

Author Keywords & MeSH

가톨릭대학교 성의교정 도서관
정 소 나 (sona@catholic.ac.kr)

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 - Related Citations in PubMed 활용
 - MeSH Search in KoreaMed 활용
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Author Keywords 중요성

근거중심의학환경에서의 문헌검색 중요성

체계적 문헌고찰(Systematic Reviews)연구 흐름도



체계적 문헌 고찰 검색 전략

- Systematic Reviews(SR): 명백하고 재현성 있는 방법론에 따라 확고한 연구 목적과 방법으로 이루어진 일차 문헌들의 개괄
- 포괄적으로 검색하면서도 배제되지 않게 검색전략을 수립
- 광범위하게 검색하기 위한 통제언어가 필요
- 대표적으로 MeSH 사용
- 검색: 통제어와 단순키워드 조합

Appendix 1. MEDLINE search strategy

1. exp OSTEoarthritis/
2. osteoarthr\$.tw.
3. (degenerative adj2 arthritis).tw.
4. or/1-3
5. exp CHONDROITIN/
6. chondroitin.sh, rn, tw.
7. 5 or 6
8. 4 and 7
9. randomized controlled trial.pt.
10. controlled clinical trial.pt.
11. randomized controlled trials.sh.
12. random allocation.sh.
13. double blind method.sh.
14. single-blind method.sh.
15. clinical trial.pt.
16. clinical trials.sh.
17. clinical trial.tw.
18. ((singl\$ or doubl\$ or trebl\$ or tripl\$) and (mask\$ or blind\$)).tw.
19. placebos.sh.
20. placebo\$.tw.
21. random \$.tw.
22. Research Design/
23. comparative study.sh.
24. evaluation studies.sh.
25. follow-up studies.sh.
26. prospective studies.sh.
27. control\$.tw.
28. prospectiv\$.tw.
29. volunteer\$.tw.
30. or/9-29
31. (animal not human).mp.
32. 30 not 31

SR 문헌의 Search strategy

관련 데이터베이스에서 재현 가능한 검색전략으로 검색을 수행함. Appendix에 검색전략제시.

* 포괄적인 검색

- MeSH 검색 절대적임 (빨간색 밑줄) : DB구축시 주제색인 필요함
- 다양한 Text words를 조합하여 검색

Text Words in PubMed

- **Text Words [TW]**
all words and numbers in the title, abstract, other abstract, MeSH terms, MeSH Subheadings, Publication Types, Substance Names, Personal Name as Subject, Corporate Author, Secondary Source, Comment/Correction Notes,
Other Terms (see Other Term [OT] above)
typically non-MeSH subject terms (keywords)

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK3827/#pubmedhelp.PubMed_Quick_Start

Author Keywords in PubMed

- 2013-
- **PubMed now displays author keywords when supplied by publishers.** NLM will not review author keywords for accuracy or add them to non-publisher supplied citations.
- Author Keywords are available on the Abstract, MEDLINE, and XML displays.

Torre S. Author Keywords in PubMed. NLM Tech Bull. 2013 Jan-Feb;(390):e2.

Author Keywords on the Abstract Display

KEYWORDS: Amiodarone, Arrhythmias, cardiac, Drug toxicity, Myocardial infarctions

OT - Amiodarone
 OT - Arrhythmias, cardiac
 OT - Drug toxicity
 OT - Myocardial infarctions

MEDLINE 형식

Author Keywords on the MEDLINE Display

```

PMID- 24256655
OWN - NLM
STAT- Publisher
DA - 2013/11/21
IS - 2013/11/21
VI - 2013/11/21
IP - 2013/11/21
DP - 2013/11/21
TI - 2013/11/21
PG - 2013/11/21
AB - 2013/11/21
effects, amiodarone-induced pulmonary toxicity (APT) is the most life threatening
complication, which has been described mostly in patients who have been in
treatment with high accumulative doses for a long duration of time. However,
amiodarone therapy in short-term duration induced APT was rarely reported. We
describe a case of a 54-year-old man who is presented with symptoms of APT after
a few days of therapy for post-myocardial infarction ventricular tachycardia. For
early diagnosis and successful treatment, awareness and high suspicion of this
rare type of early onset APT is crucial in patients with amiodarone therapy.
AD - Department of Internal Medicine, Kangwon National University Hospital, Chuncheon,
Korea.
FAU - Lee, Wonho
AU - Lee W
FAU - Ryu, Dong Ryeol
AU - Ryu DR
FAU - Han, Seon-Sook
AU - Han SS
FAU - Ryu, Sook-Won
AU - Ryu SW
FAU - Cho, Byung Ryul
AU - Cho BR
FAU - Kwon, Hyucki
AU - Kwon H
FAU - Kim, Bo Ra
AU - Kim BR
LA - ENG
PT - JOURNAL ARTICLE
DP - 20131030
TA - Korean Circ J
JT - Korean circulation journal
JID - 101247141
PMC - PMC3831017
OTO - NOTNLM
OT - Amiodarone
OT - Arrhythmias, cardiac
OT - Drug toxicity
OT - Myocardial infarctions
EDAT- 2013/11/21 06:00
MHDA- 2013/11/21 06:00
CRDT- 2013/11/21 06:00
PHST- 2013/09/15 [received]
PHST- 2013/05/09 [revised]

```

OT - Amiodarone
 OT - Arrhythmias, cardiac
 OT - Drug toxicity
 OT - Myocardial infarctions

Author Keywords on the Abstract Display

Very Early

Lee W, Ryu DR, Han SS, Ryu SW, Cho BR, Kwon H, Kim BR.

Department of Internal Medicine, Kangwon National University Hospital, Chuncheon, Korea. rdc0203@gmail.com
 Department of Laboratory Medicine, Kangwon National University Hospital, Chuncheon, Korea.

Abstract
 Amiodarone is a widely used antiarrhythmic agent. Among its various adverse effects, amiodarone-induced pulmonary toxicity (APT) is the most life threatening complication which has been described mostly in patients who have been in treatment with high accumulative doses for a long duration of time. However, amiodarone therapy in short-t duration induced APT was rarely reported. We describe a case of a 54-year-old man who is presented with symptoms of APT after a few days of therapy for post-myox infarction ventricular tachycardia. For early diagnosis and successful treatment, awareness and high suspicion of this rare type of early onset APT is crucial in patients with amiodarone therapy.

Images from this publication. 2 figures . Full Text



Publication Types:
 • Case Reports

MeSH Terms:
 • Amiodarone
 • Arrhythmias, Cardiac
 • Dinagrit
 • Drug Toxicity
 • Early Diagnosis
 • Humans
 • Infarction
 • Middle Aged
 • Myocardial Infarction
 • Tachycardia, Ventricular

Substances:
 • APT
 • Amiodarone
 • Dinagrit

Author Keywords:
 • Amiodarone
 • Arrhythmias, cardiac
 • Drug toxicity
 • Myocardial infarctions

Author Keywords:

- Amiodarone
- Arrhythmias, cardiac
- Drug toxicity
- Myocardial infarctions

ICMJE 2005 URM의 Key words 권고

- Some journals request that, following the abstract, authors provide, and identify as such, *3 to 10 key words or short phrases* that capture the *main topics of the article*.
- These will assist indexers in cross-indexing the article and may be published with the abstract.
- Terms from the *Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) list of Index Medicus* should be used
- if suitable MeSH terms are not yet available for recently introduced terms, *present terms may be used*.

2) Abstract and Key Words

- Do not cite references in the abstract.
- Limit use of acronyms and abbreviations. Define acronym or abbreviation at its first use in parentheses.
- Be concise (250 words maximum).
- Use the following headings; Background and Objectives, Subjects (Materials) and Methods, Results, and Conclusion. Conclusion should include succinct statement of data interpretation, not the reiteration of data summary.
- Key words; Key words(5 words maximum) should be used from the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) list of Index Medicus(<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh>). If suitable MeSH terms are not available for recently introduced terms, present terms may be used.

Key Words: List 3-6 key words from the list provided in Index Medicus under "Medical Subject Heading (MeSH)."

Abstract and Key Words:

The abstract should be concise, less than 200 words, and describe concisely, in a paragraph the purpose, methods, important results, and derived conclusions of the study in an unstructured format. Abbreviations, if needed, should be kept to an absolute minimum with proper identifications. Up to 10 key words should be listed at the end of the abstract to be used as index terms. For the selection of key words, refer to Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) in Index Medicus, or at the internet site, <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/MBrowser.html>.

MeSH로 검색하면 관련 유사어, 동의어를 모두 입력하지 않아도 됨

Keywords

- Amiobeta
- Betapharm Brand of Amiodarone Hydrochloride
- Cordarone
- Cordarex
- Amiodarex
- Sanofi Winthrop Brand of Amiodarone Hydrochloride
- Wyeth Brand of Amiodarone Hydrochloride
- Kordaron
- Trangorex
- Amiodarona
- Berenguer Infale Brand of Amiodarone Hydrochloride
- Amiohexal
- Hexal Brand of Amiodarone Hydrochloride
- SKF 33134-A
- SKF 33134 A
- SKF 33134A
- Braxan
- Armstrong Brand of Amiodarone Hydrochloride
- Corbionax
- G Gam Brand of Amiodarone Hydrochloride
- L-3428
- L 3428
- L3428
- Ortacrone
- Pharma Investi Brand of Amiodarone Hydrochloride
- Rytmarone
- Leurquin Brand of Amiodarone Hydrochloride
- Tachydaron
- ASTA Medica Brand of Amiodarone Hydrochloride
- Aratac
- Alphapharm Brand of Amiodarone Hydrochloride

MeSH



Amiodarone [MeSH]

Author Keywords 분석

MeSH 용어와 Author Keywords 일치도 관련 연구

- 가정의학회지, 1992-1997년
- Author Keywords : 897종류
 - MeSH 일치 : 161개 (17.9%)
 - 단, 복수 등 부분일치: 34개(3.8%)
 - MeSH 불일치 : 702개(78.2%)
- 결론
 - MeSH와 부합하지 않음
 - 주제어 자체가 논문의 내용을 정확히 반영하지 못하는 경우가 있음

김병성, 김수영. 가정의학회지 논문의 영어 주제어 선택에 있어서 MeSH 용어 사용여부와 선택 정확도. 가정의학회지 1998. 19(7) 531-537

MeSH 용어와 Author Keywords 일치도 관련 연구

- 1993-2010년
- 대한작업치료학회지 논문 346편
- Author Keywords : 1,225개
 - MeSH 일치 : 225개 (20.8%)
 - 단, 복수 등 부분일치: 377개(30.8%)
 - MeSH 불일치 : 593개(48.4%)

박수현, 박경영. 대한작업치료학회지 논문의 영문 주제어와 MeSH 용어의 비교분석. 대한작업치료학회지 2011. 19(4) 131-145

Author Keywords 분석결과

- MeSH 용어에 대한 이해 부족
- 연구의 내용을 나타내는 주제어 이외의 용어 사용
 - Check tags : 연령, 성별, 연구재료 ex) child
 - Publication Types : systematic reviews
 - Study Design 관련 용어: cohort studies
 - 지리표목 ex) Korea
 - 약어사용 ex) STEM (Scanning Transmission Electron Microscopy)

KAMJE
KOREAN ASSOCIATION
OF MEDICAL
JOURNAL EDITORS

KoreaMed

Search KoreaMed for Type [ALL] cause [ALL] liver

Display Abstract Save Te

1. Clin Mol Hepatol. 2012 Sep

Full Text Article of
Clin Mol Hepatol

Type and cause of liver
Lee SS, Byoun YS, Je
Department of Internal Med

Abstract
BACKGROUND/AIMS: T
and May 2010. METHODS
Consistent diagnostic criteria
review of their medical recor
cirrhosis, 509 (8.1%) as pair
prevalence were hepatitis A
were attributed to viral hepat
and 18.1% to alcohol. Of th
52.2% and cystic liver disea
for evaluating changing trend

This article has been cited

Images from this publication

MeSH Terms:

- Acute Disease
- Adolescent
- Adult
- Aged
- Aged, 80 and over
- Alcohol Drinking/adverse effects
- Carcinoma, Hepatocellular/epidemiology
- Carcinoma, Hepatocellular/etiology
- Carcinoma, Hepatocellular/pathology
- Chronic Disease
- Cohort Studies

Author Keywords:

- Diagnosis
- Etiology, Korea
- Liver disease

- Adolescent
- Adult
- Aged
- Aged, 80 and over
- Alcohol Drinking/adverse effects
- Carcinoma, Hepatocellular/epidemiology
- Carcinoma, Hepatocellular/etiology
- Carcinoma, Hepatocellular/pathology
- Chronic Disease
- Cohort Studies
- Fatty Liver/epidemiology
- Female
- Hepatitis, Viral, Human/complications
- Hepatitis, Viral, Human/epidemiology
- Hepatitis/epidemiology
- Humans
- Liver Cirrhosis/epidemiology
- Liver Cirrhosis/etiology
- Liver Diseases, Alcoholic/complications
- Liver Diseases, Alcoholic/epidemiology
- Liver Diseases/diagnosis*
- Liver Diseases/epidemiology
- Liver Neoplasms/epidemiology
- Liver Neoplasms/etiology
- Liver Neoplasms/pathology
- Male
- Middle Aged
- Prevalence
- Republic of Korea/epidemiology
- Retrospective Studies
- Young Adult

of Medicine, Seongnam, Korea. jsh@snubh.org

on a single community hospital in Korea between /
ned time period were consecutively enrolled (n=6,
is of all of the enrolled patients was confirmed by re
sis, 3,957 (62.7%) as chronic hepatitis, 767 (12.2%)
gies in the acute hepatitis group in decreasing order
ostitis (9.1%). In the chronic hepatitis group, 51.2%
LD). Of the cirrhotics, 73.4% were attributable to
to ALD. Among the benign tumors, hemangioma ci
and cause of liver disease in Korea may be valua

Subheading,
Geographicals를
Author Keywords로 선
정한 사례

제목, 초록, 저자키워드를 핵심단어로 작성 해야하는 이유

- 독자
 - 전문(full text)을 읽기보다는 초록을 읽음
 - 초록보다는 논문의 제목만 읽는 독자가 더 많음
- 서지데이터베이스
 - 제목, 초록, 저자키워드를 대상으로 색인어 추출
 - 검색어와 매칭되는 색인어를 검색결과로 추출

=>저자 혹은 편집위원회는 제목, 초록, 저자키워드를
핵심단어로 작성하고 있는가?

PubMed Author Keywords & MeSH

NCBI Resources How To Sign in to PubMed

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

PubMed.gov Search

Display Settings: Abstract

Send to: JKMS, PubMed, Pre in PMC

Find it @ Your Library

Save Items Add to Favorites

PubReader

High prevalence of vitamin D deficiency among healthy Saudi Arabian men. [Osteoporos Int. 2012] Vitamin D deficiency and bone health in health

Review Effectiveness and safety of vitamin D in relation to osteoporosis. [Evid Rep Technol Assess (Full Rep). 2012] See review

Related information Related Citations

Relationship between vitamin D, parathyroid hormone, and bone mineral density in elderly Koreans.

Kim G, Oh KW, Jang EH, Kim MK, Lim DJ, Kwon HS, Baek KH, Yoon KH, Lee WC, Cha BY, Lee KW, Son HY, Kang JM.

Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Endocrinology and Metabolism, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Korea.

Abstract

There is controversy regarding definition of vitamin D inadequacy. We analyzed threshold 25-hydroxyvitamin D [25(OH)D] below which intact parathyroid hormone (PTH) increases, and examined age- and sex-specific changes of 25(OH)D and PTH, and association of 25(OH)D and PTH with bone mineral density (BMD) in elderly Koreans. Anthropometric parameters, serum 25(OH)D and PTH, lumbar spine and femur BMD by dual-energy radiography absorptiometry (DXA) were measured in 441 men and 598 postmenopausal women. PTH increased below serum 25(OH)D of 36.7 ng/mL in men, but failed to reach plateau in women. Femur neck BMD above and below threshold differed when threshold 25(OH)D concentrations were set at 15-27.5 ng/mL in men, and 12.5-20 ng/mL in postmenopausal women. Vitamin D-inadequate individuals older than 75 yr had higher PTH than those aged ≤ 65 yr. In winter, age-associated PTH increase in women was steeper than in summer. In conclusion, vitamin D inadequacy threshold cannot be estimated based on PTH alone, and but other factors concerning bone health should also be considered. Older people, especially older than 75(OH)D levels, had higher associated hyperparathyroidism. Elderly vitamin D-inadequate women in the winter are at

KEYWORDS: Age, Bone Density, Intact Parathyroid Hormone, Sex, Vitamin D

PMD: 22890095 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] PMID: PMC3369450 Free PMC Article

Images from this publication. See all images (3) Free text

Publication Types, MeSH Terms, Substances

Publication Types Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

MeSH Terms Age Factors Aged Bone Density* Female

서지 DB에서 논문이 검색되게 하려면 ?

- “DB에서 쉽게 검색될 수 있도록 핵심단어를 사용해 제목, 초록, 저자키워드 작성”
- “MeSH, 관련분야 용어집을 참고하여 통제된 어휘로 저자키워드를 작성”

"amiodarone"[MeSH Terms]의 Entry Terms인 "Aratac"의 PubMed 검색

The screenshot shows a PubMed search for 'aratac'. The search bar contains 'PubMed' and 'aratac'. The search results list several articles, with the first one highlighted in a red box. A 'Search details' panel on the right shows the search criteria: '"amiodarone"[MeSH Terms] OR "amiodarone"[All Fields]'. A 'Recent Activity' panel on the right shows a list of recent searches, including 'aratac (8926)', 'Very Early Onset of Amiodarone-Induced Pulmonary Toxicity', 'Amiodarone Korean circulation journal (2)', 'Amiodarone AND "kor circ j" (0)', and 'Amiodarone kor circ j (0)'. A blue dashed arrow points from the search details panel to the first search result.

KoreaMed MeSH Terms & Author Keywords

3.4+/-2.4, respectively (CH vs. cirrhosis, P=0.016; CH vs. LG-HCC, P=0.008; LG-HCC vs. HG-HCC, P=0.004), and the corresponding VEGF expression scores were 0.9+/-0.8, 1.5+/-0.7, 1.8+/-0.9, and 1.6+/-1.1 (CH vs. cirrhosis, P<0.001; CH vs. LG-HCC, P=0.011; LG-HCC vs. HG-HCC, P=0.075). Both factors were correlated with the fibrosis stage in CH and cirrhosis (COX-2; r=0.427, P<0.001; VEGF; r=0.491, P<0.001). There was a significant correlation between COX-2 and VEGF in all of the tissue samples (r=0.648, P<0.001), and between high COX-2 and VEGF expression scores and survival (COX-2: P<0.001; VEGF: P<0.001). CONCLUSIONS: The expression of both COX-2 and VEGF are significantly higher in cirrhosis and LG-HCC than in CH. High

- MeSH Terms:**
 - Adult
 - Aged
 - Carcinoma, Hepatocellular/metabolism*
 - Carcinoma, Hepatocellular/mortality
 - Carcinoma, Hepatocellular/pathology
 - Cyclooxygenase 2/metabolism*
 - Female
 - Hepatitis, Chronic/metabolism*
 - Hepatitis, Chronic/mortality
 - Hepatitis, Chronic/pathology
 - Humans
 - Immunohistochemistry
 - Kaplan-Meier Estimate
 - Liver Cirrhosis/metabolism*
 - Liver Cirrhosis/mortality
 - Liver Cirrhosis/pathology
 - Liver Neoplasms/metabolism*
 - Liver Neoplasms/mortality
 - Liver Neoplasms/pathology
 - Male
 - Middle Aged
 - Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A/metabolism*
- Author Keywords:**
 - Chronic hepatitis
 - Cyclooxygenase-2
 - Hepatocellular carcinoma

Note: The asterisk () indicates MeSH terms that are also present in the author keywords.*

Summary:

- KoreaMed의 경우 저자키워드가 주제어 검색을 대신해옴
- Author keywords 5개가 모두 KoreaMed MeSH Terms나 entry terms와 일치된 사례임
- MEDLINE 학술지 15종 대상 일치율 조사 결과를 평균 54% 완전일치율을 보임

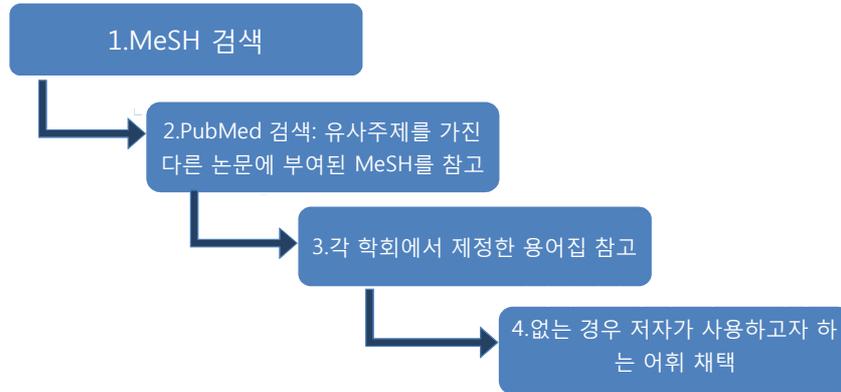
검색에 유용한 Author Keywords 작성

Author Keywords

- 3-10개의 주제어 작성
- 연구의 내용을 가장 잘 표현할 수 있는 단어 선정
- 모두 제목에 나타나는 수준의 단어로 선정
- MeSH 사용 (학술지의 투고규정에 정함)

홍성태. 의학논문 매력있게 쓰자. 서울 : 서울대학교출판문화원, 2012.

Author Keywords 어휘선정



NLM MeSH 활용

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

- 미국 국립의학도서관 (National Library of Medicine, NLM) 구축
- 통제어휘집, 주제명 사전 혹은 시소러스
- MeSH의 주표목 23,000여개
- 매년 갱신
- www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh
- MeSH 추천:
<https://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/meshsugg.html>

MeSH, 2013

- There are **26,853 descriptors** in 2013 MeSH. There are also over **213,000 entry terms** that assist in finding the most appropriate MeSH Heading
- MeSH files are updated every week on Sunday (Supplementary Concepts)

MeSH 유형

- Descriptors
 - Main Headings
 - Publication Types
 - Geographicals
 - Check Tags
- Subheading (=Qualifiers)
- Supplementary Concepts

MeSH Categories

1. [☒ Anatomy \[A\]](#)
2. [☒ Organisms \[B\]](#)
3. [☒ Diseases \[C\]](#)
4. [☒ Chemicals and Drugs \[D\]](#)
5. [☒ Analytical, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Techniques and Equipment \[E\]](#)
6. [☒ Psychiatry and Psychology \[F\]](#)
7. [☒ Phenomena and Processes \[G\]](#)
8. [☒ Disciplines and Occupations \[H\]](#)
9. [☒ Anthropology, Education, Sociology and Social Phenomena \[I\]](#)
10. [☒ Technology, Industry, Agriculture \[J\]](#)
11. [☒ Humanities \[K\]](#)
12. [☒ Information Science \[L\]](#)
13. [☒ Named Groups \[M\]](#)
14. [☒ Health Care \[N\]](#)
15. [☒ Publication Characteristics \[V\]](#)
16. [☒ Geographicals \[Z\]](#)

MeSH Tree Structures

- Neoplasms [C04]
 - Neoplasms by Site [C04.588]
 - Abdominal Neoplasms [C04.588.033] +
 - Anal Gland Neoplasms [C04.588.083]
 - Bone Neoplasms [C04.588.149] +
 - Breast Neoplasms [C04.588.180]
 - Breast Neoplasms, Male [C04.588.180.260]
 - Carcinoma, Ductal, Breast [C04.588.180.390]
 - Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer Syndrome [C04.588.180.483]
 - Inflammatory Breast Neoplasms [C04.588.180.576]
 - Digestive System Neoplasms [C04.588.274] +

MeSH Browser

- The **MeSH browser** is an online vocabulary look-up aid available for use with MeSH®. The browser does not link directly to any MEDLINE or other database retrieval system and thus is not a substitute for the PUBMED system
- (<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/MBrowser.html>)

[Navigate from tree top](#)

MeSH Browser (2013 MeSH):
 The files are updated every week on Sunday.
[Go to 2012 MeSH](#)

Search:

- Search Options:**
- All
 - Main Headings
 - Qualifiers
 - Supplementary Concepts
 - MeSH Unique ID
 - Text words in Annotation & Scope Note
 - Search in these fields of chemicals:
 - Heading Mapped To (HM) (Supplementary List)
 - Indexing Information (II) (Supplementary List)
 - Pharmacological Action (PA)
 - CAS Registry/EC Number/UNII Code (RN)
 - Related Registry Number (RR)



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NLM Classification, the scheme used to categorize and organize books, audio-visuals, and similar materials

Main Heading

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MeSH Heading	Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2 표목
Free Number	C18.452.394.750.149 계층번호
Free Number	C19.246.300
Scope Note	A subclass of DIABETES MELLITUS that is not INSULIN -responsive or dependent (NIDDM). It is characterized initially by INSULIN RES and eventually by GLUCOSE INTOLERANCE ; HYPERGLYCEMIA ; and overt diabetes. Type II diabetes mellitus is no longer considered a seldom develop KETOSIS but often exhibit OBESITY . 주석
Entry Term	Diabetes Mellitus, Adult-Onset
Entry Term	Diabetes Mellitus, Ketosis-Resistant
Entry Term	Diabetes Mellitus, Maturity-Onset
Entry Term	Diabetes Mellitus, Non Insulin Dependent
Entry Term	Diabetes Mellitus, Non-Insulin-Dependent 기입어: 동의어, 유의어,
Entry Term	Diabetes Mellitus, Noninsulin Dependent
Entry Term	Diabetes Mellitus, Noninsulin-Dependent
Entry Term	Diabetes Mellitus, Slow-Onset
Entry Term	Diabetes Mellitus, Stable
Entry Term	Diabetes Mellitus, Type II
Entry Term	Maturity-Onset Diabetes
Entry Term	Maturity-Onset Diabetes Mellitus
Entry Term	MODY
Entry Term	NIDDM
Entry Term	Noninsulin-Dependent Diabetes Mellitus
Entry Term	Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus
See Also	Metabolic Syndrome X 관련어
See Also	Rats, Inbred OLETF
Allowable	BL CF CI CL CN CO DH DI DT EC EH EM EN EP ET GE HI IM ME MI MO NU PA PC PP PS PX RA RH RI RT SU TH UR US VE

허용부표목



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Aspirin

The prototypical analgesic used in the treatment of mild to moderate pain. It has anti-inflammatory and antipyretic properties and acts as an inhibitor of cyclooxygenase which results in the inhibition of the biosynthesis of prostaglandins. Aspirin also inhibits platelet aggregation and is used in the prevention of arterial and venous thrombosis. (From Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 30th ed, p5)

Year introduced: 1965

PubMed search builder

Subheadings:

- administrative
- adverse effects
- agonists
- analogs and derivatives
- analysis
- antagonists
- blood
- cerebrospinal fluid
- chemical synthesis
- chemistry
- classification

Restrict to MeSH terms

Do not include MeSH terms

Tree Number(s): D02.4

Registry Number: 50-7

Entry Terms:

- Acetylsalicylic Acid

Entry Terms

- Acetylsalicylic Acid
- Acid, Acetylsalicylic
- 2-(Acetyloxy)benzoic Acid
- Acylpyrin
- Aloxiprinum
- Colfarit
- Dispril
- Easprin
- Ecotrin
- Endosprin
- Magnecyl
- Micristin
- Polopirin
- Polopiryna
- Solprin
- Solupsan
- Zorprin
- Acetysal

Tree Structures

All MeSH Categories

- Chemicals and Drugs Category
 - Organic Chemicals
 - Hydrocarbons
 - Hydrocarbons, Cyclic
 - Hydrocarbons, Aromatic
 - Benzene Derivatives
 - Phenols
 - Hydroxybenzoates
 - Salicylates
 - Aspirin

•MeSH Heading이나 Entry terms에서 선정
•MeSH Tree Structures를 참고하여 용어의 상,하위어를 선정

MeSH 확인후 PubMed 연계검색

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Aspirin

1. The prototypical analgesic used in the treatment of mild to moderate pain. It has anti-inflammatory and antipyretic properties and acts as an inhibitor of cyclooxygenase which results in the inhibition of the biosynthesis of prostaglandins. Aspirin also inhibits platelet aggregation and is used in the prevention of arterial and venous thrombosis. (From Martindale, The Extra Pharmacopoeia, 30th ed, p5)

Year introduced: 1965

[Asthma, Aspirin-Induced](#)

2. Asthmatic adverse reaction (e.g., BRONCHOCONSTRICION) to conventional NSAIDS including aspirin use.

Year introduced: 2010

[Bleeding Time](#)

3. Duration of blood flow after skin puncture. This test is used as a measure of capillary and platelet function.

Year introduced: 1991(1980)

[Anti-inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal](#)

4. Anti-inflammatory agents that are not steroids. In addition to anti-inflammatory actions, they have analgesic, antipyretic, and platelet-inhibitory actions. They are used primarily in the treatment of chronic arthritic conditions and certain soft tissue disorders associated with pain and inflammation. They act by blocking the synthesis of prostaglandins by inhibiting cyclooxygenase, which converts arachidonic acid to cyclic endoperoxides, precursors of prostaglandins. Inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis accounts for their analgesic, antipyretic, and platelet-inhibitory actions; other mechanisms may contribute to their anti-inflammatory effects. Certain NSAIDs also may inhibit lipooxygenase enzymes or TYPE C PHOSPHOLIPASES or may modulate T-cell function. (AMA Drug Evaluations Annual, 1994, p 1814-5)

Year introduced: 1987

PubMed Search Builder

"Aspirin"[Mesh]

AND [You Tube Tutorial](#)

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Database:

Search details

"aspirin"[MeSH Terms] OR aspirin [Text Word]

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Related citations in PubMed

The image shows a screenshot of a PubMed article page. The article title is "Aspirin use after diagnosis improves survival in older adults with colon cancer." The author is "Lai SW, Liao KF." The journal is "J Am Geriatr Soc, 2013 May;61(5):843-4. doi: 10.1111/jgs.12236." The PMID is 23672562. The page includes sections for "MeSH Terms" and "Substances".

Annotations:

- A blue box highlights the "MeSH Terms" section with the text: "PubMed 간략 서지정보의 MeSH 참고".
- A red box highlights the "MeSH Terms" list: "Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal/therapeutic use*", "Aspirin/therapeutic use*", "Colonic Neoplasms/drug therapy*", "Colonic Neoplasms/mortality*", "Female", "Humans", "Male".
- A blue box highlights the "Substances" section with the text: "Related citations in PubMed의 유사논문에 부여된 MeSH 참고".
- A red box highlights the "Related citations in PubMed" section, which lists several related articles with their titles and MeSH terms.

MeSH Terms:

- Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal/therapeutic use*
- Aspirin/therapeutic use*
- Colonic Neoplasms/drug therapy*
- Colonic Neoplasms/mortality*
- Female
- Humans
- Male

Substances:

- Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal
- Aspirin

Related citations in PubMed:

- Aspirin use after diagnosis improves survival older adults with colon [J Am Geriatr Soc. 2]
- Aspirin as colon cancer treatment? [Harv Health Lett. 2]
- Study finds possible role for aspirin as treatment for colon cancer. [BMJ. 2]
- Review [Aspirin, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory age [Gastroenterol Clin Biol. 1]
- Review Aspirin and related nonsteroidal ant-inflammatory drugs as chemop [Prev Med. 1]

PubMed 상세 서지정보의 MeSH와 초록 참고

Abstract

PURPOSE: This research compares the predictive value of the abdominal obesity indicator, waist circumference (WC), and the overall obesity indicator, body mass index (BMI), among men and women with regard to type 2 diabetes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: This study used data collected from 4,400 households selected by a stratified multistage probability sampling method during the 2001 Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES). The final study sample included 4,684 subjects over 30 years of age who had completed the health examination required for the analysis of the health interview and health behavior surveys.

RESULTS: Both men and women showed significant differences in fasting blood glucose (FBG) or HbA1c levels based on abdominal obesity irrespective of BMI. However, the presence of overall obesity among men with abdominal obesity was not significantly correlated with FBG or HbA1c levels, while the presence of overall obesity among women with abdominal obesity was significantly different in regard to FBG or HbA1c levels.

CONCLUSION: Both WC and BMI emerged as a measures of risk factors for type 2 diabetes among women while only WC emerged as a risk factor for diabetes among men.

PMID: 20879050 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] PMID: PMC2995986 [Free PMC Article](#)

[Related citations](#)



MeSH Terms, Substances

MeSH Terms

[Adult](#)

[Blood Glucose/analysis*](#)

[Body Mass Index](#)

[Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2/drug therapy*](#)

[Diabetes](#)

[Health Behavior](#)

[Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated/metabolism](#)

[Humans](#)

[Insulin/administration & dosage*](#)

[Insulin/therapeutic use*](#)

[Male](#)

[Middle Aged](#)

[Nutrition Surveys](#)

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Advanced Search

Advanced Search의 "MeSH" 검색

Date

Volume Issue First page

Author Initial (e.g., Jang YS)

Author Full Name (e.g., Jang, Young Shil)

Corporate Author Name

Egg Allergy

Show index list Previous 200 Next 200 Refresh index

Egg Allergies
Egg Allergy
Egg Count, Parasite
Egg Counts, Parasite
Egg drop syndrome virus
Egg Hypersensitivities
Egg Hypersensitivity [MH]
Egg Proteins [MH]
Egg Proteins, Dietary [MH]
Egg Shell [MH]

Substances
Supplementary Concepts

Author Key Word

Publication Type All

Article Title

Abstract

Go Clear

Show index List를 클릭하면 Entry Terms와 MeSH Heading이 display됨

Entry Terms

MeSH Heading

"egg allergy" MeSH 검색결과

KAMJE KOREAN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL JOURNAL EDITORS KoreaMed

Search KoreaMed for "Egg Hypersensitivity" [MH] Go Clear Limits

Display Summary Save Text Check All uncheck All

Show: 20 Items 1-5 of 5 Page 1 of 1

1. The Clinical Usefulness of IgE Antibodies Against Egg White and Its Components in Korean Children.
Min TK, Jeon YH, Yang HJ, Pyun BY.
Allergy Asthma Immunol Res. 2013 May;5(3):138-142. English. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4168/air.2013.5.3.138>

2. Can Allergen-Specific IgE Antibodies Diagnose Egg Allergy Accurately?.
Kim KW, Kim KE.
Allergy Asthma Immunol Res. 2013 May;5(3):117-118. English. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4168/air.2013.5.3.117>

3. If you submit a "MeSH entry term", it will be automatically mapped to a corresponding "MeSH term" and KoreaMed will search for records with the proper MeSH term. (e.g., Flu vaccines --> influenza vaccines; Egg allergy --> Egg Hypersensitivity.)

Author Keywords & Abstracts

- 저자가 기술하는 단어, 어구, 문장의 종류, 단어의 출현위치 등에 의해 검색여부가 결정됨
- 제목에 채택되지 않은 중심개념은 저자키워드로 추가
- 저자키워드로 채택되지 않은 중심개념은 초록에 기술
- 연구재료의 성별, 종별, 연령, 동물명등은 초록의 <연구 재료와 방법>에 함축적으로 요약

Age Groups

- Newborn: birth-1 mo
- Infant: 1-23 mo
- Preschool Child: 2-5 yr
- Child: 6-12 yr
- Adolescent: 13-18 yr
- Young Adult: 19-24 yr
- Adult: 19-44 years
- Middle Aged: 45-64 yr
- Aged: 65+ yr
- 80 and over: 80+ yr

예) "10 patients (7 males and 3 females; 68 years and 48 to 78 years, respectively)"

-> 색인: Humans, Male, Female, Middle Aged, Aged

예) "58-yr old man", "14-yr old girl"과 같이 정형화된 어구 사용

Animals

- 동물실험의 경우 연구대상이 되는 동물명을 정확하게 초록에 기술할 필요가 있음

Sprague-Dawley rats, Hamsters, Dogs

예) hepatic damage induced by carbon tetrachloride in **Sprague-Dawley rats**

Geographical

- 지리명 (Geographical)
Korea, Seoul 등

예) The study subjects were 30~80years old, 513 women living in **Seoul** and **Kyunggi area** who participated in 2011 KNHANES

Study Designs

- Randomized Controlled Trial
 - Retrospective Studies
 - Cohort Studies
 - Case Control Studies
 - Multicenter Study
-
- 예) Combined treatment with headgear and the Frog appliance for maxillary molar distalization: **a randomized controlled trial**

맺음말

- 학술지 편집인
 - 약어, 도치어, 단수/복수의 차이 등에 대하여 저자와 협의하여 MeSH로 작성하는 노력이 필요함
 - 학술지 투고 저자들을 대상으로 하는 MeSH 교육이 필요함
 - 저자키워드 작성에 대한 구체적인 지침을 작성하여 안내

참고문헌

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