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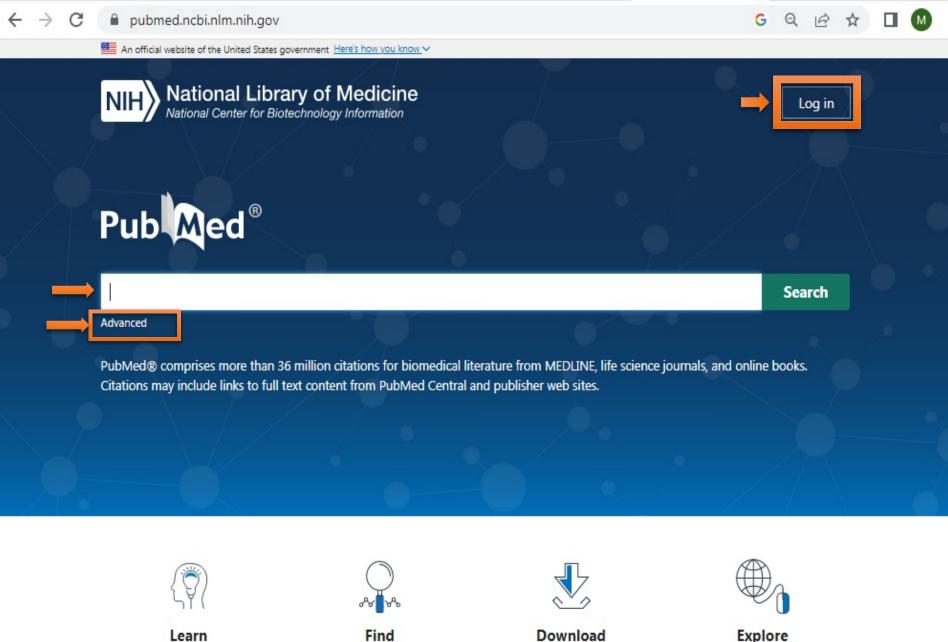


مدرس: فتانه وهابی

# معرفى پابمد

پابمد یک پایگاه داده است که توسط کتابخانه ملی پزشکی ایالات متحده که بهاختصار NLMنامیده میشود، راهاندازی شده است. پابمد یک منبع رایگان و با هدف بهبود سلامت فردی و جهانی است. این منبع برای تسهیل جستوجوی مقالات و آثار علمی مربوط به حوزه علوم پزشکی و علوم زندگی ایجاد شده است.

پایگاه داده پابمد حاوی بیش از ۳۰ میلیون اطلاعات استنادی و خلاصه مقاله میباشد. این پایگاه حاوی متن کامل مقالات نیست. اما اگر در منابع دیگری مانند وبسایت ناشر یا پابمد سنترال ( (PMC) به متن مقاله موردنظر دسترسی وجود داشته باشد، لینک دسترسی به متن کامل را ارائه می کند. پابمد از سال ۱۹۹۶ به صورت آنلاین در دسترس عموم قرار گرفت و توسط مرکز ملی اطلاعات بیوتکنولوژی ( (NLMواقع در انستیتوی ملی بهداشت بیوتکنولوژی و به روزرسانی می شود.







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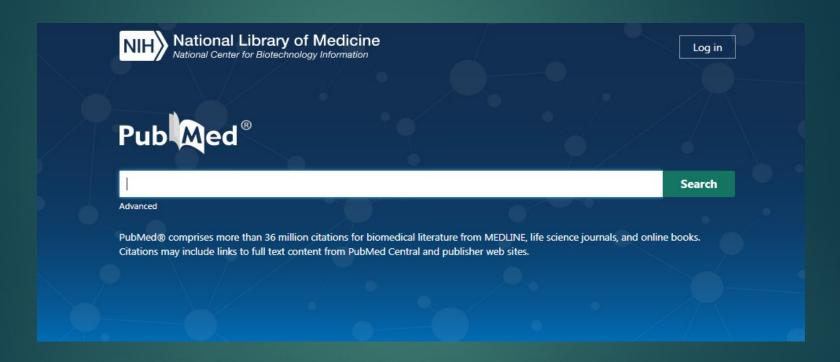
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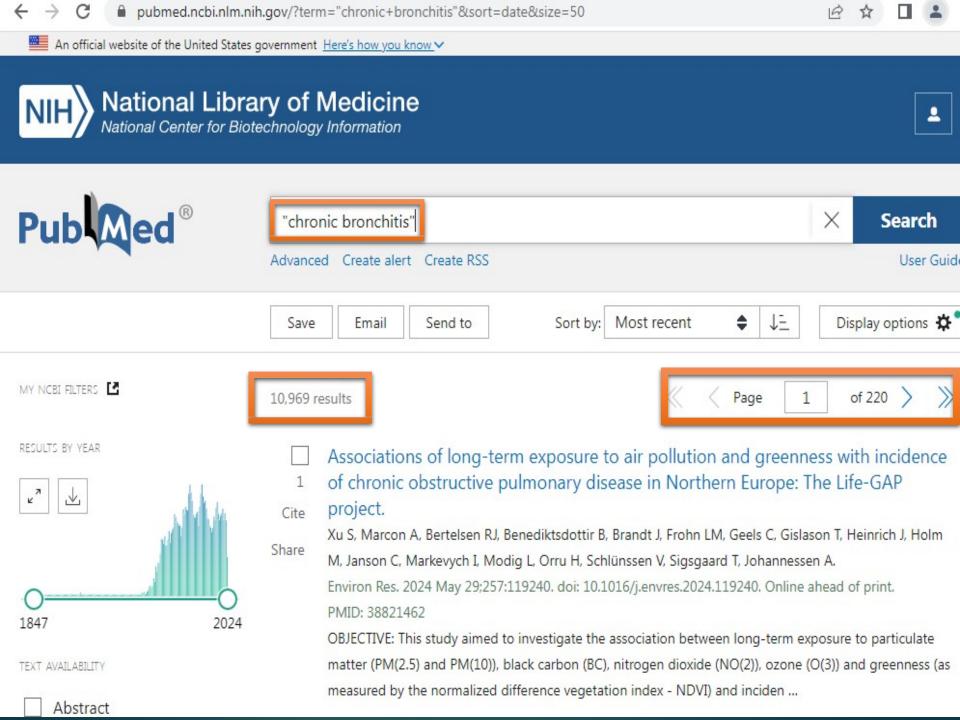
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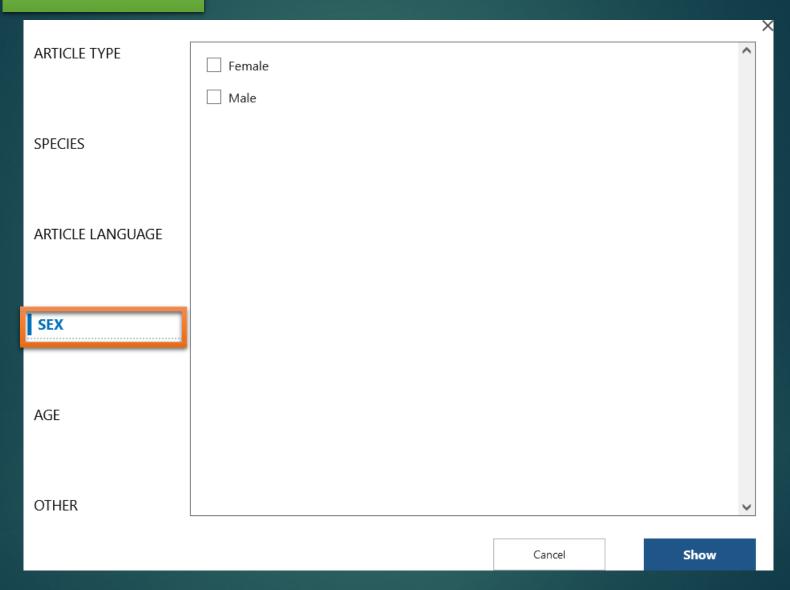




ARTICLE TYPE		
ARTICLE THE	Address	☐ Introductory Journal Article
	Autobiography	Lecture
SPECIES	Bibliography	Legal Case
SFECIES	Biography	Legislation
	Case Reports	Letter
ARTICLE LANGUAGE	☐ Classical Article	Multicenter Study
	☐ Clinical Conference	News
	☐ Clinical Study	Newspaper Article
SEX	☐ Clinical Trial Protocol	Observational Study
	Clinical Trial, Phase I	Observational Study, Veterinary
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AGE	Clinical Trial, Phase III	Patient Education Handout
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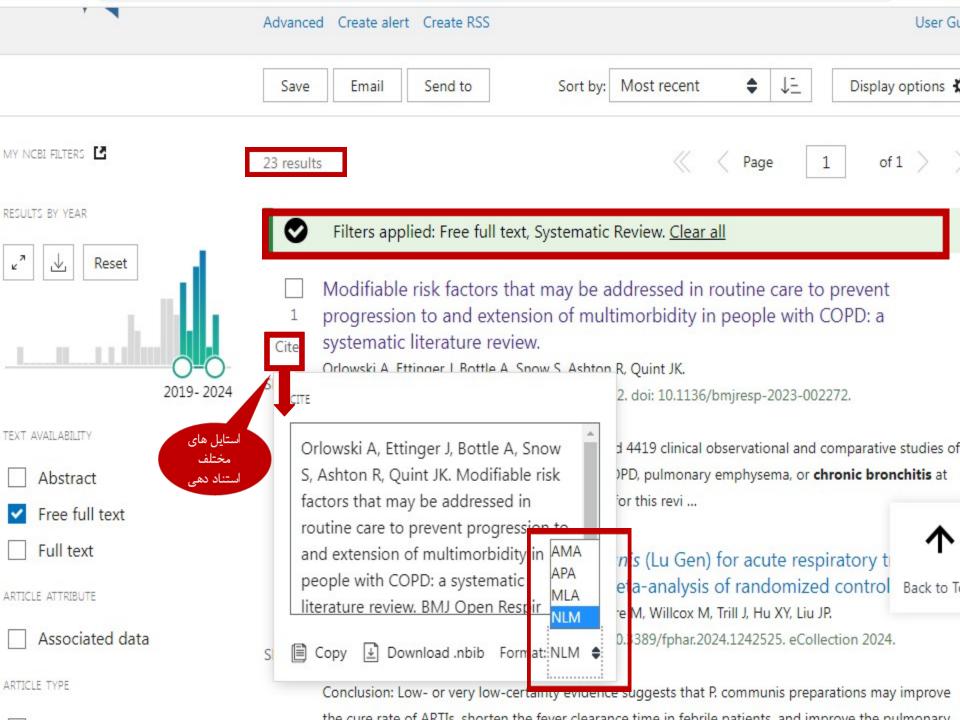
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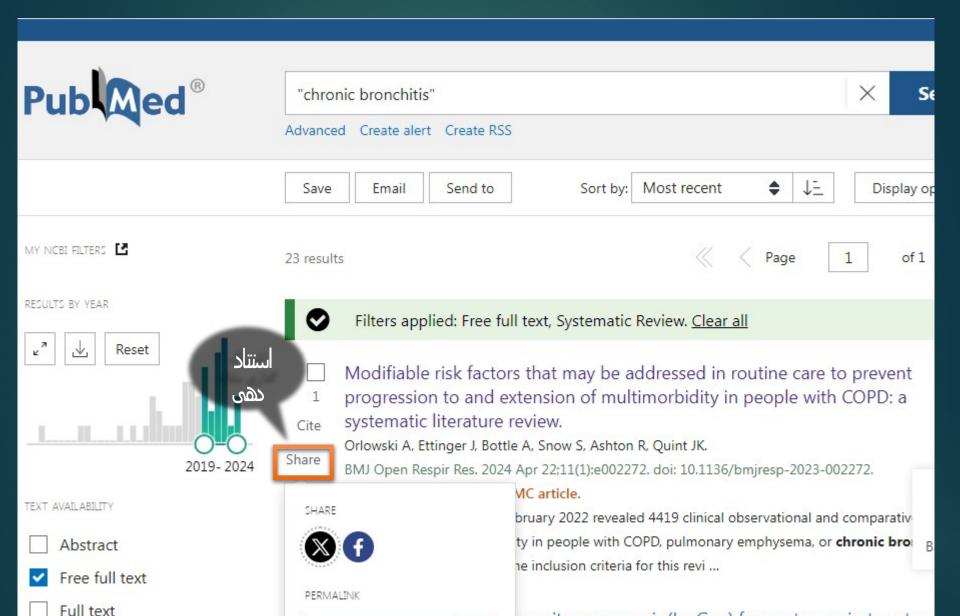
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ARTICLE LANGUAGE	Bosnian	☐ Malay	
	Bulgarian	Malayalam	
	☐ Catalan	Maori	
SEX	Chinese	☐ Multiple Languages	
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	Czech	Persian	
AGE	Danish	Polish	
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OTHER	Esperanto	Romanian	~
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ARTICLE TYPE	☐ Child: birth-18 years	Adult: 19+ years	^
	Newborn: birth-1 month	Young Adult: 19-24 years	
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SPECIES	☐ Infant: 1-23 months	Middle Aged + Aged: 45+ years	
	Preschool Child: 2-5 years	Middle Aged: 45-64 years	
ARTICLE LANGUAGE	Child: 6-12 years	Aged: 65+ years	
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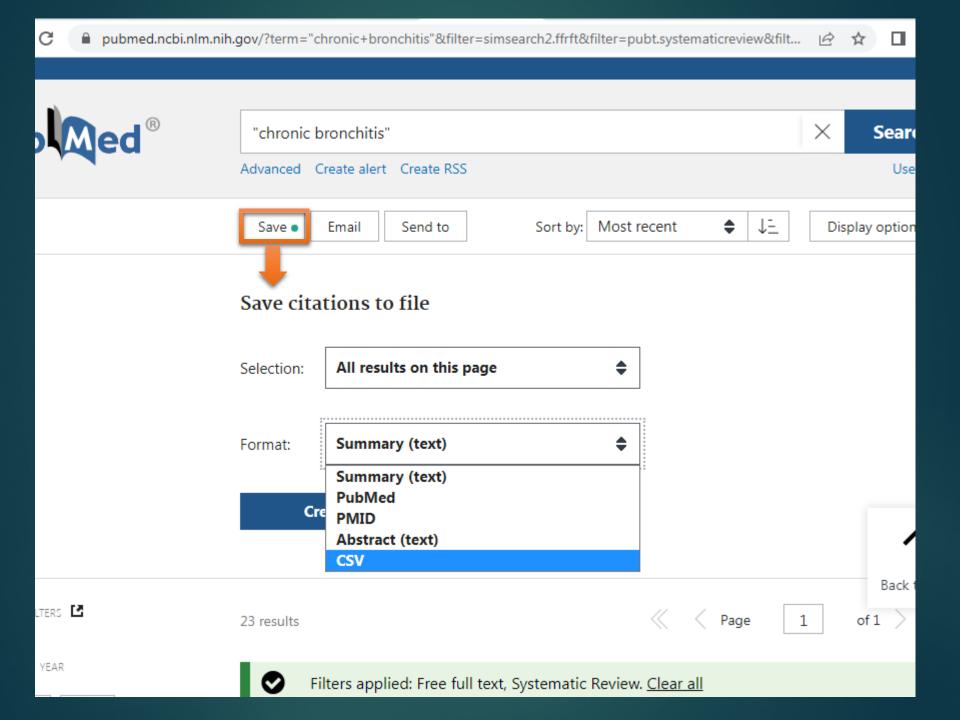
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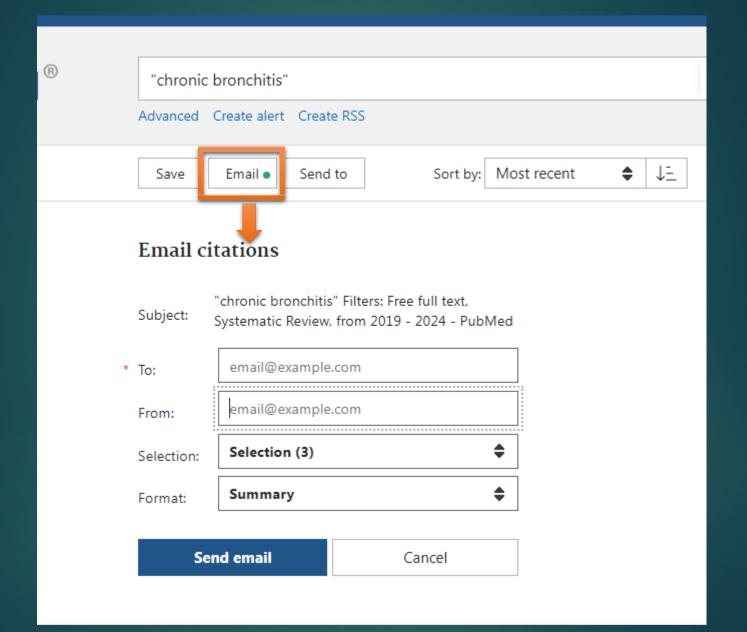
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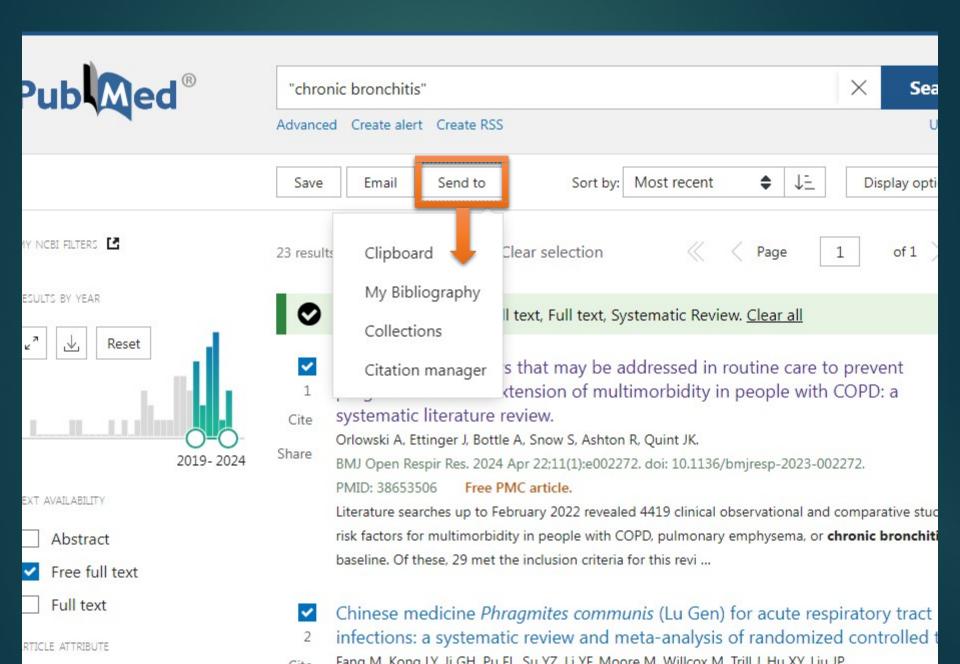
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ic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled







### Modifiable risk factors that may be addressed in routine care to prevent progression to and extension of multimorbidity in people with COPD: a systematic literature review

Andi Orlowski 1 2, Jack Ettinger 3, Alex Bottle 2, Sally Snow 3, Rachel Ashton 3, Jennifer K Quint 2

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 38653506 PMCID: PMC11043725 DOI: 10.1136/bmjresp-2023-002272

#### Abstract

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a multisystem disease, and many patients have multiple conditions. We explored multimorbidity patterns that might inform intervention planning to reduce health-care costs while preserving quality of life for patients. Literature searches up to February 2022 revealed 4419 clinical observational and comparative studies of risk factors for multimorbidity in people with COPD, pulmonary emphysema, or chronic bronchitis at baseline. Of these, 29 met the inclusion criteria for this review. Eight studies were cluster and network analyses, five were regression analyses, and 17 (in 16 papers) were other studies of specific conditions, physical activity and treatment. People with COPD more frequently had multimorbidity and had up to ten times the number of disorders of those without COPD. Disease combinations prominently featured cardiovascular and metabolic diseases, asthma, musculoskeletal and psychiatric disorders. An important risk factor for multimorbidity was low socioeconomic status. One study showed that many patients were receiving multiple drugs and had increased risk of adverse events, and that 10% of medications prescribed were inappropriate. Many patients with COPD have mainly preventable or modifiable multimorbidity. A proactive multidisciplinary approach to prevention and management could reduce the burden of care.

Keywords: COPD epidemiology.

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Abstract

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References

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MeSH terms

### Similar articles

Contemporary perspectives in COPD: Patient burden, the role of gender and trajectories of multimorbidity.

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Respirology. 2021 May;26(5):419-441. doi: 10.1111/resp.14032. Epub 2021 Mar 9.

PMID: 33751727 Free PMC article. Clinical Trial.

Tailored or adapted interventions for adults with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and at least one other long-term condition: a mixed methods review.

Dennett EJ, Janjua S, Stovold E, Harrison SL, McDonnell MJ, Holland AE.

Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2021 Jul 26;7(7):CD013384. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD013384.pub2.

PMID: 34309831 Free PMC article.

Examining patterns of multimorbidity, polypharmacy and risk of adverse drug reactions in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a cross-sectional UK Biobank study.

Hanlon P, Nicholl BI, Jani BD, McQueenie R, Lee D, Gallacher KI, Mair FS.

BMJ Open. 2018 Jan 14;8(1):e018404. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2017-018404.

PMID: 29332840 Free PMC article.

Computer and mobile technology interventions for self-management in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

McCabe C, McCann M, Brady AM.

Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2017 May 23;5(5):CD011425. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD011425.pub2.

PMID: 28535331 Free PMC article. Review.

Unravelling the mechanisms driving multimorbidity in COPD to develop holistic approaches to patient-centred care.

Burke H. Wilkinson TMA.

Eur Respir Rev. 2021 Jun 1:30(160):210041. doi: 10.1183/16000617.0041-2021. Print 2021 Jun 30.

PMID: 34415848 Free PMC article. Review.

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#### References

- Boyd CM, Fortin M. Future of multimorbidity research: how should understanding of multimorbidity inform health system design Public Health Rev 2010;32:451–74.
   10.1007/BF03391611 - DOI
- Harrison C, Fortin M, van den Akker M, et al. Comorbidity versus multimorbidity: why it matters. J Multimorb Comorb 2021:11. 10.1177/2633556521993993 - DOI - PMC - PubMed
- Burke H, Wilkinson TMA. Unravelling the mechanisms driving multimorbidity in COPD to develop Holistic approaches to patient-centred care. Eur Respir Rev 2021;30:210041.

## Cited by

Extensive Intracranial Meningioma With Dehiscences: A Case Report.

Toader C, Glavan LA, Covache-Busuioc RA, Bratu BG, Costin HP, Corlatescu AD, Ciurea AV.

Cureus. 2024 Jan 3;16(1):e51596. doi: 10.7759/cureus.51596. eCollection 2024 Jan.

PMID: 38313911 Free PMC article.

Changes in the Epidemiologic Pattern of Primary CNS Tumors in Response to the Aging Population: An Updated Nationwide Cancer Registry Data in the Republic of Korea.

### Publication types

- > Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
- > Systematic Review

### MeSH terms

- > Disease Progression\*
- > Humans
- > Multimorbidity\*
- > Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive\* / epidemiology
- > Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive\* / therapy
- > Quality of Life
- > Risk Factors

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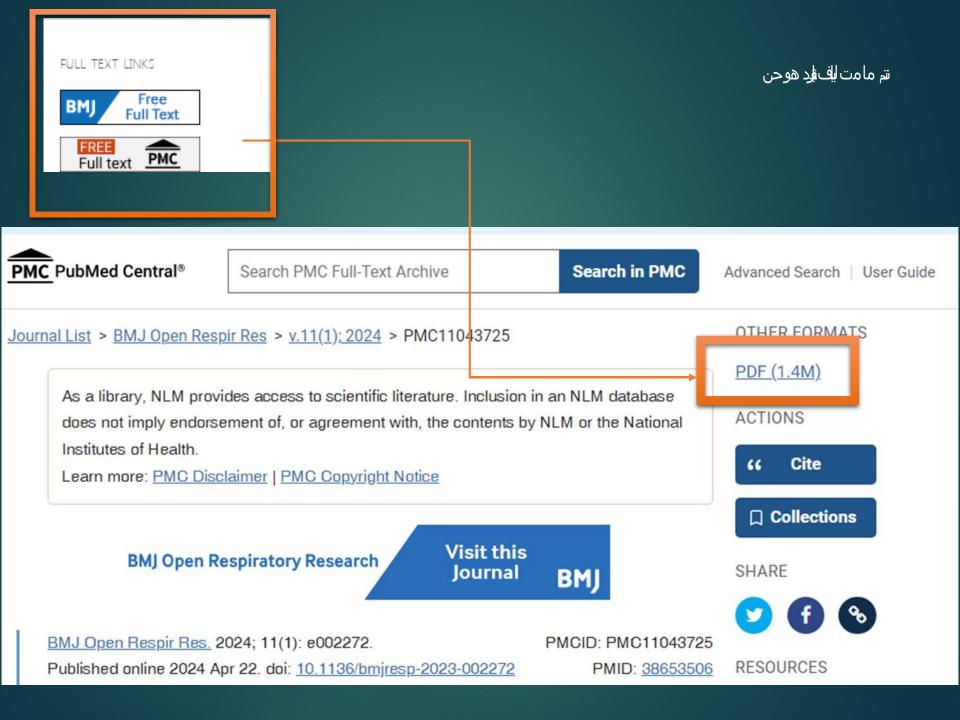
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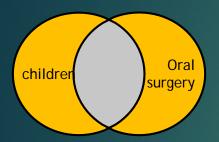


## جستجوي پیشرفته (Advanced search)

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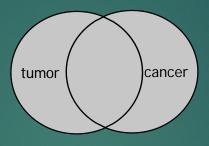


## عملكوها



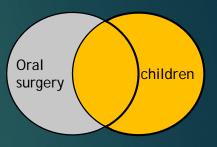
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Children AND Oral Surgery



OR

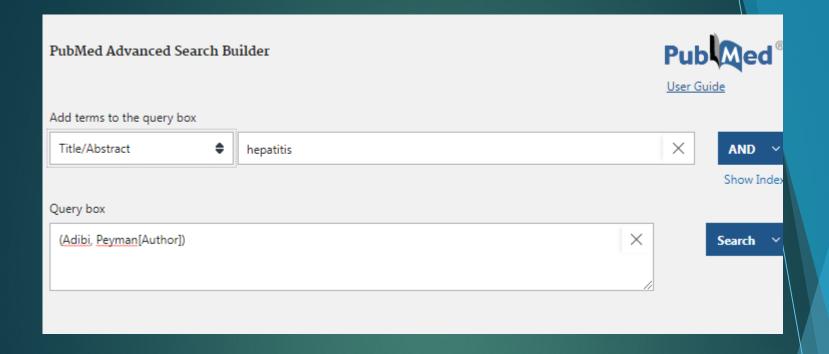
**Tumor OR Cancer** 

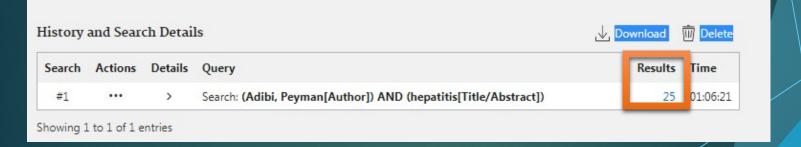


NOT

Oral surgery NOT Children







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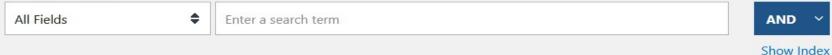


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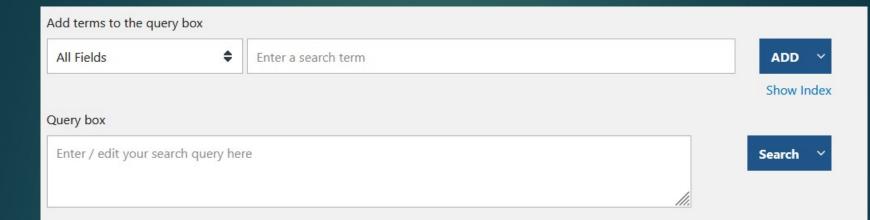


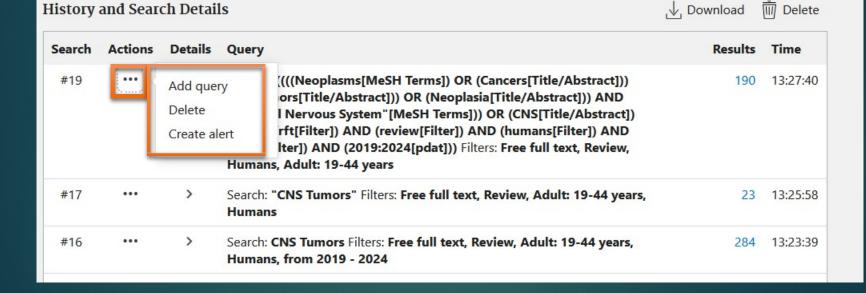






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#10	•••	>	Search: ((((((Neoplasms[MeSH Terms]) OR (Cancers[Title/Abstract])) OR (Tumors[Title/Abstract])) OR (Neoplasia[Title/Abstract])) AND (Central Nervous System[MeSH Terms])) OR (CNS[Title/Abstract]) Filters: Free full text, Review, Humans, Adult: 19-44 years, from 2019 - 2024	190	13:18:43
#9		>	Search: ((((((Neoplasms[MeSH Terms]) OR (Cancers[Title/Abstract])) OR (Tumors[Title/Abstract])) OR (Neoplasia[Title/Abstract])) AND (Central Nervous System[MeSH Terms])) OR (CNS[Title/Abstract]) Filters: Free full text, Review, Humans, from 2019 - 2024	3,405	13:18:35



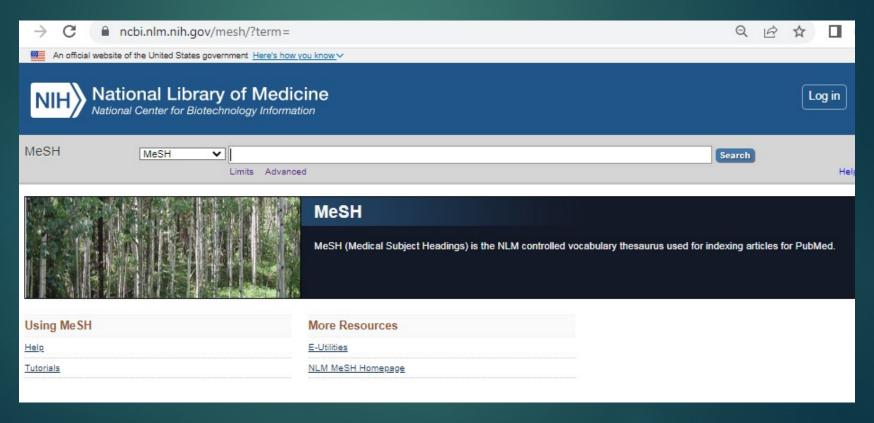


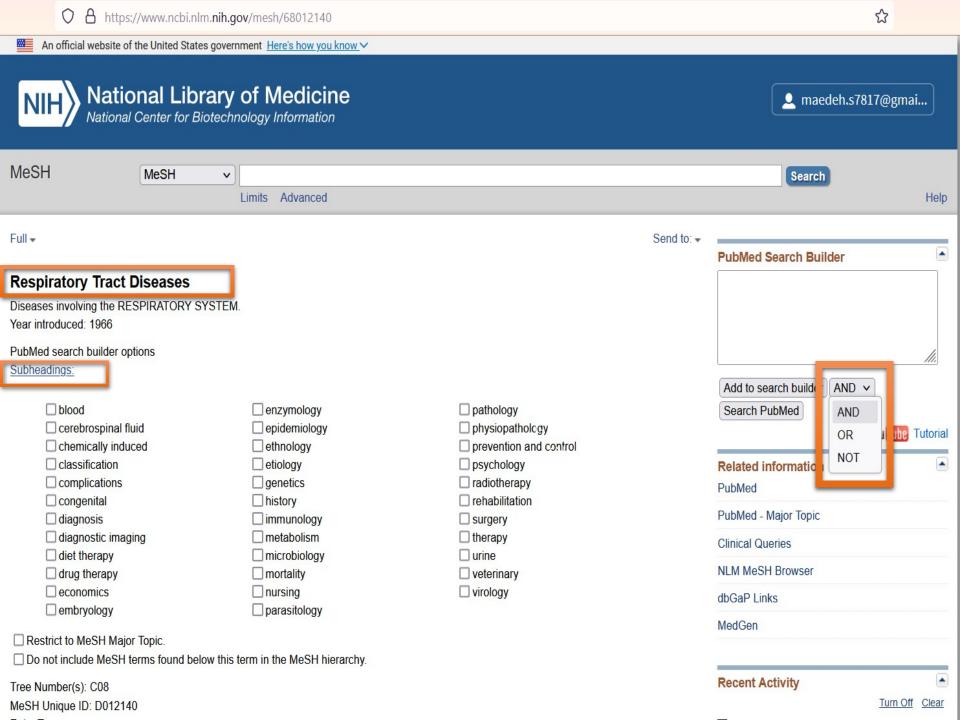


## MeSH:

(Medical Subject Headings)

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Tree Number(s): C08

MeSH Unique ID: D012140

Entry Terms:

- · Disease, Respiratory Tract
- · Respiratory Tract Disease
- · Respiratory Diseases
- · Respiratory System Diseases
- · Disease, Respiratory System
- · Respiratory System Disease

All MeSH Categories

Diseases Category

### **Respiratory Tract Diseases**

**Bronchial Diseases** 

Asthma +

Bronchial Fistula

Bronchial Hyperreactivity

Bronchial Neoplasms

**Bronchial Spasm** 

Bronchiectasis +

Bronchitis +

Bronchogenic Cyst

Bronchopneumonia

Tracheobronchomalacia +

Tracheobronchomegaly

Ciliary Motility Disorders

Kartagener Syndrome

Granuloma, Respiratory Tract

Granuloma, Laryngeal

Laryngeal Diseases

Granuloma, Laryngeal

Laryngeal Edema

Laryngeal Neoplasms

Laryngeal Nerve Injuries +

Laryngitis +

Laryngocele

Laryngomalacia

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M	1eSH
N	1eSH
M	1eSH
M	1eSH
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