

# MeSH 색인

한림의대, 의편협 정보위원

김수영



KoreaMed

# 발표 계획

- MeSH 개념과 구조(5분)
- MeSH 색인(10분)
- Koreamed와 MeSH 색인(5분)



# MeSH 개념



# MeSH는?

- Medical Subjects Headings
- 미국 국립의학도서관(National Library of medicine)
- Controlled Vocabulary, Thesurus
- 논문 색인어

# MeSH의 특징 1

- 통제 어휘
  - 한 개념에 한 개 단어



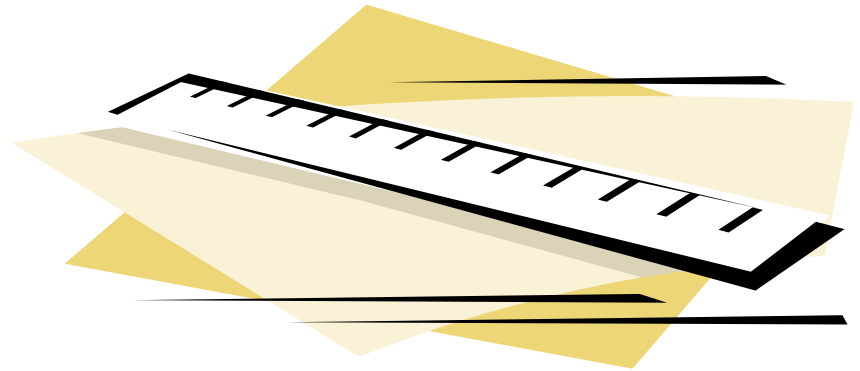
Mouse vs Mice



B lymphocytes vs  
B cell

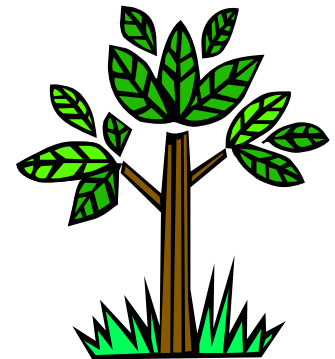
# MeSH 특징

- 검색의 민감도와 특이도
  - 민감도 : 적절한 문헌을 찾을 가능성
  - 특이도 : 부적절한 문헌을 배제할 가능성
- 논문이 MeSH로 색인되어 있으면 검색의 민감도와 특이도가 모두 올라감



# MeSH 특징 II

- Tree 구조로 되어 있다.
  - hierarchy
  - 15개 범주
  - broader(more general) or narrower(more specific)
  - 확장(exploding) 검색



# MeSH의 15개 범주

- A. Anatomy
- B. Organisms
- C. Diseases
- D. Chemicals and Drugs
- E. Analytical, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Techniques and Equipment
- F. Psychiatry and Psychology
- G. Biological Sciences
- H. Physical Sciences
- I. Anthropology, Education, Sociology and Social Phenomena
- J. Technology and Food and Beverages
- K. Humanities
- L. Information Science
- M. Persons
- N. Health Care
- Z. Geographical Locations



# Tree structure

All MeSH Categories

Diseases Category

Cardiovascular Diseases

Vascular Diseases

**Hypertension**

Hypertension, Malignant

Hypertensive Encephalopathy

Hypertension, Portal

Esophageal and Gastric Varices

Hypertension, Pulmonary

Persistent Fetal Circulation Syndrome

Hypertension, Renal

Hypertension, Renovascular

Nephrosclerosis

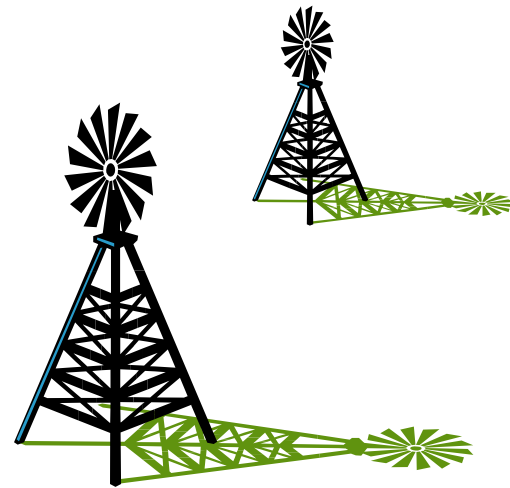


# MeSH 구조



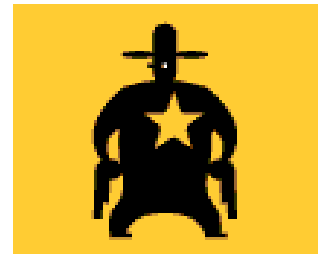
# MeSH 구조

- Major heading
- Entry terms
- Check tags
- Publication type
- Subheadings



# MeSH major heading

- MeSH 중 indexer들이 중요한 주제에 부여
- 특이도 높은 검색에 기여
- 통상 2-5개 정도
- 형식 : Neoplasm\*  
hypertension/\*drug therapy



Search MeSH

for Peptic ulcers [MeSH]

Go

Clear

[Limits](#)[Preview/Index](#)[History](#)[Clipboard](#)[Details](#)[About Entrez](#)[Text Version](#)[Entrez PubMed](#)[Overview](#)[Help | FAQ](#)[Tutorial](#)[New/Noteworthy](#)[E-Utilities](#)[PubMed Services](#)[Journals Database](#)[MeSH Database](#)[Single Citation](#)[Matcher](#)[Batch Citation Matcher](#)[Clinical Queries](#)[LinkOut](#)[Cubby](#)

Suggestions: [Peptic ulcers](#); [Peptic ulcer](#); [Ulcers, peptic](#); [Ulcer, peptic](#); [Peptic ulcer perforation](#); [Perforation, peptic ulcer perforations](#); [Perforations, peptic ulcer](#); [Ulcers](#); [Peptic ulcer hemorrhage](#); [more...](#)

Display

Summary

Show:

20

Send to

Search Box with AND

- Build a search strategy using the [Send to Search Box](#) feature.
- Select a database (e.g., PubMed) under the Links menu to retrieve items with that term.

**1:** [Peptic Ulcer](#)

Ulcer that occurs in those portions of the alimentary tract which come into contact with gas containing pepsin and acid. It occurs when the amount of acid and pepsin is sufficient to o gastric mucosal barrier.



## 1: Peptic Ulcer

[Links](#)

Ulcer that occurs in those portions of the alimentary tract which come into contact with gastric juice containing pepsin and acid. It occurs when the amount of acid and pepsin is sufficient to overcome the gastric mucosal barrier.

### Subheadings:

- blood
  - chemical synthesis
  - chemically induced
  - classification
  - complications
  - congenital
  - diagnosis
  - diet therapy
  - drug therapy
  - economics
  - enzymology
  - epidemiology
  - ethnology
  - etiology
  - genetics
  - history
  - immunology
  - metabolism
  - microbiology
  - mortality
  - nursing
  - parasitology
  - pathology
  - pharmacology
  - physiopathology
  - prevention and control
  - psychology
  - radiography
  - radionuclide imaging
  - radiotherapy
  - rehabilitation
  - secretion
  - surgery
  - therapy
  - ultrasonography
  - urine
  - veterinary
  - virology
- 
- Restrict Search to Major Topic headings only
  - Do Not Explode this term (i.e., do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH tree).

### Entry Terms:

- Peptic Ulcers
- Ulcer, Peptic
- Ulcers, Peptic
- Gastroduodenal Ulcer
- Gastroduodenal Ulcers
- Ulcer, Gastroduodenal
- Ulcers, Gastroduodenal
- Marginal Ulcer
- Marginal Ulcers
- Ulcer, Marginal
- Ulcers, Marginal

Full text article at  
[circ.ahajournals.org](http://circ.ahajournals.org)

## Change in diastolic left ventricular filling after one year of antihypertensive treatment: The Losartan Intervention For Endpoint Reduction in Hypertension (LIFE) Study.

Wachtell K, Bella JN, Rokkedal J, Palmieri V, Papademetriou V, Dahlof B, Aalto T, Gerds E, Devereux RB.

- MH - Aged
- MH - Antihypertensive Agents/\*therapeutic use
- MH - Atenolol/therapeutic use
- MH - Blood Pressure/drug effects
- MH - Diastole/drug effects
- MH - Echocardiography
- MH - Electrocardiography
- MH - Female
- MH - Follow-Up Studies
- MH - Heart Atrium/drug effects
- MH - Heart Ventricle/drug effects
- MH - Human
- MH - Hypertension/complications/\*drug therapy
- MH - Hypertrophy, Left Ventricular/complications/diagnosis/\*drug therapy
- MH - Losartan/\*therapeutic use
- MH - Male
- MH - Multivariate Analysis
- MH - Remission Induction
- MH - Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
- MH - Treatment Outcome
- MH - Ventricular Function, Left/\*drug effects

	의미	PubMed 문법	검색 수
MeSH term	MeSH term이 'cleft palate'로 되어 있는 것만 검색	cleft palate[mh]	9785
Major heading	Major heading이 'cleft palate'로 되어 있는 것만 검색	cleft palate[majr]	7172
text word	제목, 요약 등에 'cleft palate'로 되어 있는 것 검색	cleft palate[tw]	10810
title	제목에 'cleft palate'가 들어가 있는 것 검색	cleft palate[ti]	2452
all field	MeSH term + textword	cleft palate	10810



Nucleotide	Protein	Genome	Structure	PopSet
<input type="text" value="otitis media[tw]"/> <input type="button" value="Go"/> <input type="button" value="Clear"/>				
<a href="#">Limits</a>	<a href="#">Preview/Index</a>	<a href="#">History</a>	<a href="#">Clipboard</a>	<a href="#">Detail</a>
Display	<input type="text" value="Summary"/>	<input type="text" value="Sort"/>	<input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Text"/>	<input type="button" value="Clip Add"/> <input type="button" value="Order"/>
Show: <input type="text" value="20"/>	Items 1-20 of 14552		Page 1 of 728	

Nucleotide	Protein	Genome
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<a href="#">Limits</a>	<a href="#">Preview/Index</a>	<a href="#">History</a>
Display	<input type="text" value="Summary"/>	<input type="text" value="Sort"/>
Show: <input type="text" value="20"/>	Items 1-20 of 15019	

Nucleotide	Protein	Genome
<input [ti]"="" type="text" value="otitis media"/>		
<a href="#">Limits</a>	<a href="#">Preview/Index</a>	<a href="#">History</a>
Display	<input type="text" value="Summary"/>	<input type="text" value="Sort"/> <input type="button" value="Sa"/>
Show: <input type="text" value="20"/>	Items 1-20 of 5287	

Nucleotide	Protein	Genome
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Nucleotide	Protein	Genome
<input [mh]"="" type="text" value="otitis media"/>		
<a href="#">Limits</a>	<a href="#">Preview/Index</a>	<a href="#">History</a>
Display	<input type="text" value="Summary"/>	<input type="text" value="Sort"/>
Show: <input type="text" value="20"/>	Items 1-20 of 13219	

# Check Tags

- 특정 관심집단에게 정보 제공 위해 부여.
- MeSH term
- indexers가 부여
- 검색 시에는 limit option으로



# Check tag coding 용지

<input type="checkbox"/> A PREGN	<input type="checkbox"/> J CATS	<input type="checkbox"/> V HUMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> f 15th CENT
<input type="checkbox"/> B INF NEW(to 1mo)	<input type="checkbox"/> K CATTLE	<input type="checkbox"/> W MALE	<input type="checkbox"/> g 16th CENT
<input type="checkbox"/> C INF(1-21mo)	<input type="checkbox"/> L CHICK EMBRYO	<input type="checkbox"/> X FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/> h 17th CENT
<input type="checkbox"/> D CHILD PRE(2-5)	<input type="checkbox"/> M DOG	<input type="checkbox"/> Y IN VITRO	<input type="checkbox"/> i 18th CENT
<input type="checkbox"/> E CHILD(6-12)	<input type="checkbox"/> O GUINEA PIG	<input type="checkbox"/> Z CASE REPT	<input type="checkbox"/> j 19th CENT
<input type="checkbox"/> F ADOLESC(13-18)	<input type="checkbox"/> P HAMSTERS	<input type="checkbox"/> b COMP STUDY	<input type="checkbox"/> k 20th CENT
<input type="checkbox"/> G ADULT(19-44)	<input type="checkbox"/> Q MICE	<input type="checkbox"/> c ACIENT	<input type="checkbox"/> l NIH/PHS SUP
<input type="checkbox"/> H MID AGE(45-64)	<input type="checkbox"/> S RABBITS	<input type="checkbox"/> d MEDIEVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> m OTHER US GOVT SUP
<input type="checkbox"/> I AGED(65 +)	<input type="checkbox"/> T RATS	<input type="checkbox"/> e MODERN	<input type="checkbox"/> n NON-US GOVT SUP
	<input type="checkbox"/> U ANIMAL		

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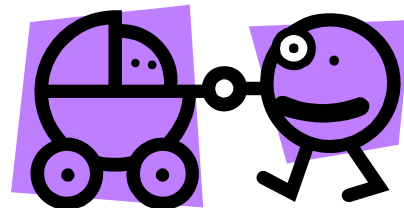
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- MH - Male
- MH - Multivariate Analysis
- MH - Remission Induction
- MH - Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
- MH - Treatment Outcome
- MH - Ventricular Function, Left/\*drug effects

# Subheadings

- MeSH 여러 측면(치료, 역학 등)
- 색인, 검색에 이용(용법 : MH/SH).
- 미국의 학도서관의 공식 명칭은 'qualifiers'
- tree 구조로 되어 있어 확장검색 가능.
- 허용 subheadings 제한 (Allowable Qualifiers).



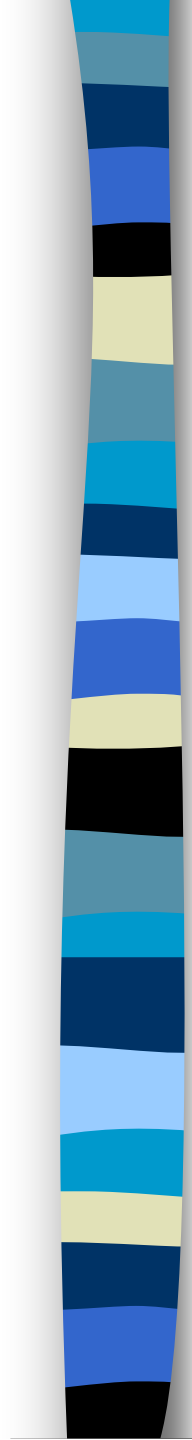


그림 Subheadings

Abnormalities AB

Administration and Dosage AD

Adverse Effects AE

Agonists AG

Analogs and Derivatives AA

Analysis AN

Anatomy and Histology AH

Antagonists and Inhibitors AI

Biosynthesis BI

Blood Supply BS

Blood BL

Cerebrospinal Fluid CF

Chemical Synthesis CS

Chemically Induced CI

Chemistry CH

Classification CL

Complications CO

Congenital CN

Contraindications CT

Cytology CY

Deficiency DF

Diagnosis DI

Legislation and Jurisprudence LJ

Manpower MA

Metabolism ME

Methods MT

Microbiology MI

Mortality MO

Nursing NU

Organization and Administration OG

Parasitology PS

Pathogenicity PY

Pathology PA

Pharmacokinetics PK

Pharmacology PD

Physiology PH

Physiopathology PP

Poisoning PO

Prevention and Control PC

Psychology PX

Radiation Effects RE

Radiography RA

Radionuclide Imaging RI

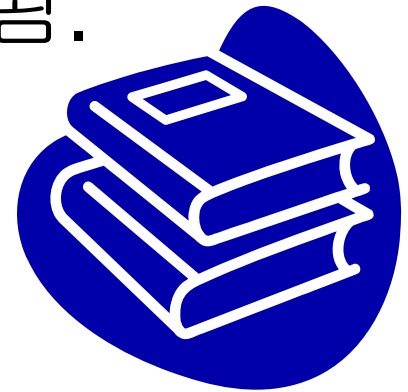
Radiotherapy RT

그림 Families of Subheading Explosions

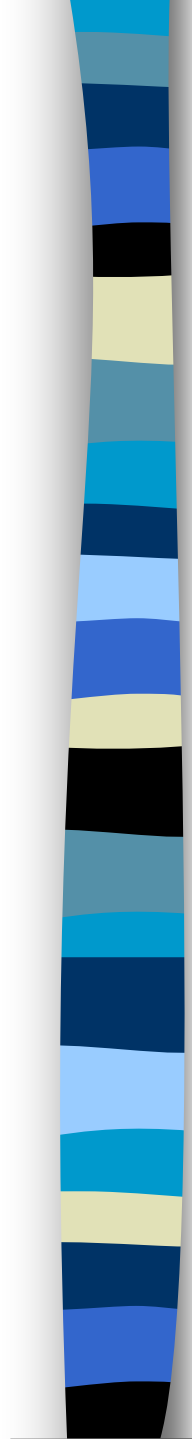
adverse effects	genetics	deficiency
poisoning	<u>immunology</u>	<u>enzymology</u>
toxicity	microbiology	<u>pharmacokinetics</u>
analysis	<u>virology</u>	urine
blood	parasitology	<u>physiopathology</u>
<u>cerebrospinal fluid</u>	transmission	secretion
isolation and purification	metabolism	statistics and numerical data
urine	<u>biosynthesis</u>	<u>epidemiology</u>
anatomy and histology	blood	<u>ethnology</u>
blood supply	<u>cerebrospinal fluid</u>	mortality
<u>cytology</u>	deficiency	supply and distribution
pathology	<u>enzymology</u>	utilization
<u>ultrastructure</u>	<u>pharmacokinetics</u>	surgery
<u>embryology</u>	urine	transplantation
abnormalities	microbiology	therapeutic use
innervation	<u>virology</u>	administration and dosage
chemistry	organization and administration	adverse effects
<u>agonists</u>	economics	<u>contraindications</u>
analogs and derivatives	legislation and jurisprudence	poisoning
antagonists and inhibitors	manpower	therapy
chemical synthesis	standards	diet therapy
complications	supply and distribution	drug therapy
secondary	trends	nursing
<u>cytology</u>	utilization	prevention and control

# Publication type(PT)

- 출판 형태
- 일부는 MeSH 색인, 일부는 check tag로
- Review, clinical trial, Meta-analysis, guideline
- 검색시 limit option에 이용됨.





- 
- Addresses
  - Biography
  - Clinical Conference
  - Clinical Trial, Phase I
  - Clinical Trial, Phase III
  - Congresses
  - Randomized Controlled Trial
  - Consensus Development Conference
  - Consensus Development Conference, NIH
  - Corrected and Republished Article Dictionary
  - Directory
  - Editorial
  - Guideline
  - Interview
  - Lectures
  - Letter
  - Meta-Analysis
  - News
  - Overall
  - Practice Guideline
  - Retracted Publication
  - Review
  - Review, Multicase
  - Review Literature
  - Scientific Integrity Review
  - Twin Study
  - Bibliography
  - Classical Article
  - Clinical Trial
  - Clinical Trial, Phase II
  - Clinical Trial, Phase IV
  - Controlled Clinical Trial
  - Comment
  - Duplicate Publication
  - Festschrift
  - Historical Article
  - Journal Article
  - Legal Cases
  - Meeting Abstract
  - Multicenter Study
  - Newsletter Article
  - Periodical Index
  - Published Erratum
  - Retraction of Publication
  - Review, Academic
  - Review of Reported Cases
  - Review, Tutorial
  - Technical Report

④ AUTHOR DATA

Weiss A, Braun E

③ TITLE (Eng or Transl)

[ Brain scintigraphy in the differential diagnosis of intracranial lesions ]

④ TITLE (French or Transl)

① A <input type="checkbox"/> HIST ABST B <input type="checkbox"/> HIST BIDD C <input type="checkbox"/> BDD OBIT D <input type="checkbox"/> MONOGR H <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENG ABST	② A <input type="checkbox"/> PREGN B <input type="checkbox"/> INF NEW (16-24 mo) C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INF (15-25 mo) D <input type="checkbox"/> CHILD PRE (2-5) E <input type="checkbox"/> CHILD (6-12) F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ADOLESC (13-18) G <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ADULT (19-64) H <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MID AGE (45-64) I <input type="checkbox"/> AGED (65 +)	J <input type="checkbox"/> CATS K <input type="checkbox"/> CATTLE L <input type="checkbox"/> CHICK EMBRYO M <input type="checkbox"/> DOGS N <input type="checkbox"/> GUINEA PIGS O <input type="checkbox"/> HAMSTERS P <input type="checkbox"/> MICE Q <input type="checkbox"/> RABBITS R <input type="checkbox"/> RATS S <input type="checkbox"/> ANIMAL	V <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HUMAN W <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MALE X <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FEMALE Y <input type="checkbox"/> IN VITRO Z <input type="checkbox"/> CASE REPT 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMP STUDY 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ANCIENT 3 <input type="checkbox"/> MEDIEVAL 4 <input type="checkbox"/> MODERN	F <input type="checkbox"/> 15th CENT G <input type="checkbox"/> 16th CENT H <input type="checkbox"/> 17th CENT I <input type="checkbox"/> 18th CENT J <input type="checkbox"/> 19th CENT K <input type="checkbox"/> 20th CENT L <input type="checkbox"/> NINT/PHS SUP M <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER US GOVT SUP N <input type="checkbox"/> NONAUS GOVT SUP
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⑥ AUTHOR  AFFIL

⑦ AUTHOR  ABST

⑧ INT/PHS GRANT NO

51  
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TECHNETIUM / \* diag use

BRAIN NEOPLASMS / \* radionuclide

DIAGNOSIS, DIFFERENTIAL

CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS / \* radionuclide

BRAIN NEOPLASMS / radiogr

CEREBRAL ANGIOGRAPHY

ECHOENCEPHALOGRAPHY

BRAIN ABSCESS / radionuclide

HYDROCEPHALUS / radionuclide

# MeSH 색인



# MeSH 색인

- MeSH 색인이란

- MeSH 용어를 이용해서 논문의 내용을 주어진 coordination과 깊이에 따라서 완전하고 정확하게 표현하는 것

- 시행자 : NLM – indexer

- 색인 개수 : 5-6 vs 10-25



# 무엇을 색인하나?



1. Organs, tissues, cells
2. Diseases
3. Drugs, chemicals, endogenous and other substances
4. Living organism : microorganisms, higher animals, plants
5. Procedures : diagnostic, therapeutic, surgical, anesthetic, analytic



# 무엇을 색인하나?

1. Physiological processes
2. -OLOGIES, -IATRIES, other specialities, fields, or disciplines
3. Health care and delivery of health care
4. Miscellaneous medical, and paramedical concepts
5. Geography

# 색인할 수 없는 것

1. MeSH 주제어로 표현할 수 없는 개념
2. 양이나 질의 정도.
3. time relationships
4. primary or secondary
5. major or minor
6. severe or light
7. above or below, right or left,
8. surgical approach
9. amount of therapy



## Eradication Rate of *Helicobacter pylori* according to the Diseases and Therapeutic Regimens, and Reinfection Rate after Successful Eradication in a Tertiary Clinic

Woo Chul Chung, M.D., Young Seok Cho, M.D., Joeng Jo Jeong, M.D, In Seok Lee, M.D.,  
Sang Woo Kim, M.D., Jin Mo Yang, M.D., Myung Gyu Choi, M.D.,  
In Sik Chung, M.D., and Doo Ho Park, M.D.

*Department of Internal Medicine, the Catholic University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea*

**Background/Aims:** Controversies regarding the indications and regimens for the eradication of *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*) still exist. Failure rates have been reported to range from 5% to 10%. This study aimed to evaluate the efforts for the eradication of *H. pylori* of a tertiary clinic. We assessed the eradication rates according to the diseases, therapeutic regimens, and duration of therapy. In addition, we examined the effectiveness of secondary regimens in patients who failed to respond to primary regimens and the reinfection rate after a successful eradication. **Methods:** We investigated 389 patients with documented *H. pylori* infection between January 1996 and December 2001. **Results:** The overall eradication rate was 79.2%. There were no significant differences in the eradication rates according to the diseases and therapeutic regimens. However, there was a significant difference according to the duration of therapy. Proton pump inhibitor-based 10-day and 14-day regimens were superior to 7-day regimens. The eradication rate of secondary regimens in patients who failed to respond to primary regimens was 76.9%. The reinfection rate after a successful eradication was 4.4%. **Conclusions:** These results suggest that proton pump inhibitor-based triple regimens with 10 or 14 days of duration should be considered as primary *H. pylori* eradication therapy. (Korean J Gastroenterol 2003;41:1-8)

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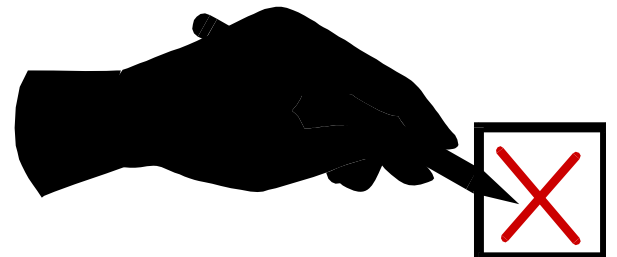
**Key Words:** *Helicobacter pylori*; Eradication rate; Reinfection rate



# 평가1

## ■ 용어 자체

- Helicobacter pylori(O)
- Eradication(X)
- >Remission Induction
- Reinfection(X)
- >Recurrence(relapse)



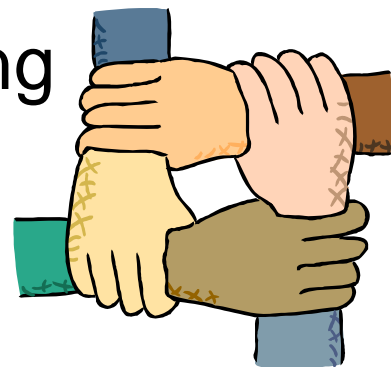
# MeSH 용어 갱신



- 현재 용어 개수 : 21,973개
- 부가 용어(주로 화학물질 이름): 132,123개
- Entry term : 23,512개
- 갱신
  - 색인전문가 정보제공, 학술잡지에 새로 등장하는 용어나 분야에 대해서 정의, 관계 설정
  - 색인책임자, 검색자 등이 해마다 회의를 열어 결정

# Coordination

- 두 개 이상의 MeSH를 조합
- 대부분 coordination을 이용해서 색인
- 주요 coordination
  1. Main Heading + Main heading
  2. Main Heading + Check tag
  3. Main Heading + subheading



# Pre- Coordinated Headings

- 둘 이상 MeSH term이 합쳐서 한 MeSH

a. two main headings originally	*Liver glycogen = *liver + *glycogen
b. Main heading +check tag	*Schizophrenia, child =* Schizophrenia, child communicable disease control= communicable disease / prev
c. Main heading + subheading	

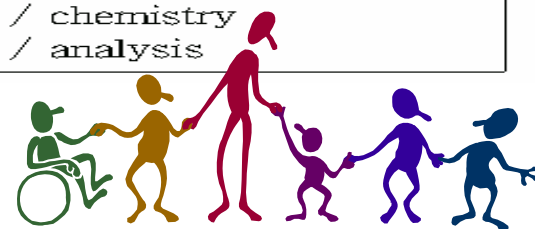
# 가장 흔한 Pre- Coordinated Headings

- An organ + disease(Stomach diseases)
- An organ + neoplasm(Stomach Neoplasm)
- An organ + infection(**Staphylococcal infections**)
- A disease + animal(Dog Disease)
- A disease + site  
(Hypertension, portal )

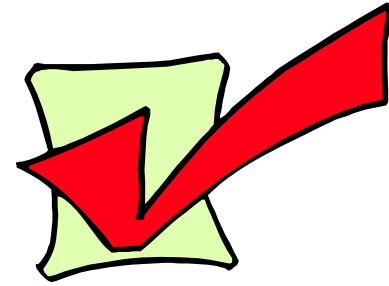


# Subheading Coordination

(Disease A) / <u>etiology</u> (Disease B) / complications	(Disease A) / complications (Disease B) / complications
(Disease ) / drug therapy (Drug) / therapeutic use	(Disease ) / chemically induced (Drug) / adverse effect
(Disease) / pathology (Organ) / pathology	(Disease) / <u>etiology</u> (Technique) / adverse effect
(Disease) / microbiology (Organ) / microbiology (Organism) / isolation	(Enzyme) / metabolism (Organ) / <u>enzymology</u> (Disease) / <u>enzymology</u>
(Organ ) / drug effects (Drug) / pharmacology	(Organism) / drug effects (Drug) / pharmacology
(Organ ) / metabolism (Drug) / metabolism	(Organism) / metabolism (Drug) / metabolism
(Organ) / chemistry (Drug) / analysis	(Disease) / diagnosis (Drug) / diagnostic use
(Organ ) / metabolism (Drug) / <u>pharmacokinetics</u>	(Organ) / radiation effects specific radiation
(Disease) / metabolism (Organ ) / metabolism (Drug) / metabolism	(Disease) / metabolism (Organ ) / chemistry (Drug) / analysis



# 색인 원칙



1. Subheadings으로 색인하지 않음
  - 예: glucose-metabolism에 대한 논문
2. 가능하면 specific
  - Spectinomycin vs antibiotics
3. 기관별 질환 : organ-disease
  - Cecum의 질환
4. 미생물 감염질환 : organism-infection
  - ESCHERICHIAL COLI INFECTION

## 색인 원칙 2

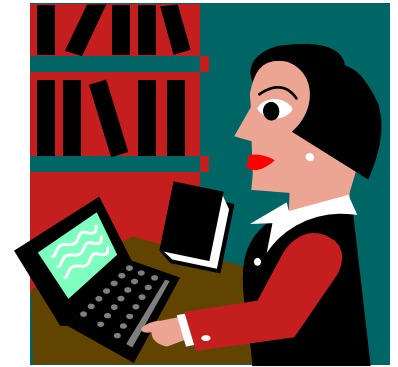


5. 실험 방법으로 색인하지 않음
  - gama globulin의 electrophoresis
6. 일반적인 병리현상 : organ-pathology로
  - 췌장의 necrosis : PANCREAS-pathology
7. 나이는 check tag로
  - Infant gout
8. 실험동물은 check tag로
  - rat에서 유발한 arthritis



# 질병 색인 형태

- precoordinated organ-disease
  - 예 : Brain diseases, skin diseases
- 감염은 organism-diseases term
  - 예: salmonella infections
  - 대부분 organ-disease과 동반색인
  - salmonella infection, liver diseases.
- precoordinated organ-organism-disease term
  - 예 : Tuberculosis, Renal)
- specific organ + precoordinated organ-disease term
  - 예 : ciliary body disease : ciliary body, Uveal diseases

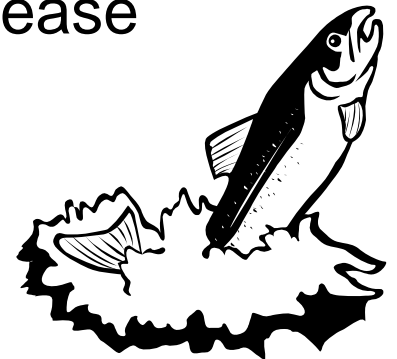


# organ-disease가 MeSH에 없으면

- Pre-coordinated term까지 tree 거슬러 올라감

All MeSH Categories  
Anatomy Category  
Nervous System  
Central Nervous System  
Brain  
Prosencephalon  
Telencephalon  
Cerebral Cortex  
**Temporal Lobe**  
Auditory Cortex  
Parahippocampal Gyrus  
Entorhinal Cortex

- 예: drug therapy of temporal lobe disease
- : temporal lobe;  
brain diseases/ drug ther



# pre-coordinated organism-infection 이 없으면

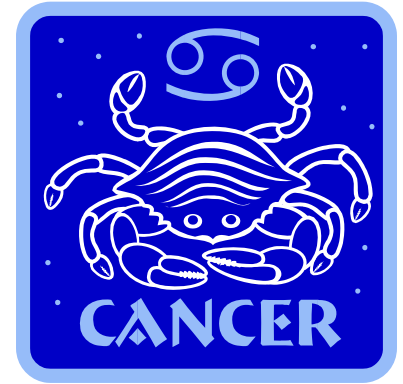


- pre-coordinated organism-infection까지

All MeSH Categories  
Organisms Category  
Bacteria  
Gram-Negative Bacteria  
Gram-Negative Facultatively Anaerobic Rods  
Enterobacteriaceae  
**Citrobacter**  
Citrobacter freundii  
Citrobacter koseri

- 예 : Drug therapy of Citrobacter Cellulitis
  - Citrobacter,
  - Enterobacteriaceae infections/ drug ther,
  - Cellulitis/drug ther

# Neoplasm, 약제 색인



## ■ Neoplasm

- 조직형과 위치를 색인
- Basal cell carcinoma of the skin
- carcinoma, basal cell; skin neoplasm으로 색인

## ■ 약제

- 해당질병, pharmacologic activity
- Lithium in manic disorders
- lithium carbonate / ther use ; Manic disorder / drug ther ; antimaniac agents / ther use

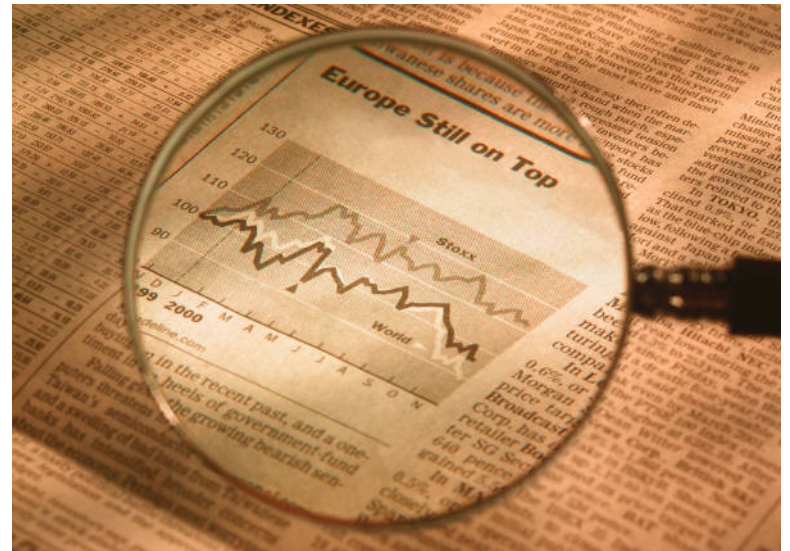
# Koreamed에서 MeSH



**KoreaMed**

# KoreaMed에 MeSH 필요?

- 데이터 현재 약 5만 건
- 많은 시간과 노력
- 수 많은 비용
- 5년 후 20만건
- Sensitive and specific search



# 저자 키워드와 MeSH

- 대부분 투고규정 : 저자 키워드로 MeSH 권유
- Keyword를 MeSH로 부여하게 하는 차 선택
- 하지만 성격이 다르다
  - 통제어
  - 최신 용어 잘 반영하지 못함
  - 관습적인 용어 사용 못함



## The Clinical Significance of Mosaic-Like Pattern in Patients with Liver Cirrhosis

Jin Bong Kim, M.D., Dong Joon Kim, M.D., Soon Ok Oh, M.D., Sang Ho Moon, M.D.,  
Sung Jung Kim, M.D., Gwang Ho Baik, M.D., Woong Ki Chang, M.D., Jin Lee, M.D.,  
Myeng Seok Lee, M.D., Hak Yang Kim, M.D., Choong Kee Park, M.D.,  
and Jae Young Yoo, M.D.

*Department of Internal Medicine, Hallym University College of Medicine*

**Background/Aims:** Mosaic-like pattern (MLP), one of the elementary lesions of portal hypertensive gastropathy, is common in patients with liver cirrhosis. The aim of this study was to examine the association between the severity/location of MLP and severity of the liver disease. **Methods:** We carried out 177 endoscopic examinations in 139 cirrhotic patients and examined the severity of MLP on the basis of the New Italian Endoscopy Club classification. Additionally, we classified the MLP according to its location. Then, the association between severity/location of MLP and Child-Pugh classification was investigated. **Results:** Child class A, B, and C were observed in 82, 57, and 38 cases, respectively. Severity grades of MLP of none, mild, moderate, and severe were observed in 4.5%, 70.1%, 21.5%, 4.5% of the 177 examinations, respectively. The location of MLP in the high body, mid-body, low body, and antrum was confirmed in 3.6%, 38.1%, 36.9%, and 16.7% of the cases, respectively. MLP was not observed in 4.8% of the cases. The severity and location of MLP revealed statistically significant correlation with the Child-Pugh classification ( $p=0.001/0.000$ , respectively). Moreover, the severity and location of MLP were also correlated each other ( $p=0.000$ ). **Conclusions:** Not only the severity but also the location of MLP has a strong correlation with the severity of liver cirrhosis. As the liver function deteriorates, the location of MLP tends to extend toward the antrum from the high body. (*Korean J Gastroenterol* 2003;41:33-40)

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**Key Words:** Portal hypertensive gastropathy; Mosaic-like pattern; Liver cirrhosis





# 용어

- Portal hypertensive gastropathy
  - Esophageal and Gastric Varices?
  - Stomach disease?
- Mosaic-like pattern
- Liver cirrhosis(O)
- Prognosis OR risk(+)

[Gastroenterology](#)

**Natural history of portal hypertensive gastropathy in patients with liver cirrhosis.  
The New Italian Endoscopic Club for the study and treatment of esophageal varice (NIEC).**

MeSH Terms:

- Acute Disease
- Adult
- Aged
- Chronic Disease
- Endoscopy
- Esophageal and Gastric Varices/complications
- Female
- Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage/etiology
- Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage/mortality
- Human
- Hypertension, Portal/complications\*
- Hypertension, Portal/epidemiology
- Hypertension, Portal/mortality
- Hypertension, Portal/physiopathology
- Liver Cirrhosis/complications\*
- Liver Cirrhosis/pathology
- Liver Diseases/mortality
- Male
- Middle Age
- Prevalence
- Stomach Diseases/etiology\*