

온라인 학술지 개방에서 XML 파일 변환의 중요성

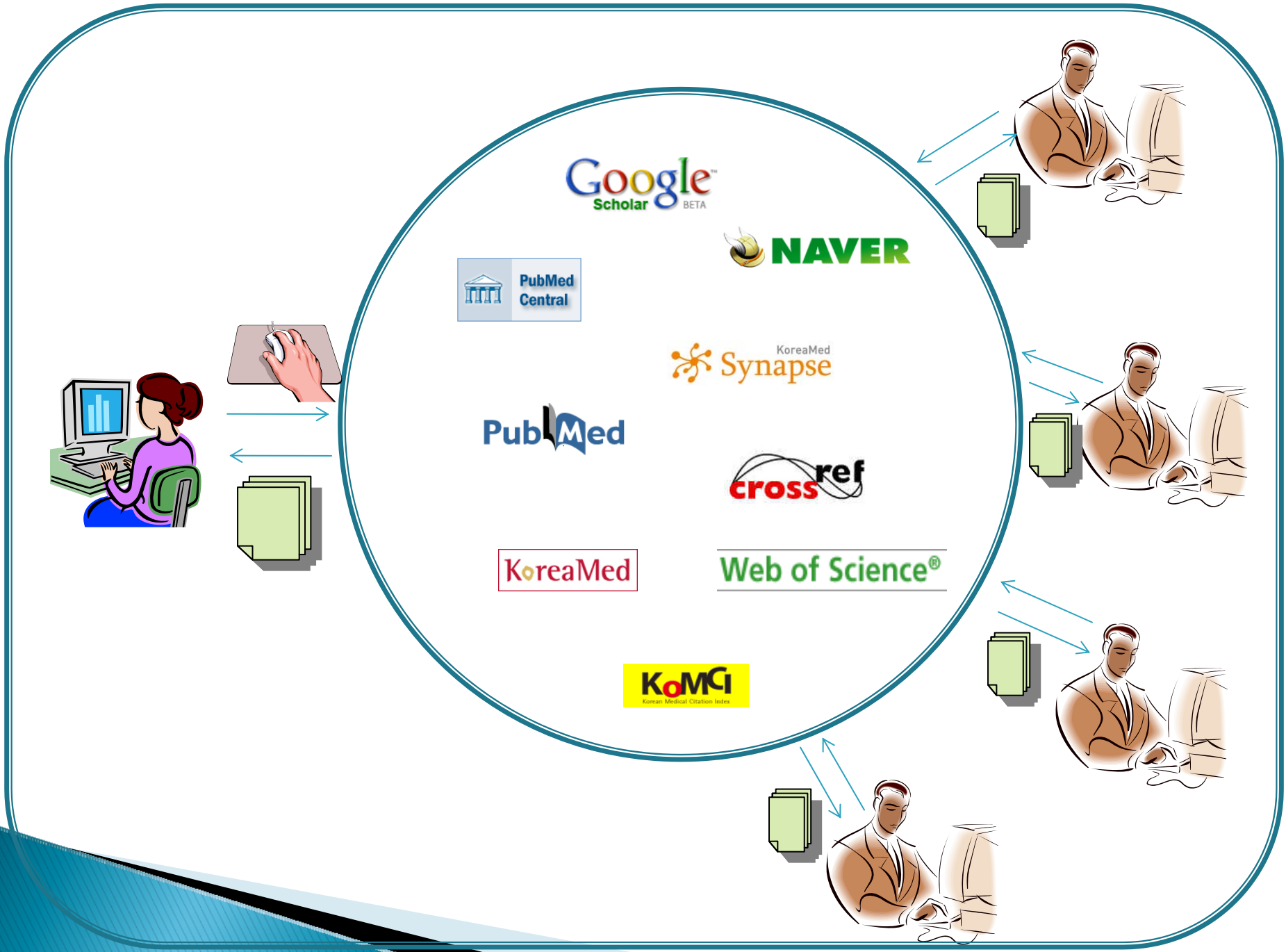
의학학술지 온라인 개방에 대한 심포지엄
대한의학회
공효순

이용자들의 정보 수집의 변화



- ▶ 새로운 정보 기술의 발달
 - 정보의 물리적 공간 → 사이버 공간으로 확대
 - 인터넷을 통한 세계는 하나
- ▶ 인터넷 통해 어느 누구나 시간, 장소에 제한 받지 않고 정보 검색 및 접근이 가능
- ▶ 필요한 정보가 어디에 소장되어 있느냐? → 어떻게 빨리 쉽게 접근하여 찾을 수 있는가?
 - 학술지 논문을 찾기 위해, 도서관을 찾아가거나 인쇄본을 구독하지 않음.
 - 컴퓨터를 통해 저널 데이터베이스에서 논문을 검색하고, 단지 마우스 클릭으로 이동하여 전체를 확인 후, 출력함.

각주 접속하거나, 정보의 질을 보장 받을 수 있는 DB로 접속



효과적인 온라인 학술지 개방을 위해

- ▶ Full-text journal website
- ▶ Be in major Internet search engines
 - Google, Naver...
- ▶ Be in a major indexing databases
 - PubMed, Web of Science, KoreaMed, KoMCI
- ▶ Be in a major (free) e-journal database/digital archive
 - PubMed Central, Synapse
- ▶ Linking to and from
 - Full-text(Pubmed Linkout, KoreaMed Linkout)
 - Reference
 - CrossRef linking using DOI

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A journal must provide PubMed Central the full text of articles in an XML (eXtensible Markup Language) or SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language) format that conforms to an acceptable journal article DTD (Document Type Definition). PMC does not accept articles in HTML format.

What file format is required by major database?

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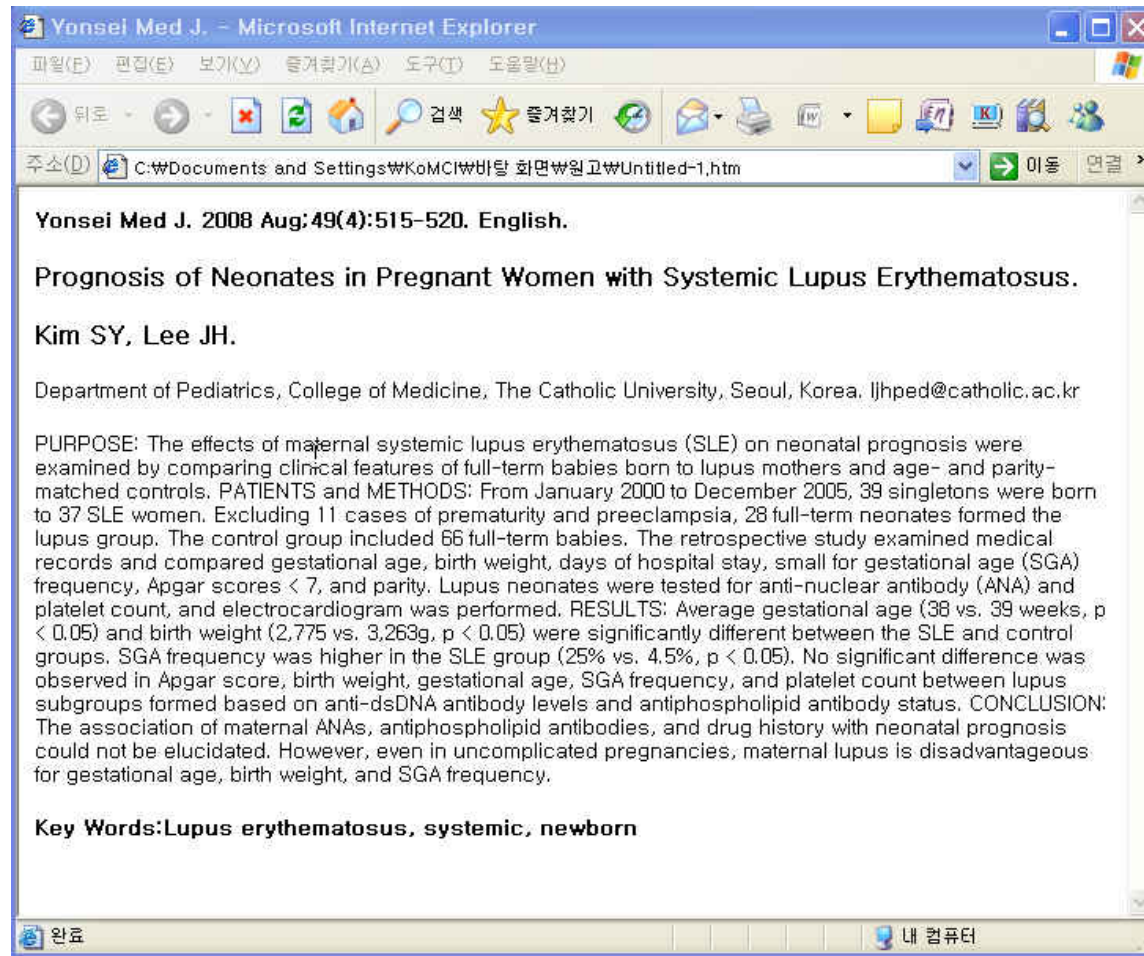
온라인 학술지 문서 포맷

- ▶ SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language)
 - ▶ HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language)
 - ▶ XML (eXtensible Markup Language)
 - ▶ PDF (Portable Document Format)

Why XML?

- ▶ XML(eXtensible Markup Language)
 - 1996년 W3C(World Wide Web Consortium)에서 제안
 - SGML과 HTML의 한계를 극복하기 위하여 만든 차세대 국제표준 인터넷 data 포맷
- ▶ 데이터의 다양한 표현
 - 사용자가 DTD를 정의함으로써 임의로 태그를 만들어 사용 가능 →어떤 분야의 데이터도 정확하고 자세하게 기술
- ▶ 논리적인 구조 정보를 효율적으로 지원
- ▶ 정확한 검색
- ▶ 문서의 재사용 가능

HTML과 XML 구현의 예



HTML

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<h2><font size="4">Prognosis of Neonates in Pregnant Women with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus.</font></h2>
```

```
<h3><font size="4">Kim SY, Lee JH.</font></h3>
```

```
<p>Department of Pediatrics, College of Medicine, The Catholic University, Seoul, Korea. ljhped@catholic.ac.kr</p>
```

```
<p>PURPOSE: The effects of maternal systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) on neonatal prognosis were examined by comparing clinical features of full-term babies born to lupus mothers and age- and parity-matched controls. PATIENTS and METHODS: From January 2000 to December 2005, 39 singletons were born to 37 SLE women. Excluding 11 cases of prematurity and preeclampsia, 28 full-term neonates formed the lupus group. The control group included 66 full-term babies. The retrospective study examined medical records and compared gestational age, birth weight, days of hospital stay, small for gestational age (SGA) frequency, Apgar scores < 7, and parity. Lupus neonates were tested for anti-nuclear antibody (ANA) and platelet count, and electrocardiogram was performed. RESULTS: Average gestational age (38 vs. 39 weeks, p < 0.05) and birth weight (2,775 vs. 3,263g, p < 0.05) were significantly different between the SLE and control groups. SGA frequency was higher in the SLE group (25% vs. 4.5%, p < 0.05). No significant difference was observed in Apgar score, birth weight, gestational age, SGA frequency, and platelet count between lupus subgroups formed based on anti-dsDNA antibody levels and antiphospholipid antibody status. CONCLUSION: The association of maternal ANAs, antiphospholipid antibodies, and drug history with neonatal prognosis could not be elucidated. However, even in uncomplicated pregnancies, maternal lupus is disadvantageous for gestational age, birth weight, and SGA frequency.</p>
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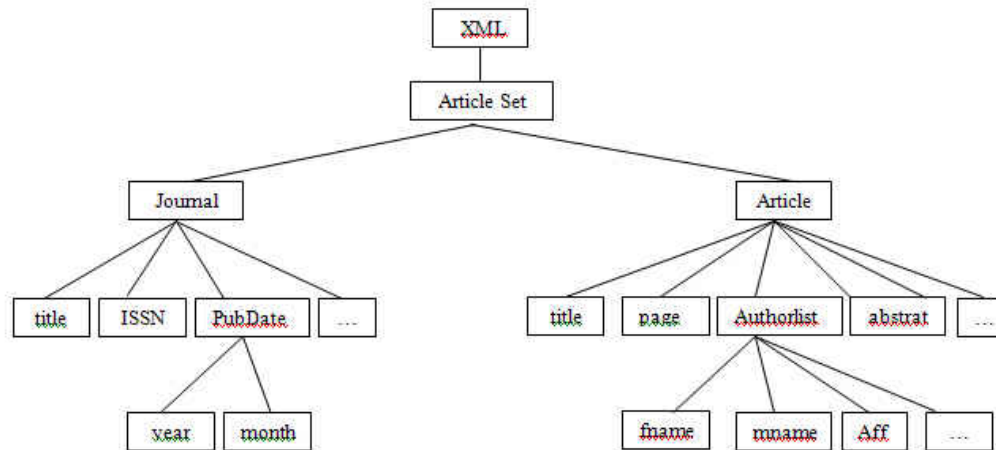
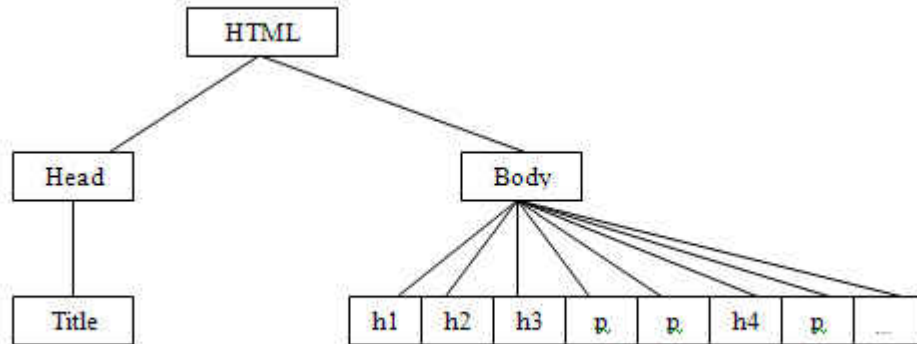
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<MiddleName>Young</MiddleName>
<LastName>Kim</LastName>
</Author>
<Author>
<FirstName>Jung</FirstName>
<MiddleName>Hyun</MiddleName>
<LastName>Lee</LastName>
</Author>
<Affiliation>Department of Pediatrics, College of Medicine, The Catholic University, Seoul, Korea.
ljhpmed@catholic.ac.kr</Affiliation>
</AuthorList>
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<Abstract>PURPOSE: The effects of maternal systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
on neonatal prognosis were examined by comparing clinical features of full-
term babies born to lupus mothers and age- and parity-matched controls.
PATIENTS and METHODS: From January 2000 to December 2005, 39
singletons were born to 37 SLE women. Excluding 11 cases of prematurity
and preeclampsia, 28 full-term neonates formed the lupus group. The control
group included 66 full-term babies. The retrospective study examined
medical records and compared gestational age, birth weight, days of hospital
stay, small for gestational age (SGA) frequency, Apgar scores &lt; 7, and
parity. Lupus neonates were tested for anti-nuclear antibody (ANA) and
platelet count, and electrocardiogram was performed. RESULTS: Average
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3,263g, p &lt; 0.05) were significantly different between the SLE and control
groups. SGA frequency was higher in the SLE group (25% vs. 4.5%, p &lt; 0.05).
No significant difference was observed in Apgar score, birth weight,
gestational age, SGA frequency, and platelet count between lupus subgroups
formed based on anti-dsDNA antibody levels and antiphospholipid antibody
status. CONCLUSION: The association of maternal ANAs, antiphospholipid
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However, even in uncomplicated pregnancies, maternal lupus is
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HTML과 XML의 구조 비교



HTML vs. XML

구분	HTML	XML
태그	DTD 정의 사용자정의 불가능	사용자 정의 태그 지원
문서의 재사용	불가능	가능
응용분야	단순한 구조의 문서	SGML과 동일 웹상의 교환 문서
문서 작성	쉽고, 간결함 논리구조 작성 어려움	다양하고 자세한 문서의 표현 이 가능함
문서 검색	효과적 검색 어려움	정확한 검색 가능

PDF 구현의 예

Yonsei Med J 49(4):515-520, 2008
DOI 10.3349/ymj.2008.49.4.515

Original Article

Prognosis of Neonates in Pregnant Women with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

So-Young Kim and Jung-Hyun Lee

Department of Pediatrics, College of Medicine, The Catholic University, Seoul, Korea.

Purpose: The effects of maternal systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) on neonatal prognosis were examined by comparing clinical features of full-term babies born to lupus mothers and age- and parity-matched controls. **Patients and Methods:** From January 2000 to December 2005, 39 singletons were born to 37 SLE women. Excluding 11 cases of prematurity and preeclampsia, 28 full-term neonates formed the lupus group. The control group included 66 full-term babies. The retrospective study examined medical records and compared gestational age, birth weight, days of hospital stay, small for gestational age (SGA) frequency, Apgar scores < 7, and parity. Lupus neonates were tested for anti-nuclear antibody (ANA) and platelet count, and electrocardiogram was performed. **Results:** Average gestational age (38 vs. 39 weeks, $p < 0.05$) and birth weight (2,775 vs. 3,263 g, $p < 0.05$) were significantly different between the SLE and control groups. SGA frequency was higher in the SLE group (25% vs. 4.5%, $p < 0.05$). No significant difference was observed in Apgar score, birth weight, gestational age, SGA frequency, and platelet count between lupus subgroups formed based on anti-dsDNA antibody levels and antiphospholipid antibody status. **Conclusion:** The association of maternal ANAs, antiphospholipid antibodies, and drug history with neonatal prognosis could not be elucidated. However, even in uncomplicated pregnancies, maternal lupus is disadvantageous for gestational age, birth weight, and SGA frequency.

Key Words: Lupus erythematosus, systemic, newborn

thought to experience disease deterioration due to pregnancy, but varying incidence rates have been reported.¹ Maternal lupus is known to influence fetal and neonatal outcomes and is associated with increased incidence of obstetric complications such as stillbirth, abortion, prematurity, intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR), and neonatal complications such as congenital heart block and neonatal lupus.¹⁻³ In particular, mothers with increased SLE activity, lupus nephritis, hypertension, and who are positive for antiphospholipid and anti-Ro/SS-A antibodies have relatively poor fetal and neonatal prognosis. However, few studies have investigated the neonatal prognosis in SLE mothers who delivered at full term without obstetrical complications.¹

Our study focused on the effects of SLE on perinatal outcome by comparing clinical features of full-term neonates born to lupus mothers and normal pregnant women.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

PDF vs. XML

구분	PDF	XML
표준성	Adobe라는 업체가 개발한 개발 데이터	세계 W3C가 제정한 국제표준 데이터
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문서 구조	문서구조와 상관없이 하나의 파일 형태로 저장	구조적 문서내용 자체가 DB에 저장
효율성	모든 자료를 이미지화하여 추가 작업시 불편	데이터 구축 및 추가/수정/삭제 등 효율

온라인 학술지 Fulltext

▶ HTML(Abstract, Fulltext)

Journal Abstract

Volume 44, Number 2 (8/2008) (page : 63-6) Clinical Article

List Fulltext PDF

Is Transcranial Doppler Ultrasonography Old-fashioned?: One Institutional Validity Study

Pan Yeal Han, MD; Jae Hoon Kim, MD; Hee In Kang, MD; Byung Gwan Moon, MD; Seung Jin Lee, MD; and Joo Seung Kim, MD
Department of Neurosurgery, School of Medicine, Eulji University, Nowon Eulji Hospital, Seoul, Korea.

Objective : The purpose of this study is to investigate the correlation between various transcranial Doppler (TCD) ultrasonography parameters and clinical vasospasm after aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH).

Methods : This study enrolled 40 patients presented with aneurysmal SAH between September 2006 and August 2007. We measured differences of mean blood flow velocity (BFVm), highest systolic blood flow velocity (BFVh), and Lindegaard ratio (LR) in the middle cerebral artery on TCD examination. These parameters were evaluated for correlation with clinical vasospasm by univariate analysis and the receiver operating

characteristic analysis. The best TCD parameters for the detection of clinical vasospasm were revealed to be differences of BFVm, BFVh, and LR values between 1st and 3rd TCD (7 cm/s, 11.5 cm/s, 0.45 respectively). The positive predictive value was 100%.

Conclusion : TCD is still considered a useful tool for screening clinical vasospasm. To confirm the predictive value of the above parameters, further

prospective study will be needed.

best-performing parameter was peak systolic velocity of 182 cm/s. Also, Mascia calculated by ROC curve analysis, accurately detects clinical vasospasm.

with modification. The main distinction between our study and others is that we conducted a serial test. One knotty problem in interpreting TCD results is that asymptomatic vasospasm, while others had values below 100 cm/s. Considering for this discrepancy of absolute flow velocity from TCD parameters, we measured differences of various TCD parameters. Considering for this discrepancy of absolute flow velocity from TCD parameters, we measured differences of various TCD parameters. Considering for this discrepancy of absolute flow velocity from TCD parameters, we measured differences of various TCD parameters. Considering for this discrepancy of absolute flow velocity from TCD parameters, we measured differences of various TCD parameters.

To confirm the predictive value of the above parameters, it will be necessary to investigate clinical vasospasm in patients with aneurysmal SAH. Second, we did not investigate the correlation between TCD parameters and clinical vasospasm. Therefore, current data should be validated prospectively in another series of patients.

vasospasm. *Eur J Ultrasound* 16 : 3-10, 2002
correlation between transcranial Doppler ultrasound and clinical vasospasm with transcranial Doppler ultrasound. *J Neurosurg* 60 : 37-41, 1984
diagnosis and interpretation of diagnostic tests and procedures : principles and methods
under receiver operating characteristic curves derived from the same cases.

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Journal

Volume 44, Number 2 (8/2008)

Is Transcranial Doppler Ultrasonography Old-fashioned?: One Institutional Validity Study

Pan Yeal Han, MD; Jae Hoon Kim, MD; Hee In Kang, MD; Byung Gwan Moon, MD; Seung Jin Lee, MD; and Joo Seung Kim, MD
<Clinical Article, 63-6>

Preliminary Report of Multisession Transcranial Doppler Ultrasonography in Patients with Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage

Jong-Won Kim, MD; Yong-Seok Im, PhD; Dong-Ho Lee, MD
<Clinical Article, 67-71>

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www.jkns.or.kr 10.3340/jkns.2008.44.2.63

J Korean Neurosurg Soc 44 : 63-66, 2008

Clinical Article

Is Transcranial Doppler Ultrasonography Old-fashioned?: One Institutional Validity Study

Pan Yeal Han, M.D., Jae Hoon Kim, M.D., Hee In Kang, M.D., Byung Gwan Moon, M.D., Seung Jin Lee, M.D., and Joo Seung Kim, M.D.
Department of Neurosurgery, School of Medicine, Eulji University, Nowon Eulji Hospital, Seoul, Korea.

Objective : The purpose of this study is to investigate the correlation between various transcranial Doppler (TCD) ultrasonography parameters and clinical vasospasm after aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH).

Methods : This study enrolled 40 patients presented with aneurysmal SAH between September 2006 and August 2007. We measured differences of mean blood flow velocity (BFVm), highest systolic blood flow velocity (BFVh), and Lindegaard ratio (LR) in the middle cerebral artery on TCD examination. These parameters were evaluated for correlation with clinical vasospasm by univariate analysis and the receiver operating characteristic analysis.

Results : Twelve patients (30%) developed clinical vasospasm. The best TCD parameters for the detection of clinical vasospasm were revealed to be differences of BFVm, BFVh, and LR values between 1st TCD test and 3rd TCD (7 cm/s, 11.5 cm/s, 0.45 respectively). The positive predictive value of any one of three parameters was 60% and the negative predictive value was 100%.

Conclusion : TCD is still considered a useful tool for screening clinical vasospasm. To confirm the predictive value of the above parameters, further prospective study will be needed.

KEY WORDS : Receiver operating characteristic analysis · Subarachnoid hemorrhage · Transcranial doppler ultrasonography · Vasospasm.

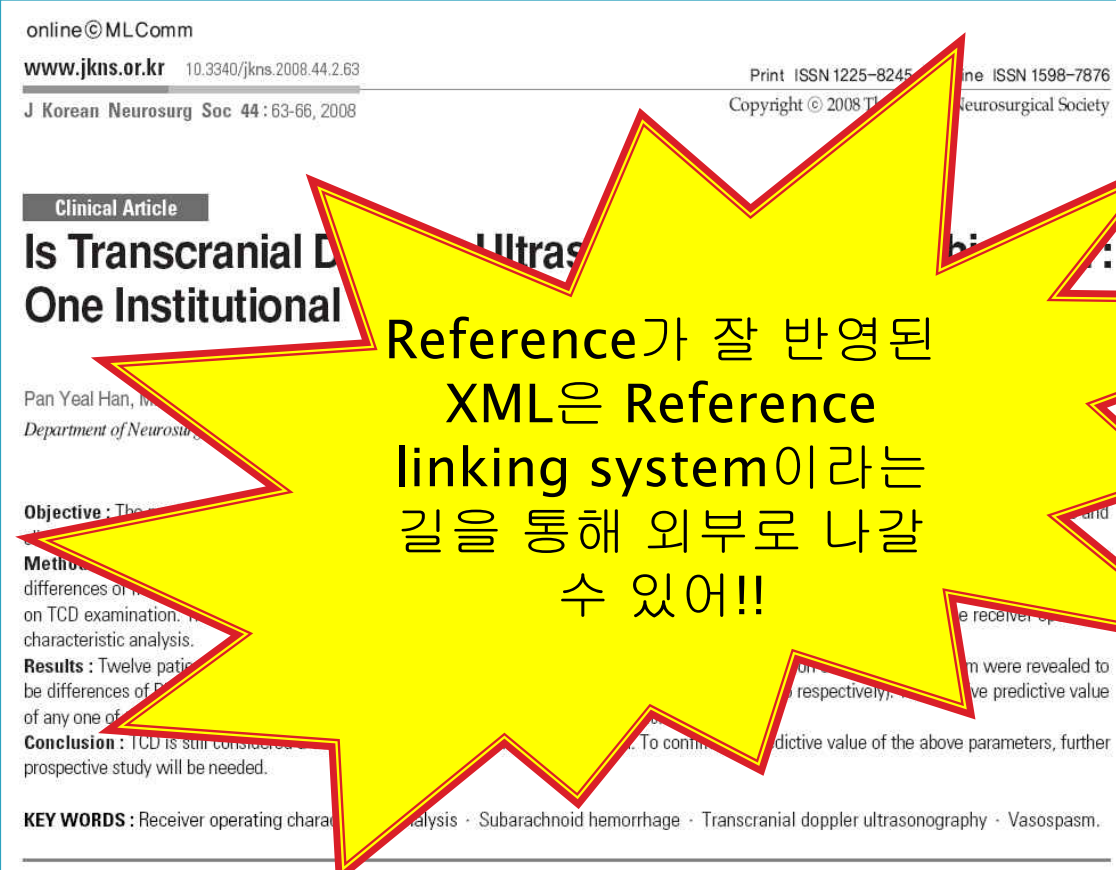
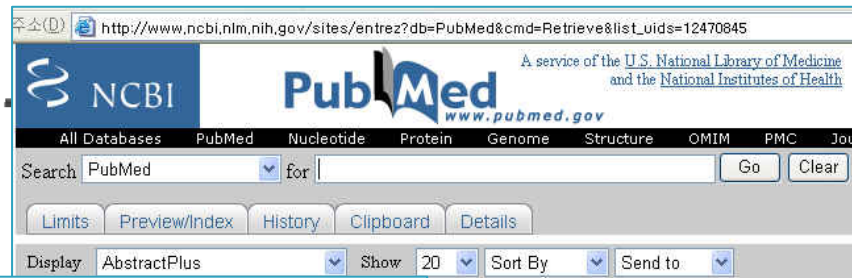
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Radiology 148 : 839-843, 1983

- Hanley JA, McNeil BJ : The meaning and use of the area under a receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve. *Radiology* 143 : 29-36, 1982
- Jabre A, Babikian V, Powsner RA, Spatz EL : Role of single photon emission computed tomography and transcranial Doppler ultrasonography in clinical vasospasm. *J Clin Neurosci* 9 : 400-403, 2002
- Kim J M, Kang S D : Reliability of transcranial Doppler examination in the diagnosis of delayed ischemia after subarachnoid hemorrhage. *J Korean Neurosurg Soc* 37 : 253-257, 2005

온라인 학술지 Full-

▶ XML(Full-Text) + PDF



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www.jkns.or.kr 10.3340/jkns.2008.44.2.63
J Korean Neurosurg Soc 44 : 63-66, 2008
Print ISSN 1225-8245 Online ISSN 1598-7876
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Clinical Article
Is Transcranial Doppler Ultrasonography Useful for the Diagnosis of Cerebral Vasospasm? A Single Institutional Study
Pan Yeal Han, MD, PhD
Department of Neurosurgery

Objective : The purpose of this study was to evaluate the usefulness of transcranial Doppler ultrasonography (TCD) for the diagnosis of cerebral vasospasm (CV) after subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH).

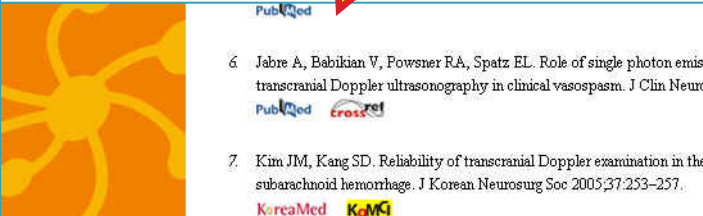
Methods : We analyzed the differences of TCD velocities between the preoperative and postoperative periods on TCD examination. A receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis was performed for characteristic analysis.

Results : Twelve patients with CV were revealed to have differences of TCD velocities between the preoperative and postoperative periods of any one of the parameters. The predictive value of TCD velocities for the diagnosis of CV was 0.85.

Conclusion : TCD is still considered to be useful for the diagnosis of CV. To confirm the predictive value of the above parameters, further prospective study will be needed.

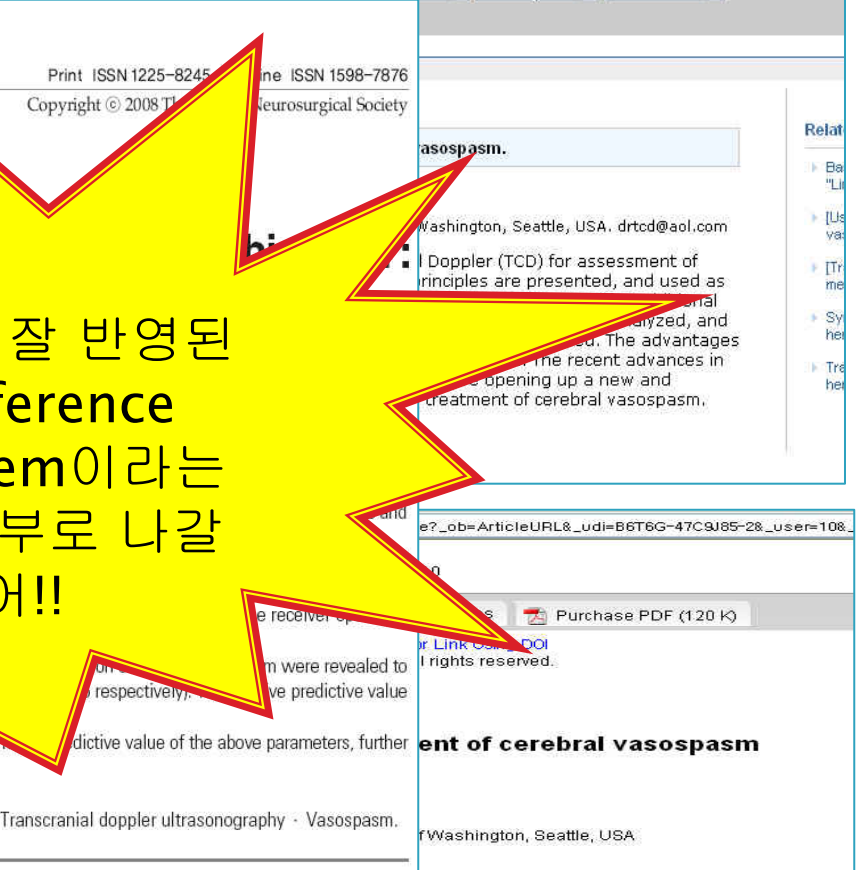
KEY WORDS : Receiver operating characteristic analysis · Subarachnoid hemorrhage · Transcranial doppler ultrasonography · Vasospasm.

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6. Jabre A, Babikian V, Powsner RA, Spatz EL. Role of single photon emission computed tomography and transcranial Doppler ultrasonography in clinical vasospasm. J Clin Neurophysiol 2005;17:100-105.

7. Kim JM, Kang SD. Reliability of transcranial Doppler examination in the subarachnoid hemorrhage. J Korean Neurosurg Soc 2005;37:253-257.



...asospasm.

Washington, Seattle, USA. drtcd@aol.com

Doppler (TCD) for assessment of principles are presented, and used as analyzed, and The advantages of the recent advances in opening up a new and treatment of cerebral vasospasm.

and e?_ob=ArticleURL&_udi=B6T6G-47C9J85-2&_user=108_

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ent of cerebral vasospasm

Washington, Seattle, USA.

Available online 4 December 2002.

Abstract

This review summarizes the use of transcranial Doppler (TCD) for assessment of cerebral vasospasm. The basic hemodynamic principles are presented, and used as a basis for discussing findings and interpretation methods. The need for additional information and measurements to correctly interpret TCD velocities is analyzed, and the use of a special extracranial Doppler technique is recommended. The advantages and limitations of the 'Lindgaard Index' (LI) are discussed. The recent advances in the use of TCD for cerebral autoregulation testing are opening up a new and promising avenue in diagnosis, monitoring and treatment of cerebral vasospasm.



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[10] H.J. Kim, J.M. Koh, E.S. Shin, Y.E. Chung, Y.I. Kim and C.H. Kim *et al.*, Changes of glomerular filtration rate and urinary albumin excretion rate in NIDDM patients with microalbuminuria, *J. Korean Diabetes Assoc.* 21 (1997), pp. 414-424.

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Diabetes Research
Volume 78, Issue

Article

doi:10.1016/j.diabres.2007.07.001
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The complications of diabetes mellitus

Byung-Wan Lee

^aDivision of Endocrinology and Metabolism, Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul, Republic of Korea
Received 24 April 2007

Abstract

In a clinic-based study, we compared the prevalence of microalbuminuria (MA) in the groups were

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Journal

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Precision of Cystatin C-based GFR estimates in Comparison with Cr⁵¹-EDTA GFR

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Full text pdf	
Title	Estimation of glomerular filtration rate (GFR) in children and young adults: Comparison of Cr ⁵¹ -EDTA and CysC-based GFR estimates
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keywords	glomerular filtration rate, cystatin C, children, young adults
Year-vol.-issue	2007 - 27 - 1
Background	Cystatin C (CysC) is a low molecular weight protein that is produced by all nucleated cells. The authors compared the precision of CysC-based GFR estimates with Cr ⁵¹ -EDTA GFR estimates.
Methods	Serum concentration of CysC and Cr were measured in adults over 17 yr (n=170) and children below 17 yr (n=170) who had had GFR estimated by Cr ⁵¹ -EDTA method. CysC-based GFR was estimated by the formula of Thierry [CysC-based GFR estimates (mL/min/1.73 m ²)=78×(1/cysC, in mg/L)+4] and Cr-based GFR by the formula of modified Modification of Diet in Renal Disease [MDRD II, Cr-based GFR estimates (mL/min/1.73 m ²)=186×(Scr) ^{-1.154} ×(Age) ^{-0.203} ×0.742 (for a female patient)×1.212 (for a black patient)].
Results	In comparison with Cr ⁵¹ -EDTA GFR, in children below 17 yr, the bias±standard deviation (SD) of cysC-based and Cr-based GFR estimates were 7.5±6.1 and 106.5±

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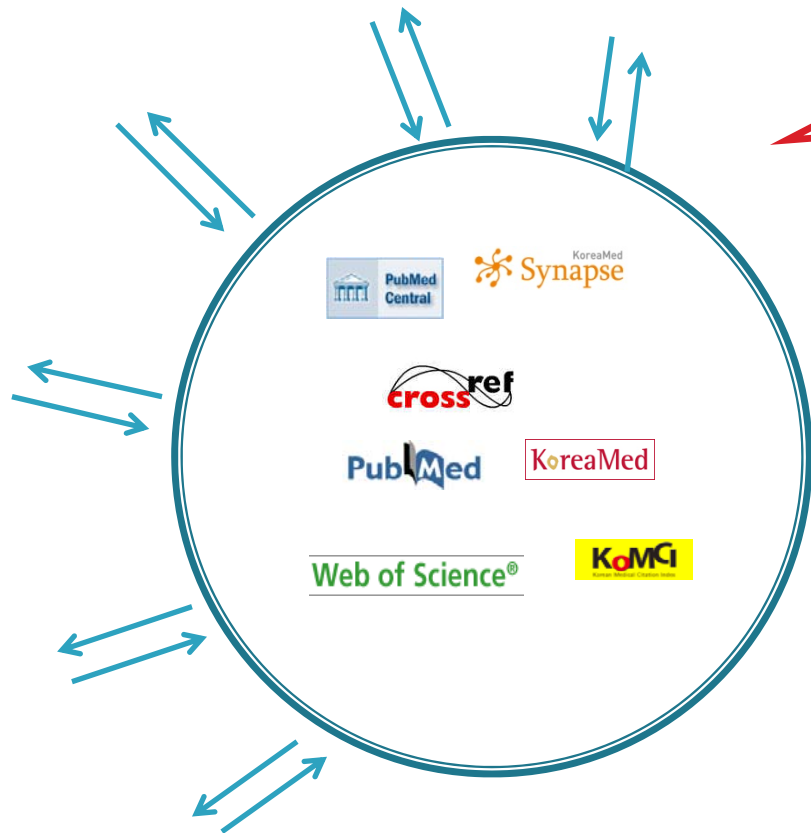
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결론

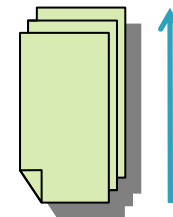
- ▶ 온라인에서 학술지의 원활한 소통을 위한 전략 중 하나는 주요 **Database**에 보다 많이 노출되는것
- ▶ 이를 위해 각 **Database**가 요구하는 포맷으로 데이터를 가공 및 변환해야 하는 것이 필수
 - 대부분 **DB** 구축에 있어 가장 많이 활용되는 **XML** 형태를 선호
 - 특히, 단순한 **XML** 구현이 아닌 **PMC, Synapse** 수준의 **XML**
- ▶ 따라서 기술적인 측면에서 데이터의 **XML** 가공은 필수
 - 전문적인 지식, 기술, 비용
- ▶ 학회들이 이런 프로세스와 정보의 트렌드를 이해하고 관심을 기울여 국제적 경쟁에서 훌륭한 학술지로 자리 매김하기를 기대함

학술지의 자유롭고
활발한 소통을 통해
이용과 국제적인 위
상이 높아짐



Data →
XML 가공

←
인용



Visibility
이용
인용

감사합니다.

