



مریم ترکی هرچگانی

کارشناس کتابداری و اطلاع‌رسانی

علوم پزشکی شهرکرد- بیمارستان آیت ا.. کاشانی

PubMed

MEDLINE – ۱

مدلاین بزرگ‌ترین زیرمجموعه پاب‌مد است که حاوی اطلاعات استنادی مربوط به رشته‌های علوم پزشکی و زیست‌شناسی است که بر اساس مش MeSH نمایه شده‌اند.

مش در واقع مجموعه واژگانی است که توسط کتابخانه ملی پزشکی ایالات متحده (NLM) ایجاد شده است تا در نمایه‌سازی آثار علمی علوم پزشکی و زیستی استفاده شود.

PubMed Central – ۲

اطلاعات استنادی **پاب‌مد سنترال**، دومین منبع تأمین‌کننده پاب‌مد می‌باشد. پاب‌مد سنترال در واقع آرشیوی از مقالاتی است که توسط کتابخانه ملی پزشکی ایالات متحده بررسی و انتخاب شده‌اند. علاوه بر این، مقالات انفرادی که با سیاست‌های پاب‌مد سنترال همسو هستند، نیز در این مجموعه وجود دارند. نکته قابل توجه درباره پاب‌مد سنترال این است که حاوی متن کامل مقالات است.

Bookshelf – ۳

سومین بخش تشکیل‌دهنده پاب‌مد **بوک‌شلف** است که اطلاعات استنادی برخی کتاب‌ها یا تعدادی از فصول کتاب‌های حوزه پزشکی را فراهم می‌کند. در واقع، بوک‌شلف آرشیوی از متن کامل برخی کتاب‌ها، گزارش‌ها، داده‌ها و سایر اسناد مربوط به زیست‌پزشکی، بهداشت و علوم زیستی است.

PMID شماره اختصاصی به هر منبع ایندکس شده در پابمد است.
PubMed indexed for Medline

Register

- با ثبت نام در این پایگاه، فضایی در اختیارمان قرار میگیرد که بتوانیم فایلها و رکوردهای مورد نیازمان را به نوعی مدیریت کنیم.
- ثبت نام در PubMed به منزله ثبت نام در کل پایگاه های NCBI است.

Collections این امکان وجود دارد که نتایج جستجو در تمامی پایگاه های NCBI را ذخیره سازی نمود (۱۰۰۰ رکورد)
Clipboard می توانید حداکثر ۵۰۰ اسناد در حافظه موقت به مدت ۸ ساعت نگهداری کنید.

Bibliography نوعی Collection محسوب می شود که به کاربر اجازه میدهد برخی از رکوردهای موردنظر خود را در یک لیست واحد ذخیره نماید. برخلاف Collection، در اینجا رکوردها صرفاً از یک پایگاه اطلاعاتی ذخیره خواهد شد و حداکثر تا ۵۶۶ رکورد در هر bibliography قابل ذخیره سازی است.

PubMed[®]

Search

Advanced

PubMed[®] comprises more than 36 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites.



Learn



Find



Download



Explore

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

PubMed®

 × Search

Advanced

PubMed® comprises more than 36 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites.



Learn

About PubMed



Find

Advanced Search



Download

E-utilities API



Explore

MeSH Database

Activate Windows

Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Save

Email

Send to

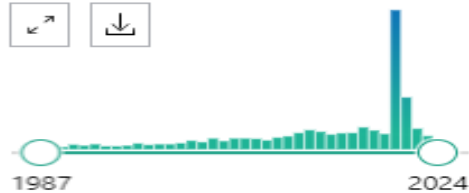
Sort by:

Best match

Display options

MY NCBI FILTERS

RESULTS BY YEAR



TEXT AVAILABILITY

- Abstract
- Free full text
- Full text

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

- Associated data

ARTICLE TYPE

- Books and Documents
- Case Reports
- Clinical Trial
- Guideline
- Meta-Analysis

1,227 results

<< < Page 1 of 123 > >>



Filters applied: Free full text, Guideline. [Clear all](#)



1

Treatment of nontuberculous mycobacterial pulmonary disease: an official ATS/ERS/ESCMID/IDSA clinical practice guideline.

Cite

Daley CL, Iaccarino JM, Lange C, Cambau E, Wallace RJ Jr, Andrejak C, Böttger EC, Brozek J, Griffith DE, Guglielmetti L, Huitt GA, Knight SL, Leitman P, Marras TK, Olivier KN, Santin M, Stout JE, Tortoli E, van Ingen J, Wagner D, Winthrop KL

Share

Eur Respir J. 2020 Jul 7;56(1):2000535. doi: 10.1183/13993003.00535-2020. Print 2020 Jul. PMID: 32636299 **Free PMC article.**

This guideline focuses on **pulmonary disease** in adults (without cystic fibrosis or human immunodeficiency virus infection) caused by the most common NTM pathogens such as Mycobacterium avium complex, Mycobacterium kansasii, and Mycobacterium xenopi among the slowly g ...



2

Treatment of Nontuberculous Mycobacterial Pulmonary Disease: An Official ATS/ERS/ESCMID/IDSA Clinical Practice Guideline.

Cite

Daley CL, Iaccarino JM, Lange C, Cambau E, Wallace RJ Jr, Andrejak C, Böttger EC, Brozek J, Griffith DE, Guglielmetti L, Huitt GA, Knight SL, Leitman P, Marras TK, Olivier KN, Santin M, Stout JE, Tortoli E, van Ingen J, Wagner D, Winthrop KL

Share

Clin Infect Dis. 2020 Aug 14;71(4):e1-e36. doi: 10.1093/cid/ciaa241. PMID: 32628747 **Free PMC article.**

This guideline focuses on **pulmonary disease** in adults (without cystic fibrosis or human immunodeficiency virus infection) caused by the most common NTM pathogens such as Mycobacterium avium complex, Mycobacterium kansasii, and Mycobacterium xenopi among the slowly g ...

Search results

Practice Guideline > Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2022 May 1;205(9):e18-e47.

doi: 10.1164/rccm.202202-03995T.

Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis (an Update) and Progressive Pulmonary Fibrosis in Adults: An Official ATS/ERS/JRS/ALAT Clinical Practice Guideline

Ganesh Raghu, Martine Remy-Jardin, Luca Richeldi, Carey C Thomson, Yoshikazu Inoue, Takeshi Johkoh, Michael Kreuter, David A Lynch, Toby M Maher, Fernando J Martinez, Maria Molina-Molina, Jeffrey L Myers, Andrew G Nicholson, Christopher J Ryerson, Mary E Strek, Lauren K Troy, Mariëes Wijzenbeek, Manoj J Mammen, Tanzib Hossain, Brittany D Bissell, Derrick D Herman, Stephanie M Hon, Fayez Kheir, Yet H Khor, Madalina Macrea, Katerina M Antoniou, Demosthenes Bouros, Ivette Buendia-Roldan, Fabian Caro, Bruno Crestani, Lawrence Ho, Julie Morisset, Amy L Olson, Anna Podolanczuk, Venerino Poletti, Moisés Selman, Thomas Ewing, Stephen Jones, Shandra L Knight, Marya Ghazipura, Kevin C Wilson

PMID: 35486072 PMCID: PMC9851481 DOI: 10.1164/rccm.202202-03995T

[Free PMC article](#)

Abstract

Background: This American Thoracic Society, European Respiratory Society, Japanese Respiratory Society, and Asociación Latinoamericana de Tórax guideline updates prior idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) guidelines and addresses the progression of pulmonary fibrosis in patients with interstitial lung diseases (ILDs) other than IPF. **Methods:** A committee was composed of multidisciplinary experts in ILD, methodologists, and patient representatives. 1) Update of IPF: Radiological and histopathological criteria for IPF were updated by consensus. Questions about transbronchial lung cryobiopsy, genomic classifier testing, antacid medication, and antireflux surgery were informed by systematic reviews and answered with evidence-based recommendations using the Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) approach. 2) Progressive pulmonary fibrosis (PPF): PPF was defined, and then radiological and physiological criteria for PPF were determined by consensus. Questions about pirfenidone and nintedanib were informed by systematic reviews and answered with evidence-based recommendations using the GRADE approach. **Results:** 1) Update of IPF: A conditional recommendation was made to regard transbronchial lung cryobiopsy as an acceptable alternative to surgical lung biopsy in centers with appropriate expertise. No recommendation was made for or against genomic classifier testing. Conditional recommendations were made against antacid medication and antireflux surgery for the treatment of IPF. 2) PPF: PPF was defined as at least two of three criteria (worsening symptoms,

FULL TEXT LINKS

[AJRCCM
Final Version](#)

[Full text](#) [PMC](#)

ACTIONS

[Cite](#)

[Collections](#)

SHARE



NEXT RESULT
2 of 814

PAGE NAVIGATION

< Title & authors

Abstract

Figures

Comment in

Similar articles

Cited by

References

Publication types

MeSH terms

Substances

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

MY NCBI FILTERS

RESULTS BY YEAR



TEXT AVAILABILITY

- Abstract
- Free full text
- Full text

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

- Associated data

ARTICLE TYPE

- Books and Documents
- Case Reports
- Clinical Trial
- Guideline
- Meta-Analysis
- Randomized Controlled Trial
- Review
- Systematic Review

PUBLICATION DATE

- 1 year
- 5 years
- 10 years
- Custom Range

- Associated data

ARTICLE TYPE

- Books and Documents
- Case Reports
- Clinical Trial
- Guideline
- Meta-Analysis
- Randomized Controlled Trial
- Review
- Systematic Review

PUBLICATION DATE

- 1 year
- 5 years
- 10 years
- Custom Range

Additional filters

Reset all filters

ARTICLE TYPE

SPECIES

ARTICLE LANGUAGE

SEX

AGE

OTHER

- Address
- Autobiography
- Bibliography
- Biography
- Case Reports
- Classical Article
- Clinical Conference
- Clinical Study
- Clinical Trial Protocol
- Clinical Trial, Phase I
- Clinical Trial, Phase II
- Clinical Trial, Phase III
- Introductory Journal Article
- Lecture
- Legal Case
- Legislation
- Letter
- Multicenter Study
- News
- Newspaper Article
- Observational Study
- Observational Study, Veterinary
- Overall
- Patient Education Handout

Cancel

Show

PubMed Advanced Search Builder



User Guide



Filters applied: Free full text, Case Reports, Guideline. [Clear all](#)

Add terms to the query box

All Fields

Enter a search term

ADD

Show Index

Query box

Enter / edit your search query here

Search

History and Search Details

Download

Delete

Search	Actions	Details	Query	Results	Time
#3	...	>	Search: pulmonary disease Filters: Free full text, Case Reports, Guideline, from 2014 - 2024	33,660	06:17:36
#2	...	>	Search: pulmonary disease Filters: Free full text, Guideline, from 2014 - 2024	814	06:17:30
#1	...	>	Search: pulmonary disease Filters: Free full text, Guideline	1,227	06:12:59

Showing 1 to 3 of 3 entries



National Library of Medicine
National Center for Biotechnology Information

Log in

PubMed®

Search

Advanced

PubMed® comprises more than 36 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites.



Learn

About PubMed
FAQs & User Guide
Finding Full Text



Find

Advanced Search
Clinical Queries
Single Citation Matcher



Download

E-utilities API
FTP
Batch Citation Matcher



Explore

MeSH Database
Journals



MeSH

MeSH

cancer



Search

Create alert Limits Advanced

Summary 20 per page

Search results

Neoplasms

1. New abnormal growth of tissue. Malignant **neoplasms** show a greater degree of anaplasia and have the properties of invasion and metastasis, compared to benign **neoplasms**.

Year introduced: /diagnosis was NEOPLASM DIAGNOSIS 1964-1965

Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer Syndrome

2. Autosomal dominant HEREDITARY **CANCER** SYNDROME in which a mutation most often in either BRCA1 or BRCA2 is associated with a significantly increased risk for breast and ovarian cancers.

Year introduced: 2012

Early Detection of Cancer

3. Methods to identify and characterize **cancer** in the early stages of disease and predict tumor behavior.

Year introduced: 2009

National Cancer Institute (U.S.)

4. Component of the NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH. Through basic and clinical biomedical research and training, it conducts and supports research with the objective of **cancer** prevention, early stage identification and elimination. This Institute was established in 1937.

Year introduced: 2008

Cancer Vaccines

PubMed Search Builder

Add to search builder AND

Search PubMed

You Tube Tutorial

Find related data

Database: Select

Find items

Search details

"neoplasms"[MeSH Terms] OR cancer[Text Word]

Search

See more...
Activate
Go to Settings

Recent Activity

Neoplasms

New abnormal growth of tissue. Malignant neoplasms show a greater degree of anaplasia and have the properties of invasion and metastasis, compared to benign neoplasms.

Year introduced: /diagnosis was NEOPLASM DIAGNOSIS 1964-1965

PubMed search builder options

[Subheadings:](#)

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> blood | <input type="checkbox"/> embryology | <input type="checkbox"/> pathology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> blood supply | <input type="checkbox"/> enzymology | <input type="checkbox"/> physiopathology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cerebrospinal fluid | <input type="checkbox"/> epidemiology | <input type="checkbox"/> prevention and control |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chemically induced | <input type="checkbox"/> ethnology | <input type="checkbox"/> psychology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chemistry | <input type="checkbox"/> etiology | <input type="checkbox"/> radiotherapy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> classification | <input type="checkbox"/> genetics | <input type="checkbox"/> rehabilitation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> complications | <input type="checkbox"/> history | <input type="checkbox"/> surgery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> congenital | <input type="checkbox"/> immunology | <input type="checkbox"/> therapy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> diagnosis | <input type="checkbox"/> metabolism | <input type="checkbox"/> ultrastructure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> diagnostic imaging | <input type="checkbox"/> microbiology | <input type="checkbox"/> urine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> diet therapy | <input type="checkbox"/> mortality | <input type="checkbox"/> veterinary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drug therapy | <input type="checkbox"/> nursing | <input type="checkbox"/> virology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> parasitology | |

Restrict to MeSH Major Topic.

Do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy.

Tree Number(s): C04

MeSH Unique ID: D009369

Entry Terms:

- Tumor
- Neoplasm
- Tumors
- Neoplasia
- Neoplasias
- Cancer
- Cancers
- Malignant Neoplasm
- Malignancy
- Malignancies

PubMed Search Builder

Add to search builder AND ▾

Search PubMed

[YouTube](#) [Tutorial](#)

Related information

[PubMed](#)

[PubMed - Major Topic](#)

[Clinical Queries](#)

[NLM MeSH Browser](#)

[dbGaP Links](#)

[MedGen](#)

Recent Activity

[Turn Off](#) [Clear](#)

 [Neoplasms](#) MeSH

 [cancer \(403\)](#) MeSH

 [clinical anatomy \(4576\)](#) Books

[See more...](#)



ANY
questions?