 출판윤리위원장

함 창 곡

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Western Pacific Region Index Medicus (WPRIM)

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The Western Pacific Region Index Medicus (WPRIM) is a project of the WHO Western Pacific Regional Office in collaboration with several institutions in its Member States. This is the Region's contribution to the Global Health Library (GHL) initiative which aims to extend to all the benefits of the knowledge that is essential to the fullest attainment of health. WPRIM will be deployed and hosted, along with the index medici of other WHO Regions, at the Global Index Medicus portal under the GHL platform, where searches can be conducted individually or simultaneously through a federated search engine.

Goal

The creation of an online index of medical and health journals published in Member States of the WHO Western Pacific Region which can be accessed on the Internet thus ensuring global accessibility of medical and health research done in the Region.

Objectives

- To index selected medical/health journals in Member States of the WHO Western Pacific Region.
- To create a bibliographic database containing records linked to their full text.
- To raise the level of journal publishing in Member States of the WHO Western Pacific Region through a peer-review system.
- To build the capacity of participating health institutions



- WPRIM Newsletter
Volume 1 Number
1 (August 2007)
- WPRIM Newsletter
Volume 2
Number 1 (May
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ASIA PACIFIC ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL JOURNAL EDITORS (APAME) on 4-5 May 2008.

APAME is the Asia Pacific Association of Medical Journal Editors (APAME), established in Seoul Korea on May 5, 2008. Members include individual editors, editors' societies and those working on scientific communication from 11 countries including Australia, China, Fiji, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore and Vietnam. Officers from World Health Organization participate as an advisor or a coordinator.

Professors Chang-Kok Hahm (Korea) and John T Arokiasamy (Malaysia) are the President and the Vice-president. Professor Jeong-Wook Seo (jwseo@snu.ac.kr) is the Secretary General. Prof Chang-Kok Hahm is the chairperson of the Planning and Finance Committee, Prof Wifred CG Peh is the chairperson of the Education and IT Committee and Dr Joselito Mario Co Avila is the chairperson of the Editorial Policy and Ethics Committee.

The official address is at the APAME (c/o Mr Hyun-Do Jang), Korean Academy of Medical Sciences, 302-75, Ichon 1-dong, Yongsan-gu, Seoul 140-721, Republic of Korea.

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저작권과 학술지 유통등에 관심 있는 연구자 여러분의 많은 참여 바랍니다.

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- 세미나 프로그램 -

- ◎ 13:00~14:00 등 록
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- ◎ 14:45~15:25 【발표 1】 디지털 시대의 저작권과 CCL(윤종수 : 대전지법 논산지원 지원장)
- ◎ 15:25~15:40 Coffee Break
- ◎ 15:40~16:20 【발표 2】 국내외 오픈액세스 활동의 조명(심원식 : 성균관대 교수)
- ◎ 16:20~17:00 【발표 3】 PKP의 오픈액세스 저널 사업의 소개(이수상 : 부산대 교수)

※ 참가등록

- 한국학술진흥재단(<http://www.krf.or.kr>)
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개념

현행 학술커뮤니케이션의 모순을 극복하기 위한 대안으로 등장한 것 중 하나로 법적, 경제적, 기술적 장벽 없이 전 세계 이용자 누구라도 자유롭게 무료로 정보에 접근할 수 있도록 저작물 생산자와 이용자가 정보를 공유할 수 있도록 하는 것 직접적인 비용의 회수를 기대하지 않고 이용자들에게 무료로, 온라인상에서, 저작물을 이용 가능하도록 만들어진 모든 배포 유형

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I. On Removal (by scraping out) of the Marrow of long Bones, and especially on this proceeding as a Treatment of Osteo-myelitis; also on the same followed by the local application of Corrosive Sublimate Solution and of Iodoform

Charles B. Keetley

Ann Surg. 1885 January; 1(1): 1-6.

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II. Treatment of Wounds of the Anterior Tibial Artery complicating Compound Fracture of the Leg; with Report of a Case

Francis J. Shepherd

Ann Surg. 1885 January; 1(1): 7-12.

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ON REMOVAL (BY SCRAPING OUT) OF THE MARROW OF LONG BONES, AND ESPECIALLY ON THIS PROCEEDING AS A TREATMENT OF OSTEO-MYELITIS. ALSO ON THE SAME FOLLOWED BY THE LOCAL APPLICATION OF CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE SOLUTION AND OF IODOFORM.

By CHARLES B. KEETLEY, F. R. C. S.,

OF LONDON.

SENIOR SURGEON TO THE WEST LONDON HOSPITAL; SURGEON TO THE SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.



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Jay L. Grosfeld

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Two Thousand Transhiatal Esophagectomies: Changing Trends, Lessons Learned

Mark B. Orringer, Becky Marshall, Andrew C. Chang, Julia Lee, Allan Pickens, and Christine L. Lau

Ann Surg. 2007 September; 246(3): 363–374. doi: 10.1097/SLA.0b013e31814697f2.

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Extent of Surgery Affects Survival for Papillary Thyroid Cancer

Karl Y. Bilimoria, David J. Bentrem, Clifford Y. Ko, Andrew K. Stewart, David P. Winchester, Mark S. Talamonti, and Cord Sturgeon

Ann Surg. 2007 September; 246(3): 375–384. doi: 10.1097/SLA.0b013e31814697d9.

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doi: 10.1097/SLA.0b013e31814697d9.

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Extent of Surgery Affects Survival for Papillary Thyroid Cancer

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Abstract

Background:

The extent of surgery for papillary thyroid cancers (PTC) remains controversial. Consensus guidelines have recommended total thyroidectomy for PTC ≥ 1 cm; however, no study has supported this recommendation based on a survival advantage. The objective of this study was to examine whether the extent of surgery affects outcomes for PTC and to determine whether a size threshold could be identified above which total thyroidectomy is associated with improved outcomes.

Methods:

TABLE 1. Characteristics of Patients Who Underwent Surgery for PTC

For all patients with PTC, the recurrence rates were 5.7% at 5 years and 9.4% at 10 years. Recurrence rates were compared by tumor size and extent of surgery (Fig. 1). Ten-year recurrence rates increased with increasing tumor size: <1.0 cm 4.6%, 1.0 to 1.9 cm 7.1%, 2.0 to 2.9 cm 8.6%, 3.0 to 3.9 cm 11.6%, 4.0 to 8.0 cm 17.2%, and >8.0 cm 24.8% ($P < 0.0001$ for each pairwise comparison). When examining all tumor sizes together using univariate methods, patients who underwent total thyroidectomy had an unadjusted 10-year recurrence rate of 7.7%; whereas, patients who underwent lobectomy had an unadjusted 10-year recurrence rate of 9.8% ($P < 0.05$).

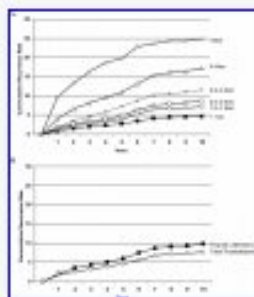
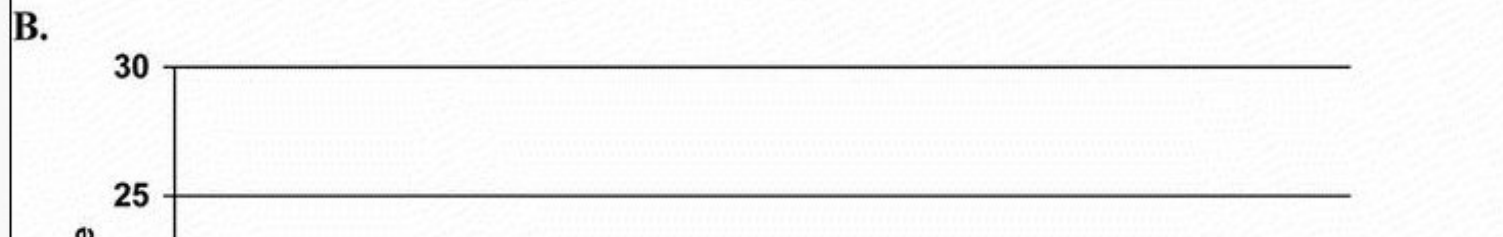
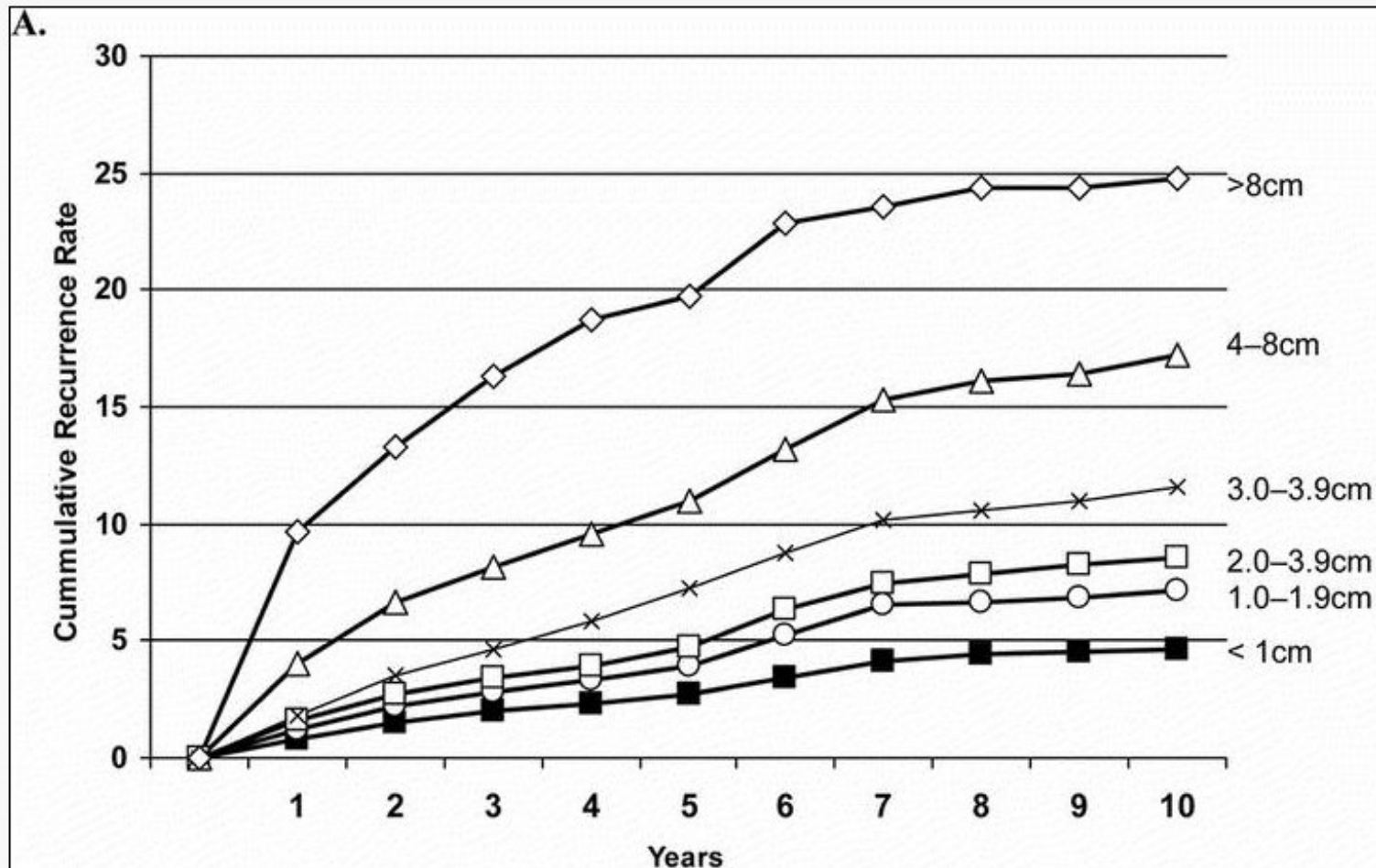


FIGURE 1. Recurrence rates after surgery for patients with PTC (A) by tumor size and (B) by extent of surgery.

Survival rates were compared by tumor size and extent of surgery (Fig. 2). Ten-year survival rates declined with increasing tumor size, but survival was statistically worse only for tumors larger than 4.0 cm ($P < 0.0001$): <1.0 cm 98.0%, 1.0 to 1.9 cm 98.4%, 2.0 to 2.9 cm 98.5%, 3.0 to 3.9 cm 95.5%, 4.0 to 8.0 cm 90.5%, and >8.0 cm 81.3%. When examining all tumor sizes together using univariate methods, 10-year survival was higher for patients who underwent total thyroidectomy compared with lobectomy: 98.4% versus 97.1% ($P < 0.05$).



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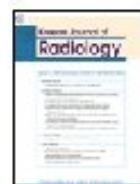
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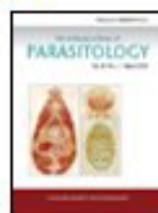


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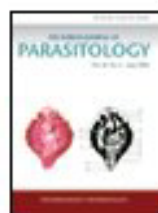
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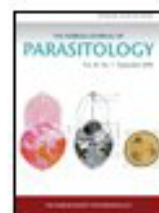
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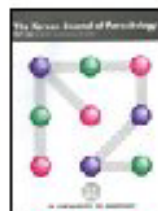


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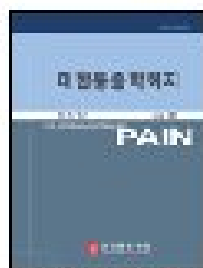
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Effect of Superior Cervical Sympathetic Ganglion Block on Brain Injury Induced by Focal Cerebral Ischemia/Reperfusion in a Rat Model

Ae Ryoung Lee, M.D., Mi Ok Yoon, M.D.^{*}, Hyun Hae Kim, M.D.^{*}, Jae Moon Choi, M.D.^{*}, Hae Yuong Jeon, M.D.^{*}, Jin Woo Shin, M.D.^{*}, Jeong Gill Leem, M.D.^{*},

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Conclusions

Brain injury induced by focal cerebral ischemia/reperfusion was reduced by an SCG block using local anesthetics. This finding suggests that a cervical sympathetic block could be considered as another treatment option for the treatment of cerebral vascular diseases.

Keywords: cerebral ischemia/reperfusion injury, local anesthetics, sympathetic ganglion block.

Figures

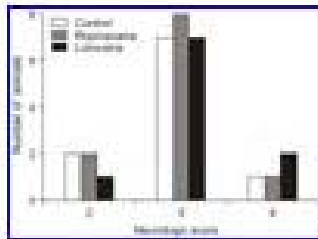


Fig. 1

There were no significant differences in the neurologic scores measured at 24 hours after cerebral ischemia/reperfusion injury among the three groups.



Fig. 2

Representative 2,3,5-triphenyltetrazolium chloride (TTC) stained brain sections from the control (A), ropivacaine (B) and lidocaine group (C) are shown. The white areas represent the infarct regions in these sections.

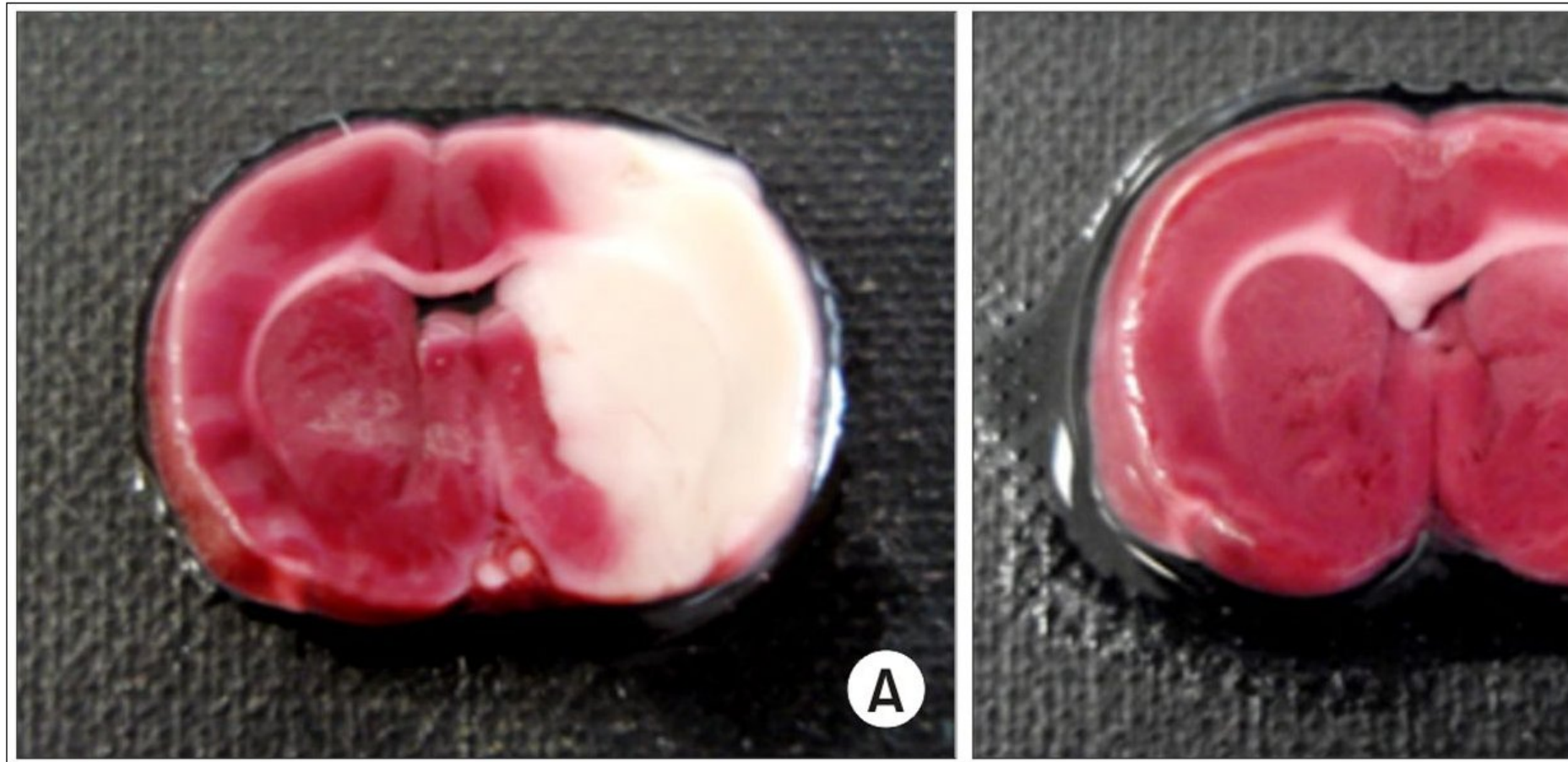











Fig. 2
Representative 2,3,5-triphenyltetrazolium chloride (TTC) stained brain sections from the control (A), ropivacaine (B) and lidocaine group (C) are shown. The white areas represent the infarct regions in these sections.

This study was supported by a grant (No 2005-190) from the Asan Institute for Life Science, Seoul, Korea.

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