

ClinicalKey: 划时代权威医学信息平台

Elsevier Health Sciences China

爱思唯尔医学部

ELSEVIER

什么是ClinicalKey?

- □ 全医学资源平台
- □ 您手边的移动医学图书馆
- □ 帮助医生快速获取最相关的医学答案

ClinicalKey® Lead with answers.





议程

- □ 一个真实的病例
- 医生面临的困境与解决方案ClinicalKey
- □ 开始使用 ClinicalKey
- □ Q&A





ClinicalKey*

病史及治疗

男,**55**岁,汉 族

糖尿病周围神经病变

继续改善微循 环、营养神经、高压氧治疗

外周神经系统 症状 2012年2月,右耳渐进性听力下降至失聪、嗅觉减退伴头晕,一周后左耳听力下降。当地二甲中医院治疗。

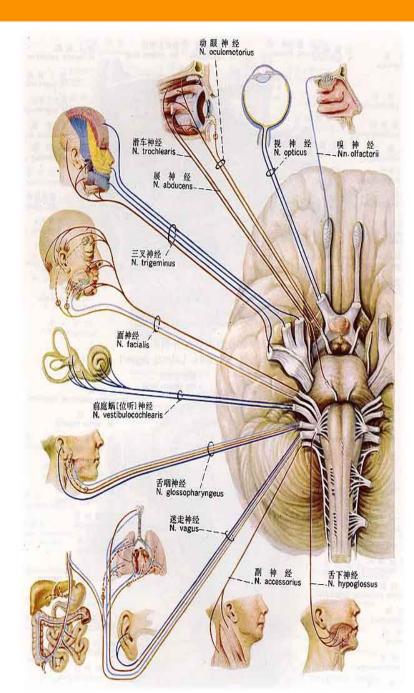
2012年4月,出现口角歪斜,左侧闭目不全等左侧周围性面瘫。双耳全聋,嗅觉丧失,头晕、走路不稳加重,偶有饮水呛咳。转入当地三甲医院治疗。

2012年5月,转入北京知名三甲医院ENT治疗。

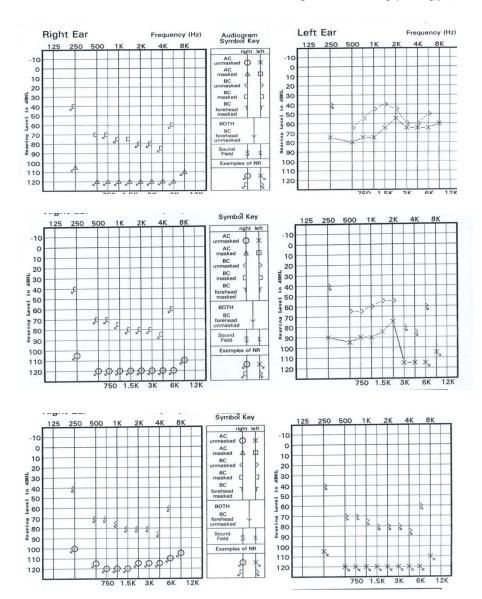


脑神经查体

- 嗅觉减退(1)
- 视觉无减退(2)
- 双侧眼球运动自如(3-4,6)
- 面部痛温觉、轻触觉正常,双侧咀嚼肌无明显萎缩(5)
- 左侧周围性面瘫,味觉减退(7)
- 双侧极重度听力损失(8)
- 左侧咽腭弓j较松弛,悬雍垂偏右,双侧咽 反射减弱(9-10)
- 左侧胸锁乳突肌轻度萎缩(11)
- 右侧舌肌轻度萎缩(12)
 - 外周神经系统受累, 脑神经受损



当地医院辅助检查结果



颅脑MRI(2012-04-19): 双侧侧脑室旁多发脑缺血灶,左 额叶颞部脑膜不规则强化



腹部CT(2012-04-20): 多发性肝囊肿,余未见异常



颞骨CT平扫+三维重建(2012-04-21): 双侧中耳乳突炎



外周血肿瘤标记物(2012-04-25): 血清铁蛋白530.70ng/ml, CA19-9 120U/ml

拟诊讨论



入院检验

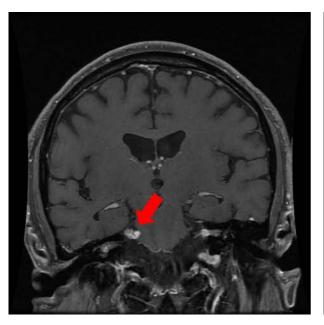
- 2012-05-17腰穿结果(入院后一周):
- 颅内压初压增高达295mmH₂O(正常值: 70-200mmH₂O)
- 肿瘤标记物(脑脊液):
- 癌胚抗原119.60ug/l(血清正常值: 小于2.5μg/L)
- CA19-9 6353.00 U /ml (血清正常值:小于37 U /ml)
- 脑脊液常规:细胞总数54x10⁶/L,白细胞数35x10⁶/L,蛋白定性(+)
- 脑脊液生化: 脑脊液蛋白1436.9mg/L (正常值: 150-400mg/L)
- 脑脊液细胞分类:未见肿瘤细胞
- ◆ 2012-05-16肿瘤标记物(外周血):
 - 血清铁蛋白627.80ng/ml, CA19-9 207.10 U /ml, 持续升高

ELSEVIER

影像学检查

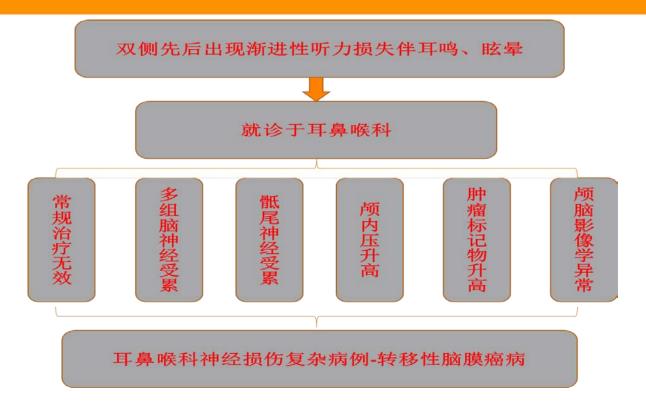
全身PET-CT(入院后第12天)检查未发现明显高代谢灶

颅脑增强核磁(入院后第13天)显示:双侧额部、颞部软脑膜异常强化









- 2012-05-25 组织全院大会诊:再次腰穿查脑脊液细胞分类、腹部增强MRI 查找原发灶、腰骶段MRI及四肢电生理。
- 2012-05-26 患者要求出院,拒绝进一步检查,放弃治疗。
- 随访:患者出院后未行进一步检查治疗,七月中旬死亡。



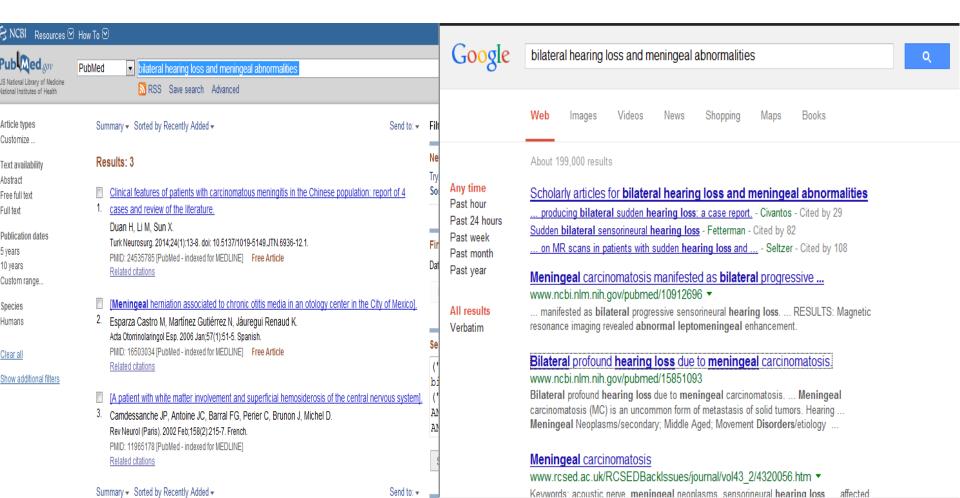
医生强力后援

- 本领域的专家,交叉领域的专家
- 印刷资源: 教科书,杂志,指南
- 免费电子资源: pubmed google等
- 收费电子资源(涵盖印刷资源): ClinicalKey等

对于临床确诊思路的帮助

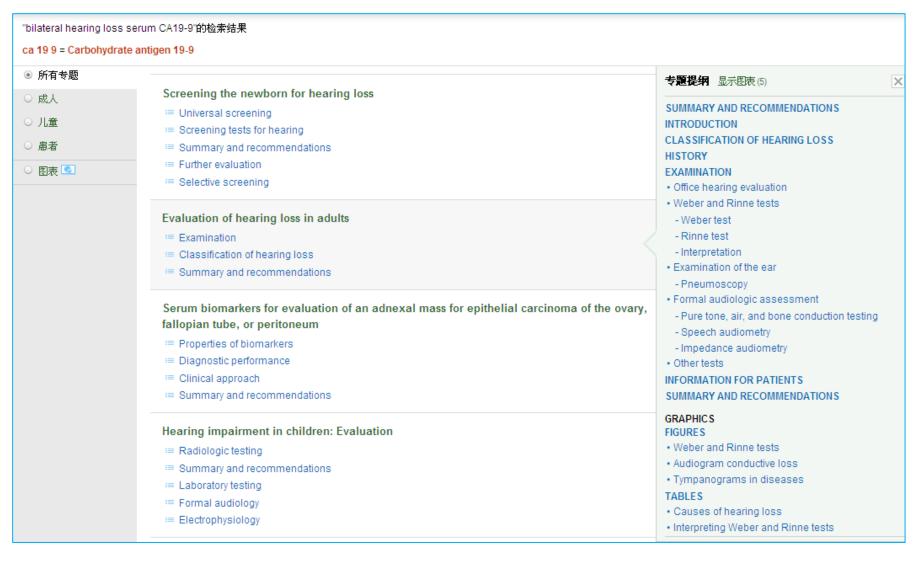
Pubmed 匹配搜索: 只有3条结果

Google结果数量庞大无序,目前大陆?



对于临床确诊思路的帮助

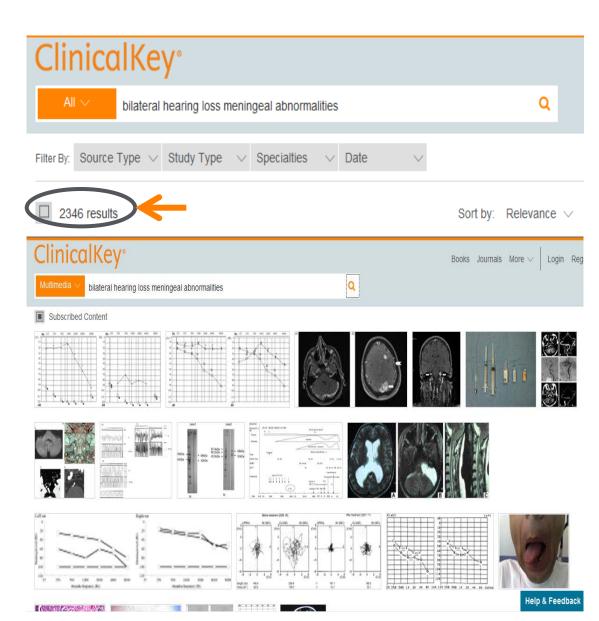
UpToDate不能联合检索



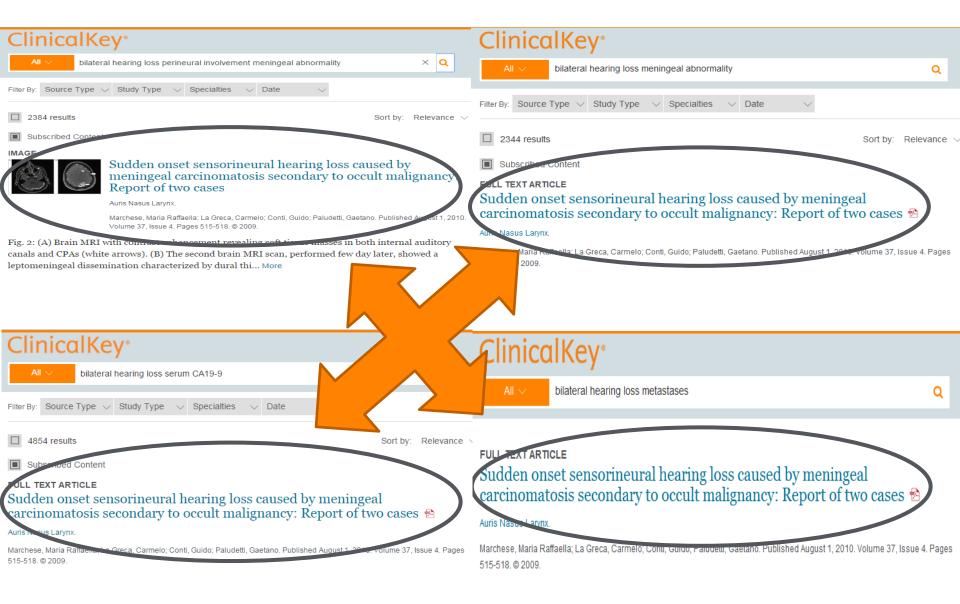
权威全面的智能临床支持软件

像临床医生一样思考问题:

- 按临床逻辑关联性强弱显示结果:依次为脑膜癌病、自身免疫病、脑炎、Bahcet综合征、脑膜炎、系统性疾病等,为临床提供清晰诊断思路
- 2. 检索获得2346条结果:包括 书籍、期刊、药品专论、权 威指南、患者教育等多层次 多角度临床专业知识,无冗 余信息干扰
- 3. 资源种类多样,包括各种直观图片、视频资料,并可以直接制作ppt后导出



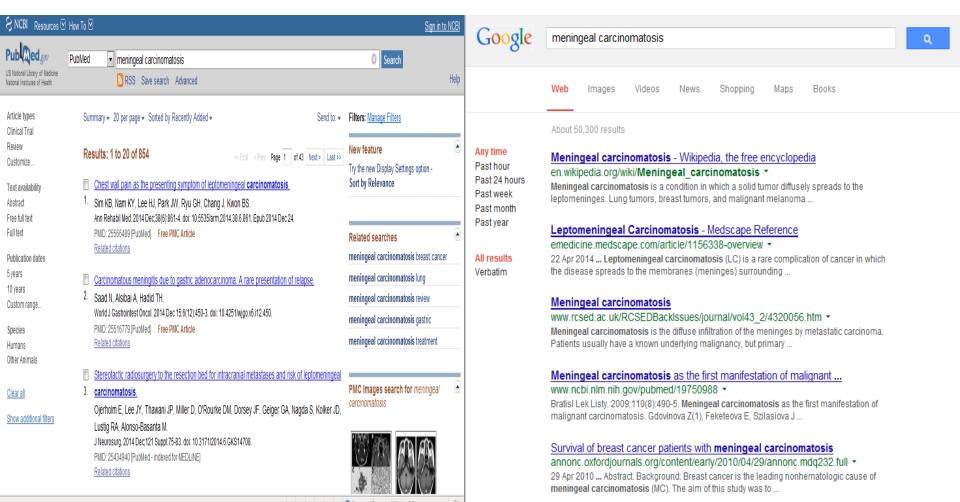
殊途同归: 多种检索词组合指向高度一致



对于临床诊疗的帮助

Pubmed 数据排列无逻辑

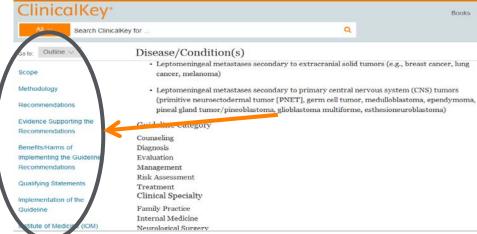
平行数据冗余

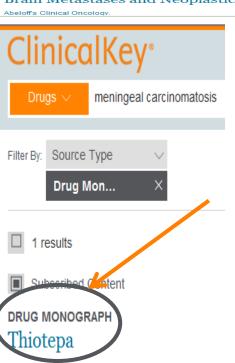


院士级助手

随时上网查询

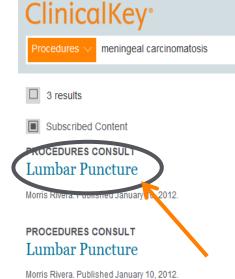






Gold Standard, Published December 22, 2011.





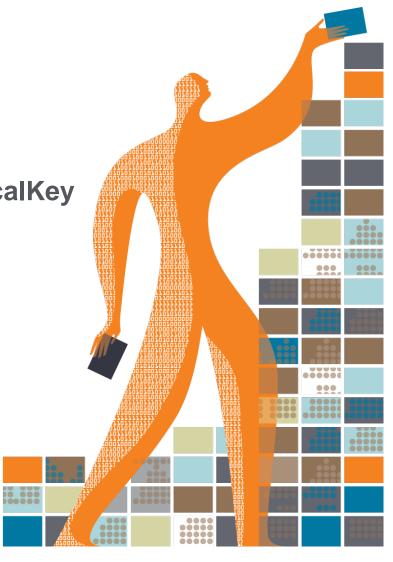
Lumbar Puncture (Family Medicine)

PROCEDURES CONSULT

Michael L. Tuggy. Published January 10, 2012.

议程

- □ 一个真实的病例
- 医生面临的困境与解决方案ClinicalKey
- □ 开始使用 ClinicalKey
- □ Q&A







信息过载

- 每年有60万至80万篇新的临床论著发表
- 在海量的信息中寻找答案如同大海捞针
- 医疗改革正在激发更多协作与分享的需求



医生时间宝贵

- 编制患者文档更慢、更耗时
- 患者数量增多加重了时间危机
- 医生疲于应付新技术和采用电子病历



三分之二的问题得不到答案*

- 医生人均每天会问9.5个问题
- 2/3都得不到答案。





Includes the latest books, journals, images and video 最新书刊、图片和视频



Covers virtually every medical and surgical specialty
几乎所有内外专科



Content is continuously updated and always current 持续更新,总在前沿

资源简表(12大类)

✓ 1,100+ reference books 参考书	✓ 850+ First Consult monographs 循证专论
✓ 600+ medical journals 医学期刊	✓ 2,900+ drug monographs 药物专论
✓ 17,000+ medical / surgical videos 内外科视频	✓ 4,500+ practice guidelines 诊疗指南
✓ 300+ Procedures Consult videos 操作视频	✓ 15,000+ patient education handouts 患者教育
✓ Over 2.2 million images 影像图片	✓ ClinicalTrials.gov database 临床试验
✓ 1,400+ Topic Pages 疾病主题	✓ Fully indexed MEDLINE 期刊文摘

爱思唯尔(ELSEVIER)——The Lancet 《柳叶刀》

自1823年创刊至今仍经久不衰,2014年公布的影响因子:



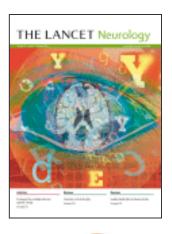
39.207

Ranked 2nd of 150 journals in the MEDICINE, GENERAL & INTERNAL category



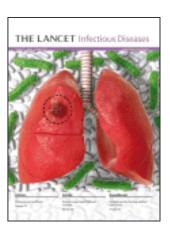
24.725

Ranked 3th of 202 journals in the ONCOLOGY category



21.823

Ranked 1st of 194 journals in the CLINICAL NEUROLOGY category



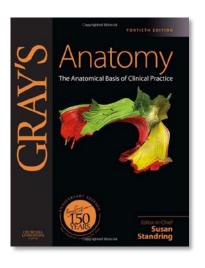
19.446

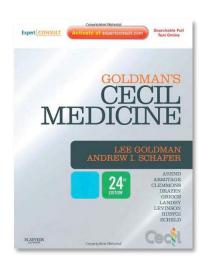
Ranked 1st of 70 journals in the INFECTIOUS DISEASES category

何以可信

可信的答案源于可信的资源











核心医学期刊





















- Rank 1: 12 titles
- Rank 2: 6 titles (The Lancet, Ophthalmology, etc.)
- Rank Top 25%: **150+ titles**
- Cited in JCR: 460+ titles



Clinics 北美临床系列期刊

- 50多种独家北美临床系列期刊,涵盖多个专科
- 9%的数量催生24%的期刊使用率
 - Leading authorities in their field serve as Consulting Editors for each Clinics series.

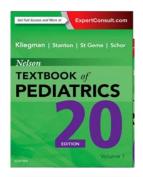
 They ensure that the Clinics cover important and relevant developments.

 北美临床涉及专科领域的权威专家担任顾问编辑,确保其覆盖重要的和相关的进展.
 - The Consulting Editors determine key topics by consulting both editorial advisory boards and customer research.

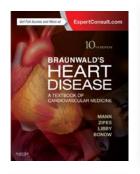
 顾问编辑根据编辑顾问委员会和用户研究决定核心选题.
 - They invite **Guest Editors** and **key opinion leaders** to lend expertise on particular topics and recruit **Authors** as expert contributors.

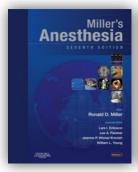
 顾问编辑邀请特邀编辑和意见领袖在特定主题给出专业意见,并招募作者撰稿
 - The Authors review and distill the latest clinical findings and medical evidence from more than 1,000 journals to produce applicable review articles—the heart of the Clinics content.

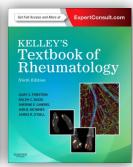
圣经级医学图书

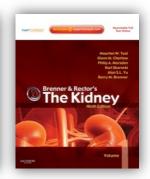


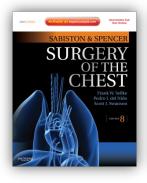


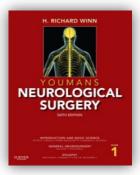


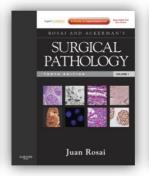


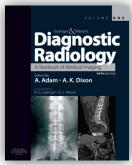


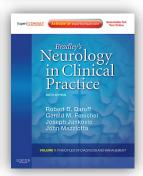


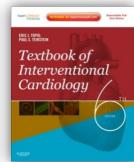






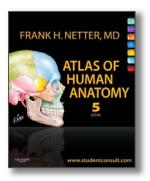


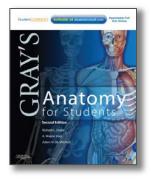


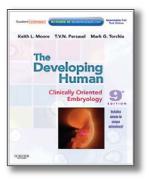


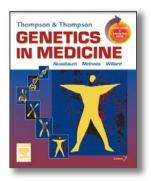
- 1,100余种图书,涵盖所有医学专科
- 尼尔森儿科学、凯利风湿病、坎贝尔泌尿学、米勒麻醉学……

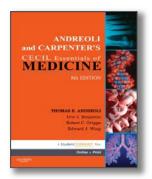
精品医学教材 200余种



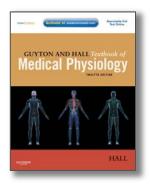


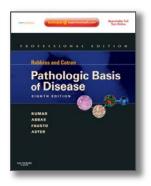


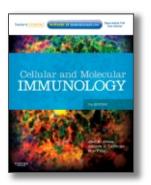




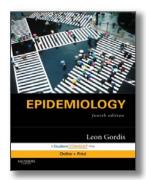


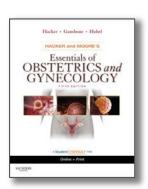














操作视频 Procedures Consult

专科内容

- Anesthesia 麻醉学
- Cardiology 心脏内科学
- Emergency Medicine 急诊医学
- Family Medicine 全科医学
- General Surgery 普通外科学
- Internal Medicine 内科学
- Orthopedics 骨科学

开发机构

- Elsevier 爱思唯尔
- Harvard Med School 哈佛大学医学院
- Duke U Med Center 杜克大学医学中心
- UPenn School of Med 宾州大学医学院
- U of Tennessee Campbell Clinic 坎贝尔骨科诊所
- U of Washington School of Med 华盛顿大学医学院
- Boston Children's Hospital 波士顿儿童医院



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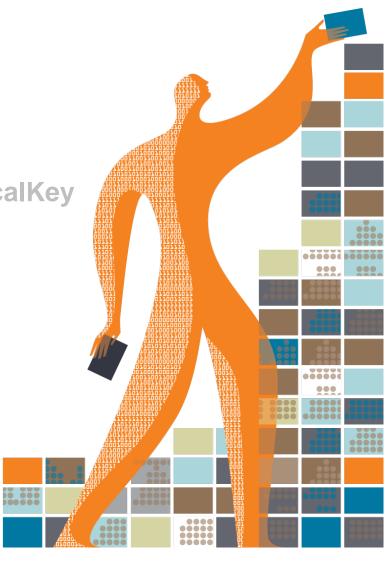
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- Images 影像图片: Elsevier 爱思唯尔
- Drug Monographs 药物专论: Gold Standard
- Patient Education 患者教育: ExitCare, AAFP, Ferri, etc.
- Medline 期刊文摘: National Institute of Health (NIH) 美国国立卫生研究院
- Clinical Trials 临床试验: NIH 美国国立卫生研究院
- Guideline 诊疗指南: Medical Societies/Associations 欧美专业学会、协会
- CME 继续医学教育: Cleveland Clinic Center (CCC) 克利夫兰医学中心



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www.ClinicalKey.com

推荐使用浏览器: Firefox, Google Chrome, Safari, IE8以上。 CK 2.0适配移动终端

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ClinicalKey 使用方式

ClinicalKey 使用方式有两种,即浏览和检索

- □ 浏览入口
 - □ 参考书
 - □ 期刊
 - □ 药品专论
 - □ 诊疗指南
 - □ 患者教育
 - □ 多媒体
 - □ 视频
 - □ 图片
- □ 检索入口
 - □ 基于先进的语义检索技术,检索简单准确,在检索框输入词汇即可

在使用ClinicalKey之前请先注册个人账号

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开始使用-注册

ClinicalKey[®]



Hein & Feedback

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Search for diagnoses, conditions, drugs and more...

Books Journals More V

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开始使用 - 登录个人账号

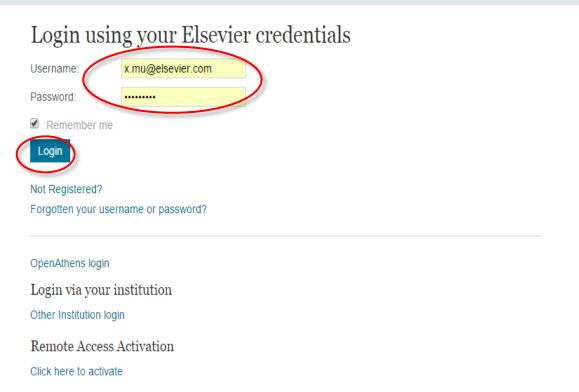
ClinicalKey[®]



All Types V Search for diagnoses, conditions, drugs and more...

Q

Books Journals More V

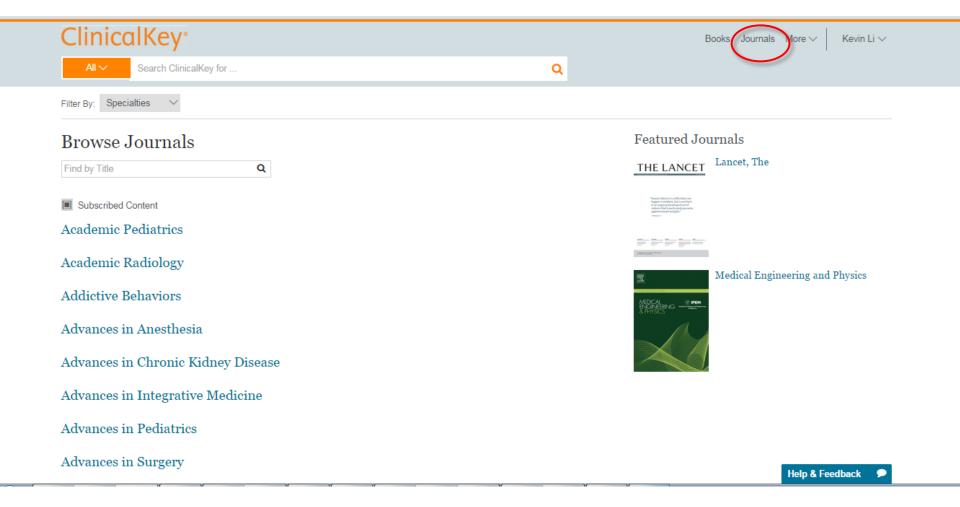


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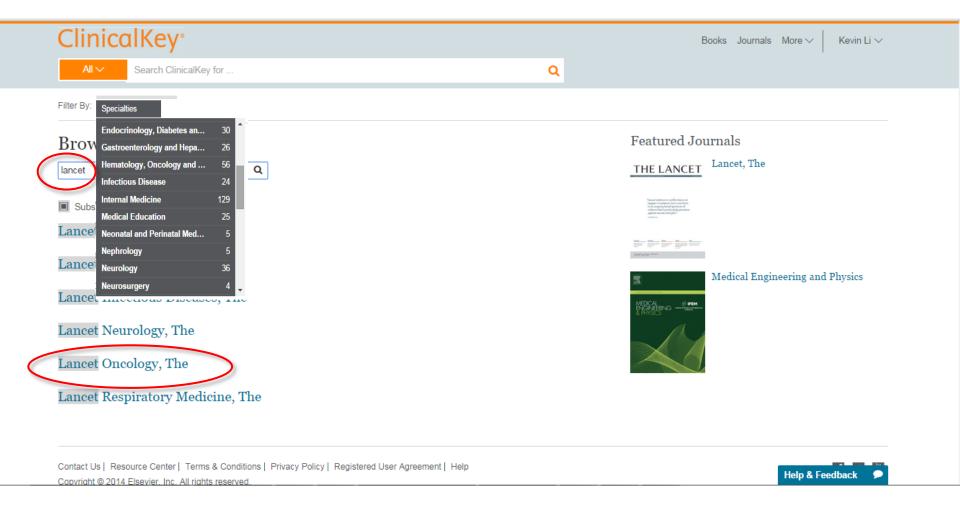
浏览期刊 – Lancet Oncology





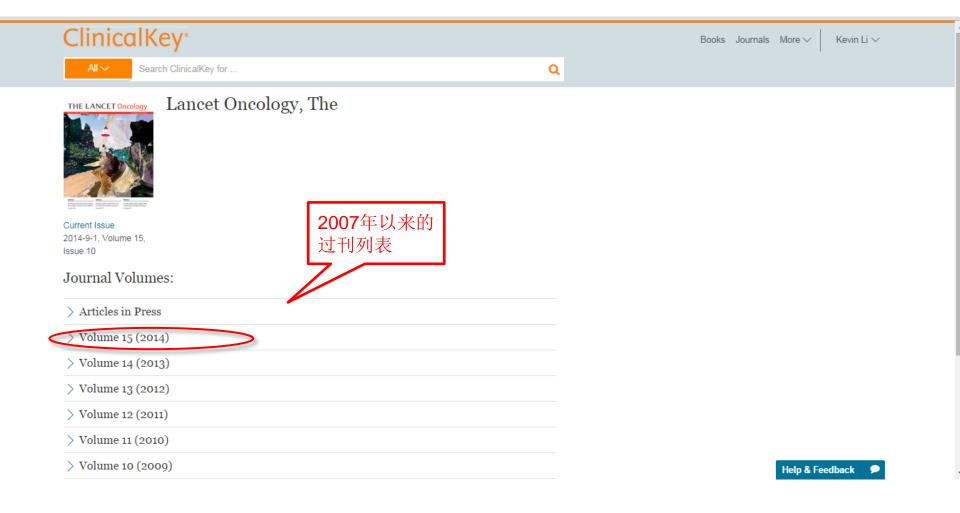
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浏览期刊 – Lancet Oncology



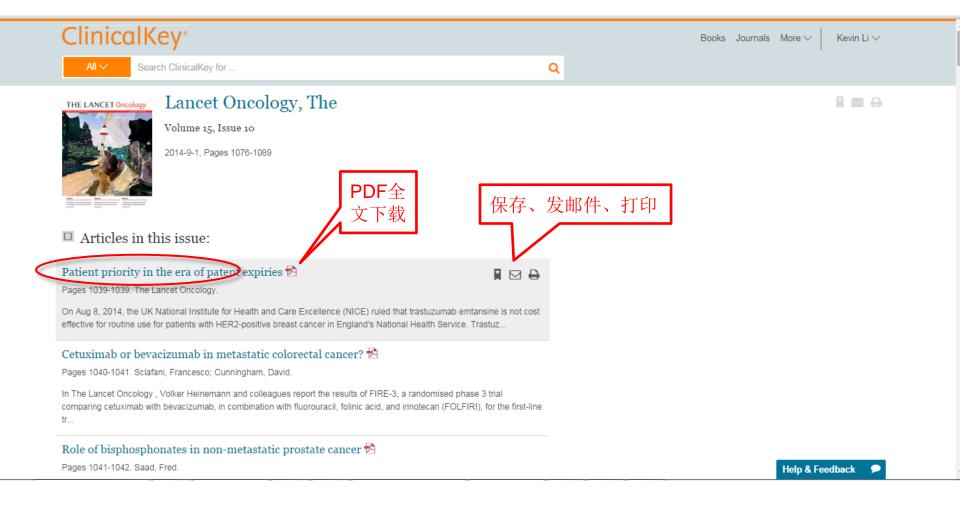


浏览期刊 – Lancet Oncology



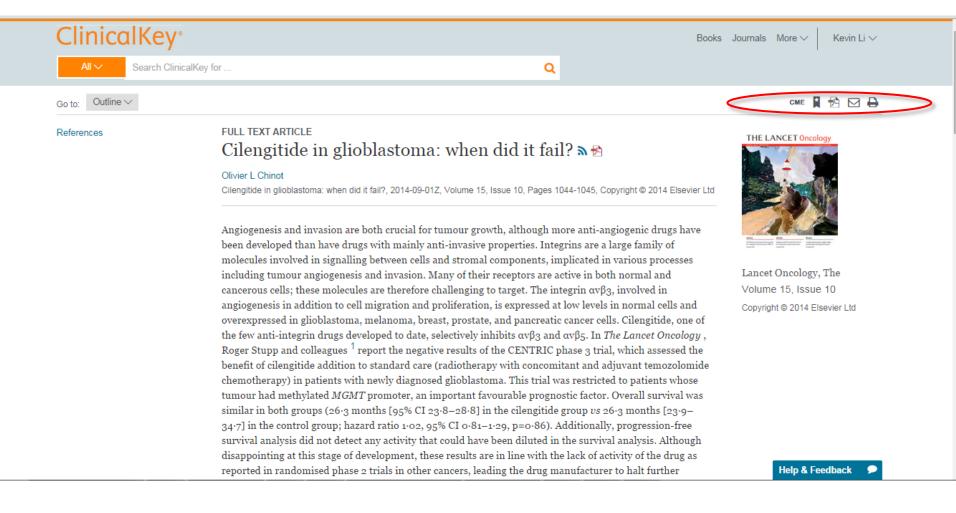


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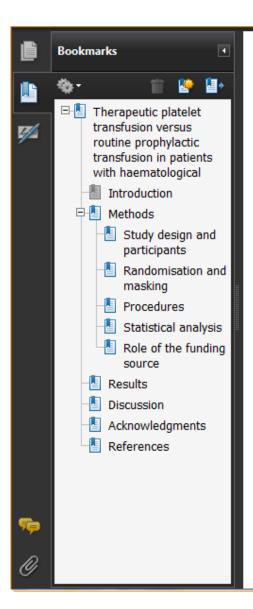


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Articles

Therapeutic platelet transfusion versus routine prophylactic (() transfusion in patients with haematological malignancies: an open-label, multicentre, randomised study



Hannes Wandt, Kerstin Schaefer-Eckart, Knut Wendelin, Bettina Pilz, Martin Wilhelm, Markus Thalheimer, Ulrich Mahlknecht, Anthony Ho, Markus Schaich, Michael Kramer, Martin Kaufmann, Lothar Leimer, Rainer Schwerdtfeger, Roland Conradi, Gottfried Dölken, Anne Klenner, Mathias Hänel, Regina Herbst, Christian Junghanss, Gerhard Ehninger, for the Study Alliance Leukemia

Summary

Background Routine prophylactic platelet transfusion is the standard of care for patients with severe thrombocytopenia. We assessed the effect of a new strategy of therapeutic platelet transfusion on the number of transfusions and safety in patients with hypoproliferative thrombocytopenia.

Methods We did a multicentre, open-label, randomised parallel-group trial at eight haematology centres in Germany. Patients aged 16-80 years, who were undergoing intensive chemotherapy for acute myeloid leukaemia or autologous haemopoietic stem-cell transplantation for haematological cancers, were randomly assigned via a computer-generated randomisation sequence to receive either platelet transfusion when bleeding occurred (therapeutic strategy) or when morning platelet counts were 10×109 per L or lower (prophylactic strategy). Investigators undertaking interventions were not masked to group assignment. The primary endpoint was the number of platelet transfusions. Analysis was by intention to treat. This trial is registered, NCT00521664.

Findings 197 patients were assigned the prophylactic strategy and 199 the therapeutic strategy. Of 391 patients analysed, the therapeutic strategy reduced the mean number of platelet transfusions by 33.5% (95% CI 22.2-43.1; p<0.0001) in all patients (2.44 [2.22-2.67] in prophylactic group vs 1.63 [1.42-1.83] in therapeutic group), 31.6% (18·6-42·6; p<0·0001) in those with acute myeloid leukaemia (2·68 [2·35-3·01] vs 1·83 [1·58-2·10]), and 34·2% (6·6-53·7; p=0·0193) in those who had had autologous transplantation (1·80 [1·45-2·15] vs 1·18 [0·82-1·55]. We noted no increased risk of major haemorrhage in patients who had undergone autologous transplantation. In those with acute myeloid leukaemia, risk of non-fatal grade 4 (mostly CNS) bleeding was increased. We recorded 15 cases of non-fatal haemorrhage: four retinal in each transfusion group, and one vaginal and six cerebral in the therapeutic group. 12 patients died in the study: two from fatal cerebral haemorrhages in the therapeutic group, and ten (five in each treatment group) unrelated to major bleeding.

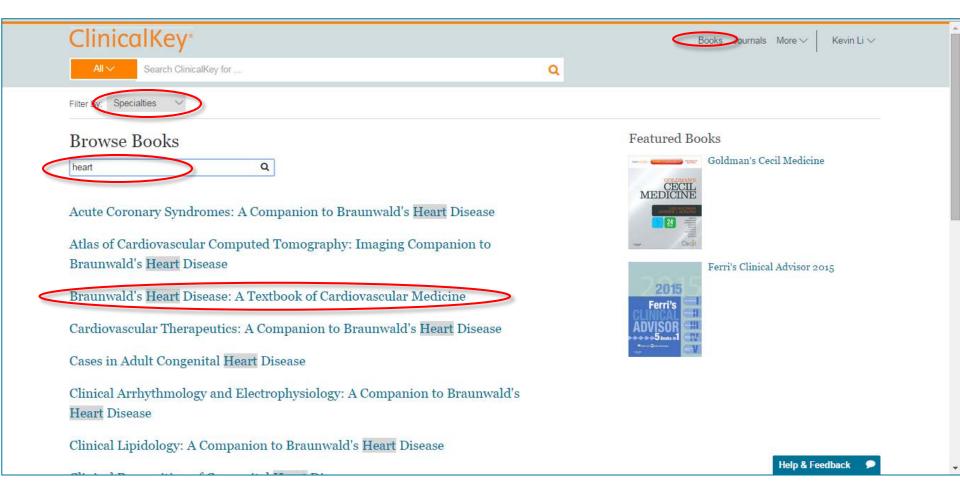
Lancet 2012; 380: 1309-16

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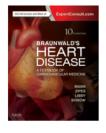
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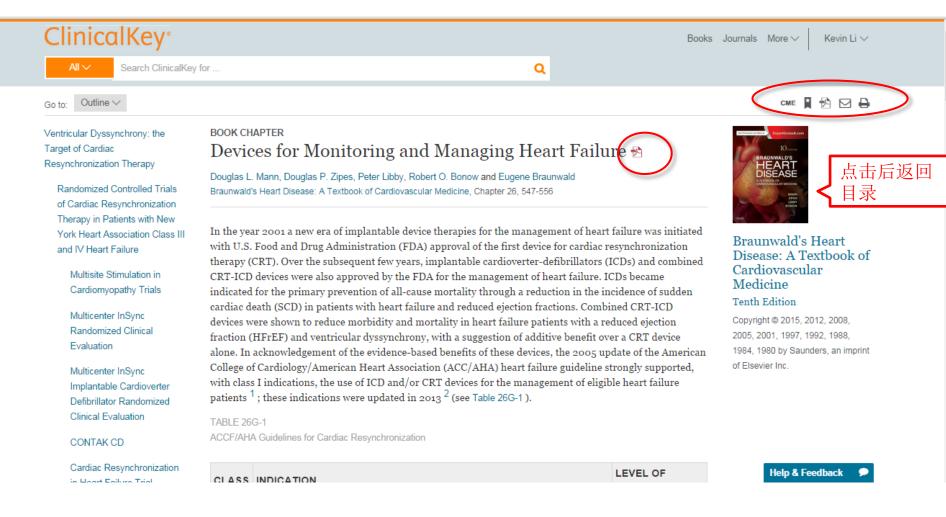
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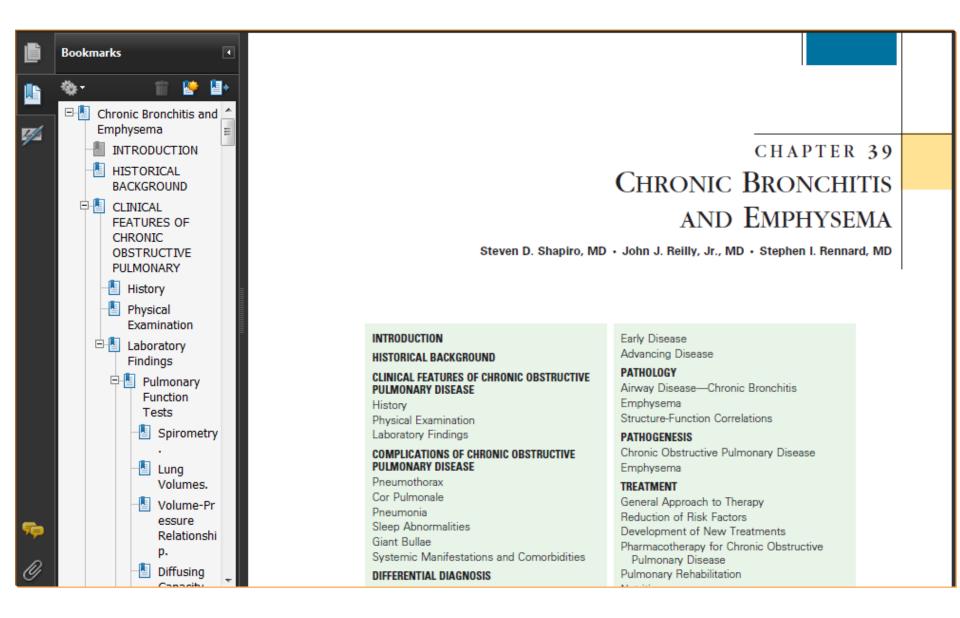


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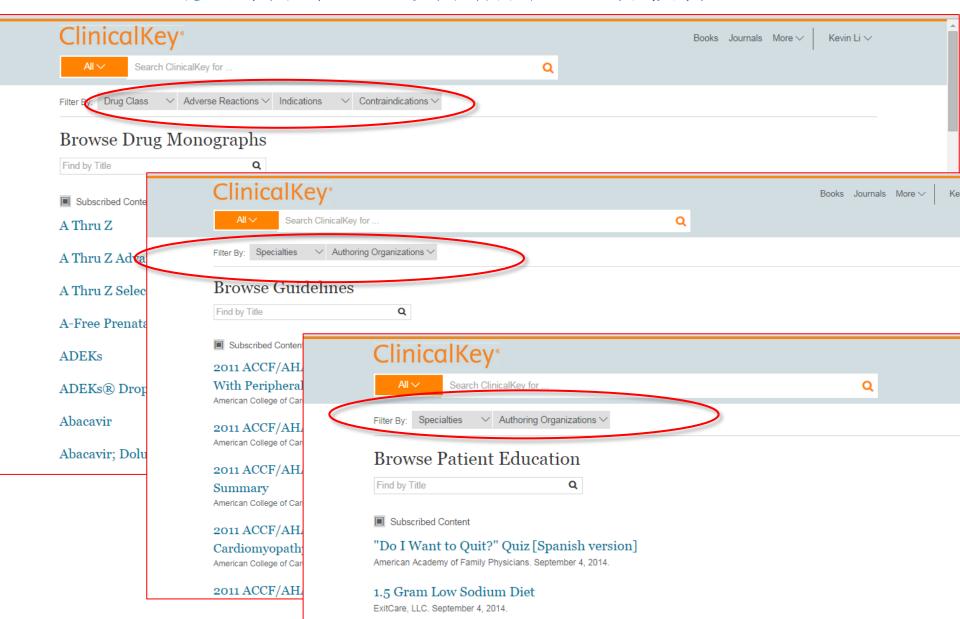




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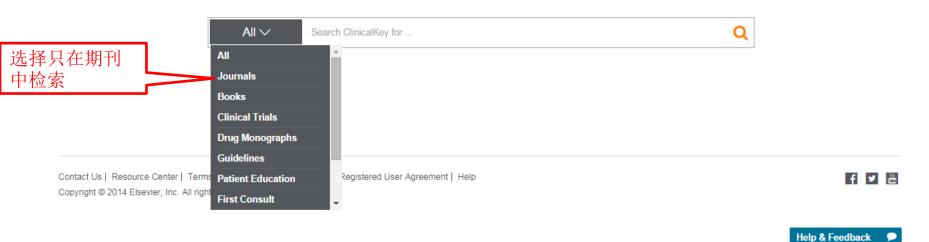


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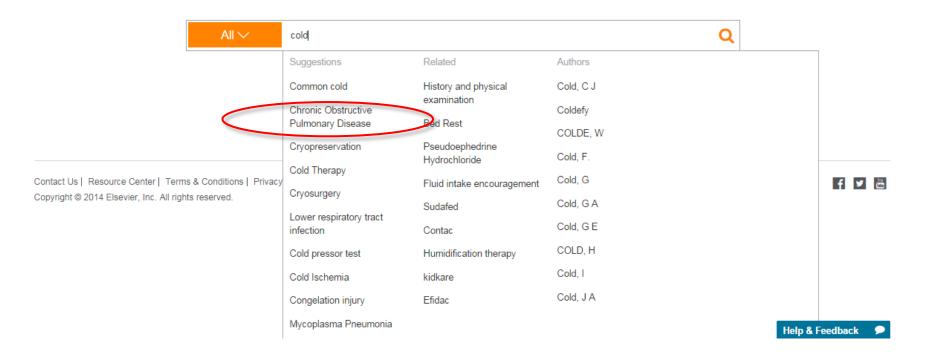




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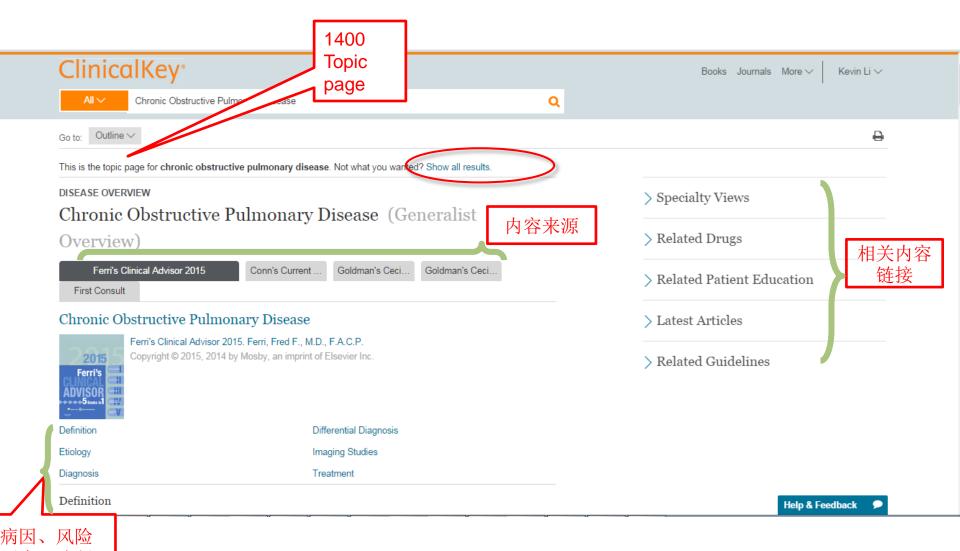
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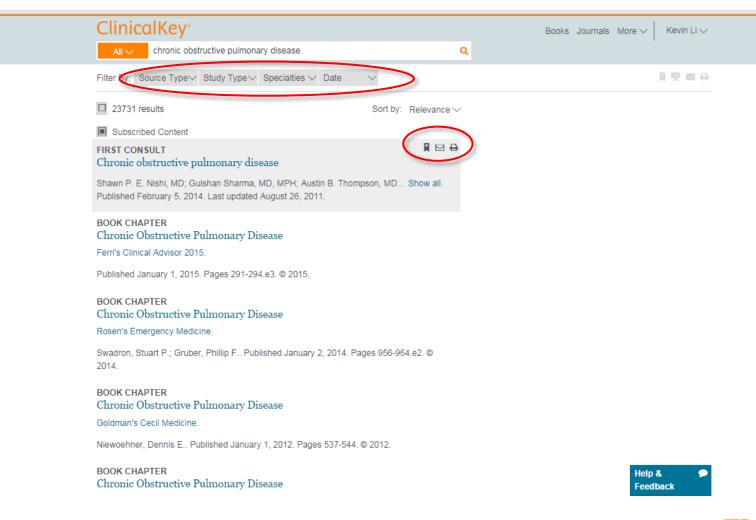


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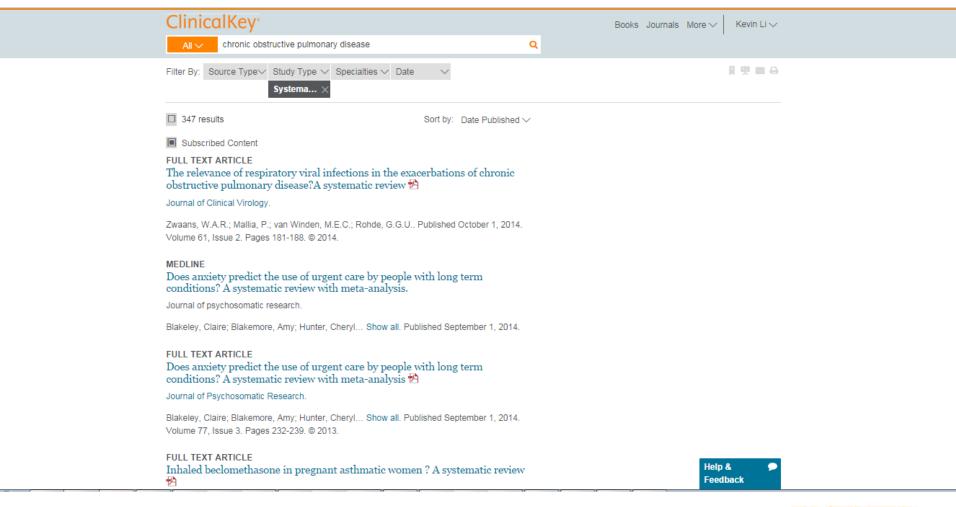
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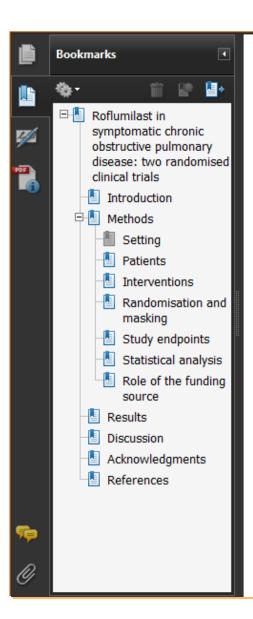


Study Type - Journal & Medline - COPD





Study Type - Journal & Medline - COPD



Articles

Roflumilast in symptomatic chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: two randomised clinical trials



Peter M.A. Calverley*, Klaus F. Rabe*, Udo-Michael Goehring, Søren Kristiansen, Leonardo M. Fabbrit, Fernando J. Martinezt, for the M2-124 and M2-125 study groups‡

Summary

Background The phosphodiesterase-4 inhibitor roflumilast can improve lung function and prevent exacerbations in Lancet 2009; 374:685-94 certain patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). We therefore investigated whether roflumilast would reduce the frequency of exacerbations requiring corticosteroids in patients with COPD.

Methods In two placebo-controlled, double-blind, multicentre trials (M2-124 and M2-125) with identical design that were done in two different populations in an outpatient setting, patients with COPD older than 40 years, with severe airflow limitation, bronchitic symptoms, and a history of exacerbations were randomly assigned to oral roflumilast (500 µg once per day) or placebo for 52 weeks. Primary endpoints were change in prebronchodilator forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV.) and the rate of exacerbations that were moderate (glucocorticosteroid-treated) or severe. Analysis was by intention to treat. The trials are registered with ClinicalTrials.gov, number NCT00297102 for M2-124, and NCT00297115 for M2-125.

Findings Patients were assigned to treatment, stratified according to smoking status and treatment with longacting β, agonists, and given roflumilast (n=1537) or placebo (n=1554). In both studies, the prespecified primary endpoints were achieved and were similar in magnitude. In a pooled analysis, prebronchodilator FEV, increased by 48 mL with roflumilast compared with placebo (p<0·0001). The rate of exacerbations that were moderate or severe per patient per year was 1.14 with roflumilast and 1.37 with placebo (reduction 17% [95% CI 8-25], p<0.0003). Adverse events were more common with roflumilast (1040 [67%]) than with placebo (963 [62%]); 219 (14%) patients in the roflumilast group and 177 (12%) in the placebo group discontinued because of adverse events. In the pooled analysis, the difference in weight change during the study between the roflumilast and placebo groups was -2.17 kg.

Interpretation Since different subsets of patients exist within the broad spectrum of COPD, targeted specific therapies could improve disease management. This possibility should be explored further in prospective studies.

This online publication has been corrected. The corrected version first appeared at TheLancet.com on October 1, 2010

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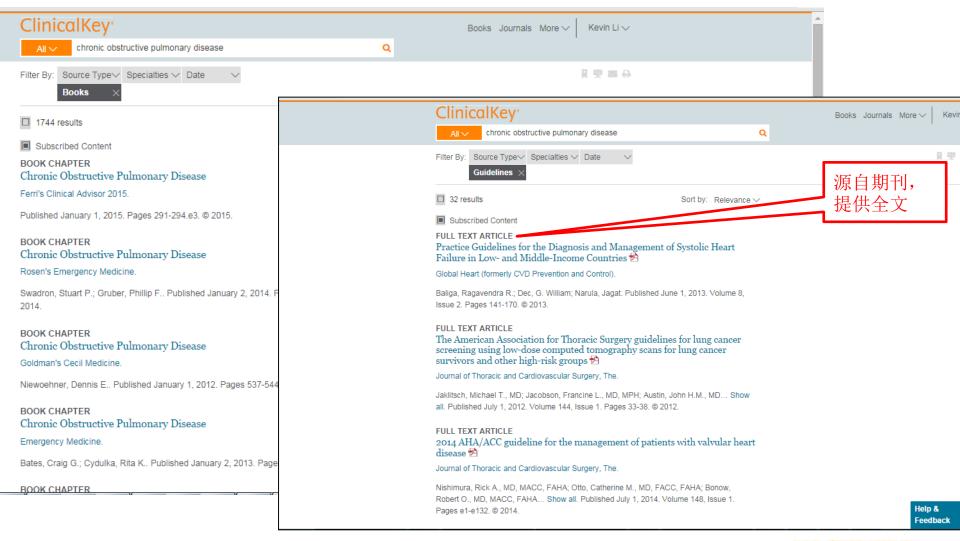
*First authors

flast authors

#Investigators are listed in webappendix (p 2)

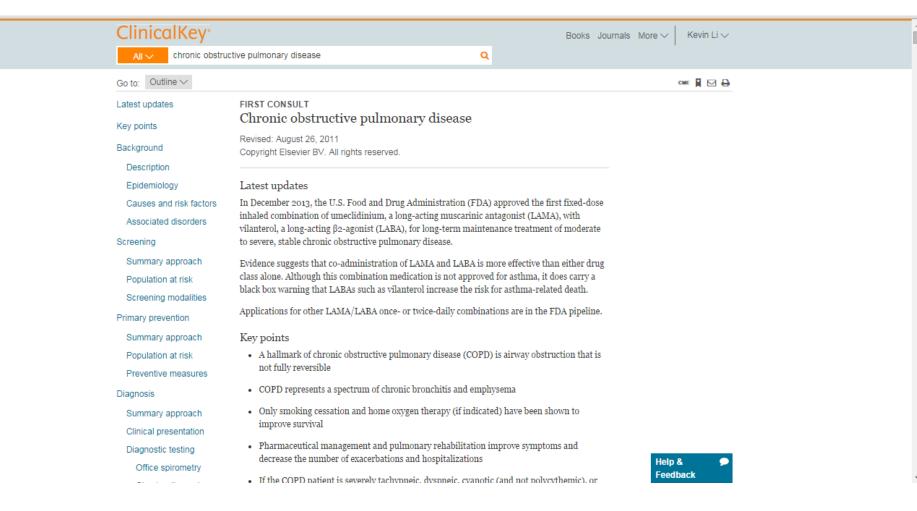
School of Clinical Sciences Liverpool, UK (Prof P M A Calverley MD); University of Michigan Health System, Ann Arbor, MI, USA (Prof F J Martinez MD); University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy (Prof LM Fabbri MD); Letden University Medical Centre. Leiden, Netherlands (Prof K F Rabe MD); and Nycomed, Konstanz, Germany (U-M Goehring M.D.

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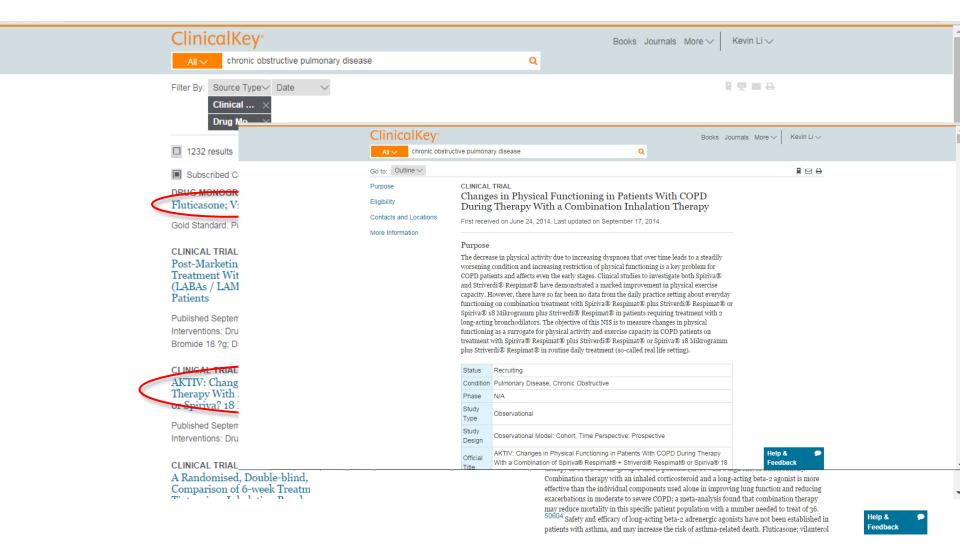


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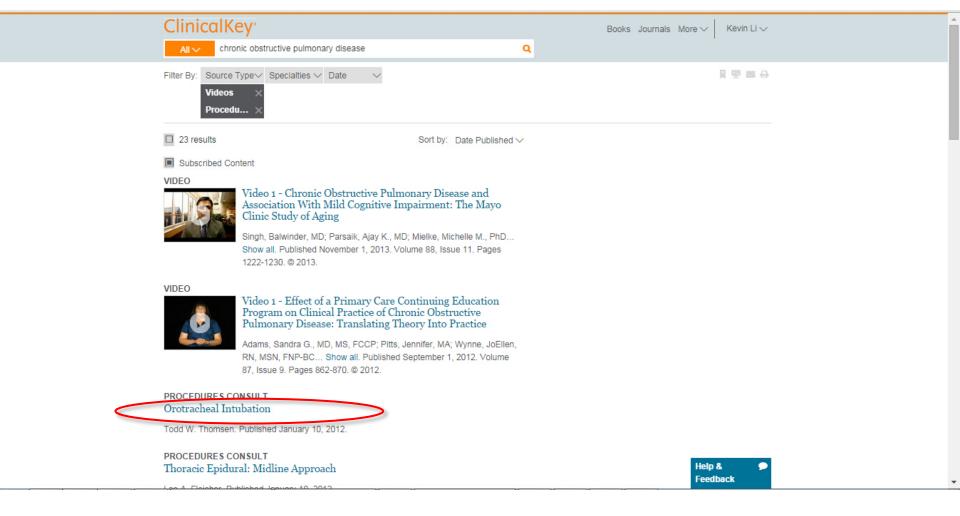


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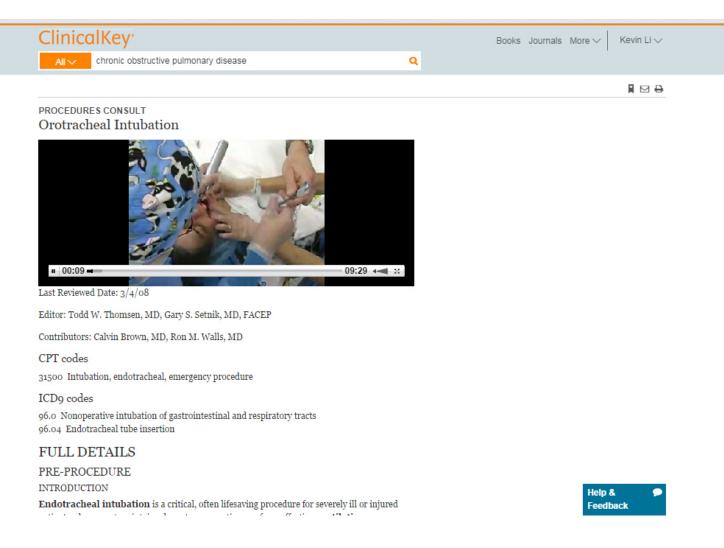


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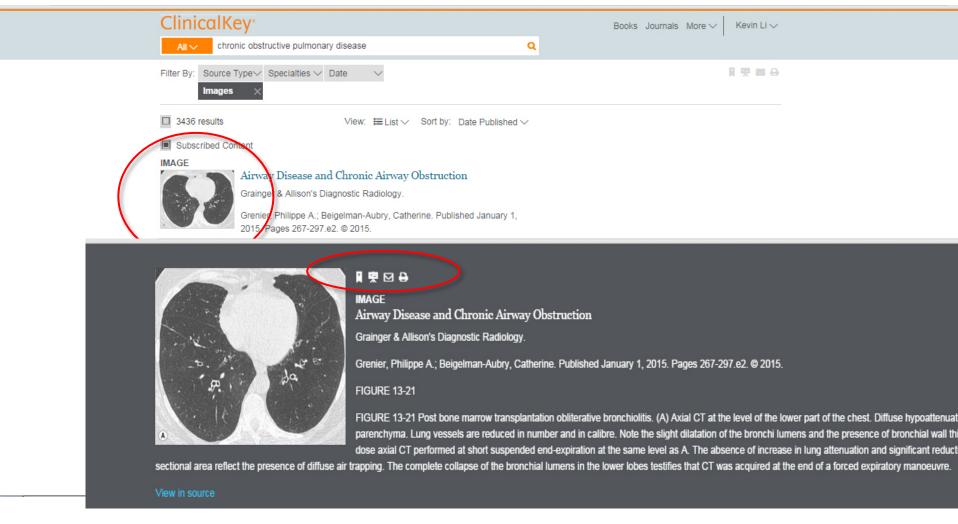


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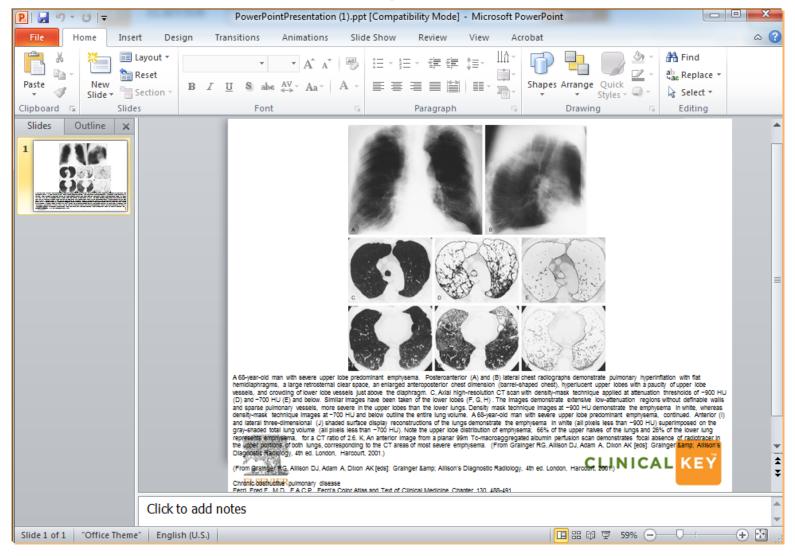


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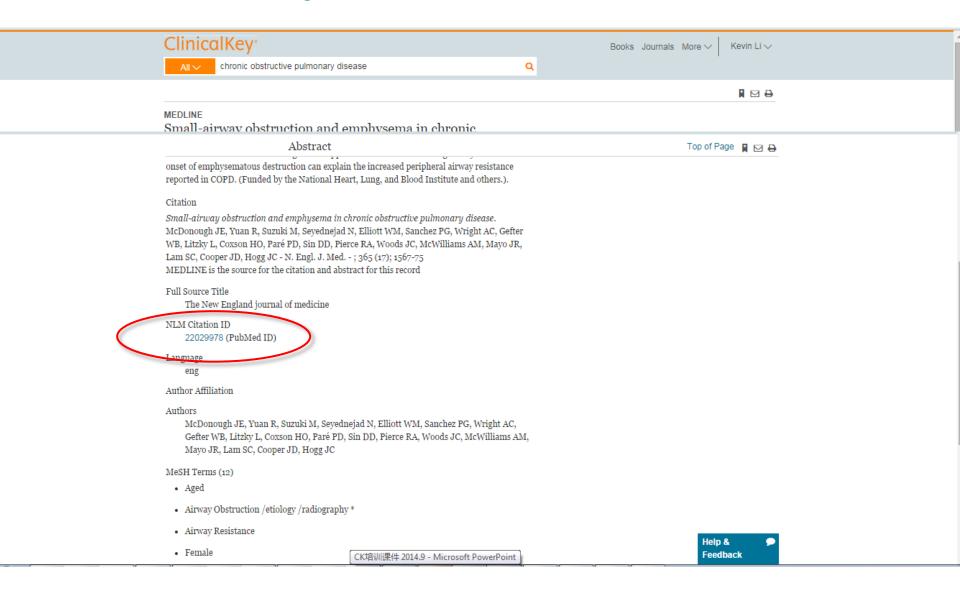


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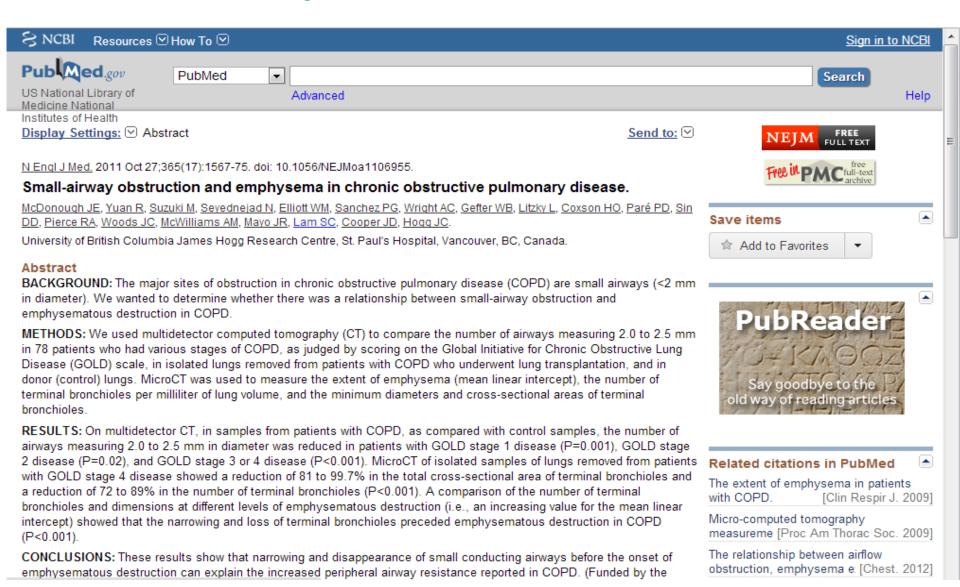




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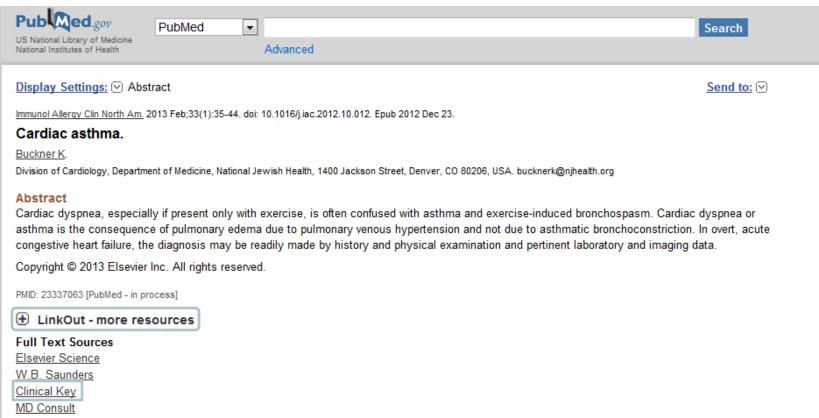


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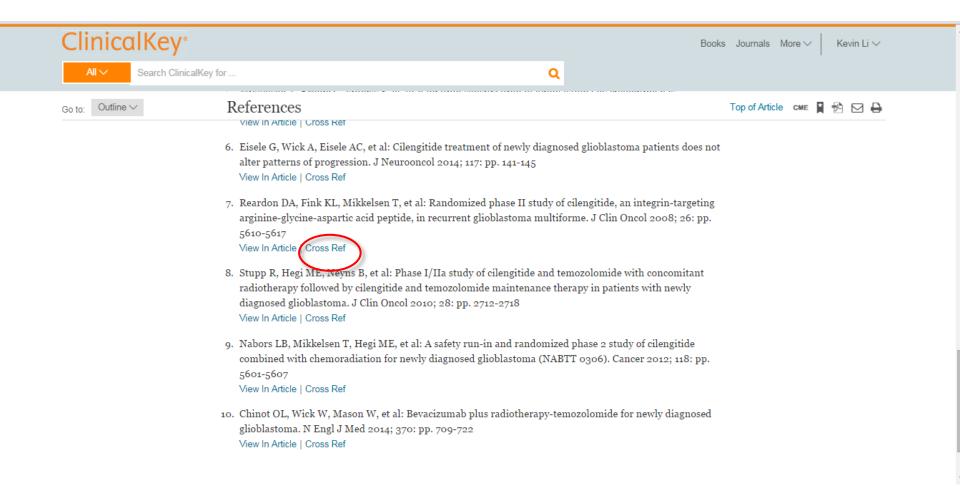
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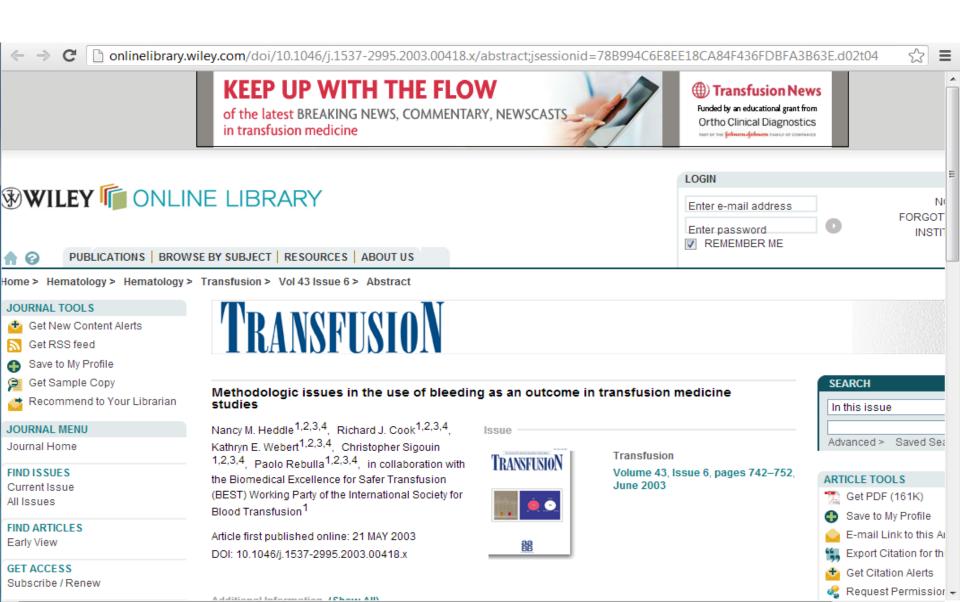


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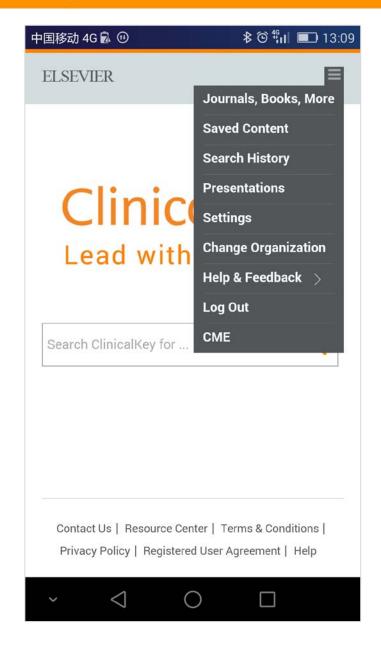


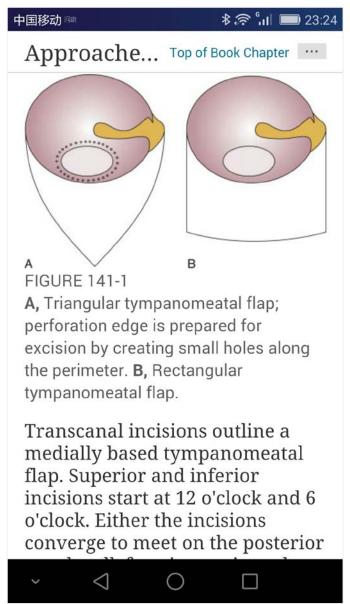


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