

# ClinicalKey助益温州医科大学医、教、研建设

Jessie Qian Cai 蔡倩 Account Manager, Greater China Elsevier Clinical Solutions

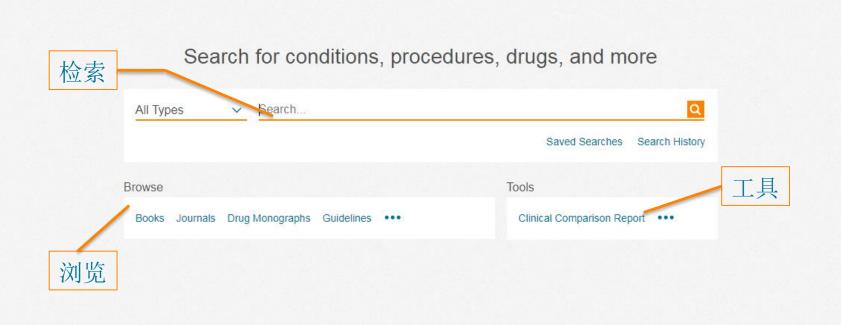
# www.ClinicalKey.com

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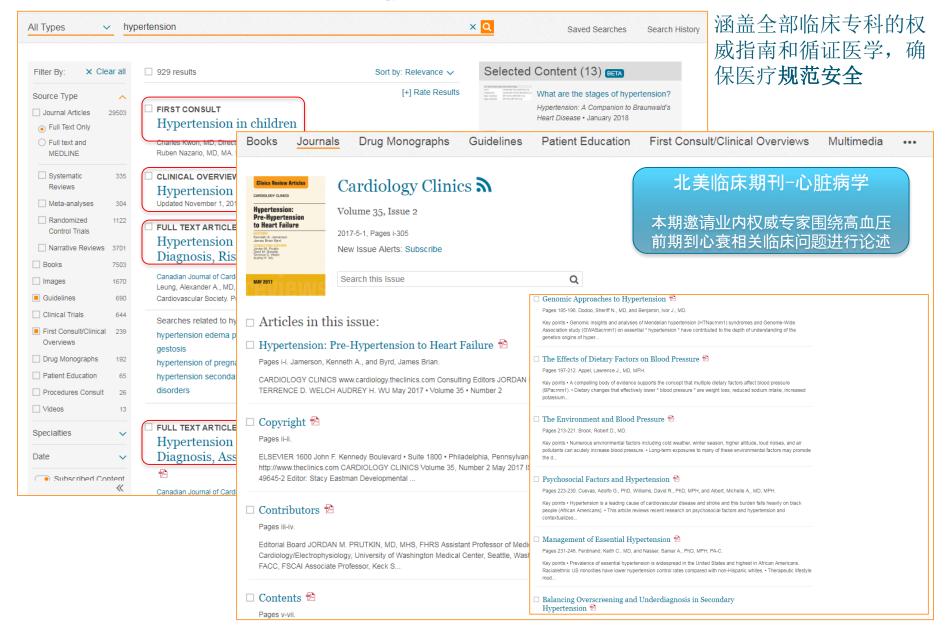
#### 循证医学专论 & Clinical Overview

• 涵盖超过1000种疾病的全面论述

#### • Clinics of North America北美临床系列期刊

- 50多种期刊, 涵盖30多个学科
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Review The challenge to remove diffuse low-

gliomas and a [Expert Rev Anticancer Ther. 2017]

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Awake surgery for WHO Grade II gliomas within

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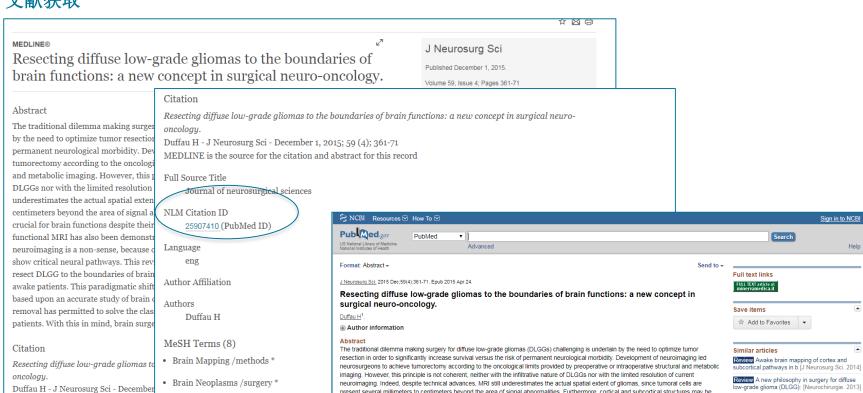
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· Glioma /surgery \*

Humans



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still crucial for brain functions despite their invasion by this diffuse tumoral disease. Finally, the lack of reliability of functional MRI has also

been demonstrated. Therefore, to talk about "maximal safe resection" based upon neuroimaging is a non-sense, because oncological MRI

oncological surgery, i.e. to resect DLGG to the boundaries of brain functions, thanks to intraoperative electrical mapping performed in awake

patients. This paradigmatic shift from image-guided resection to functional mapping-guided resection, based upon an accurate study of brain

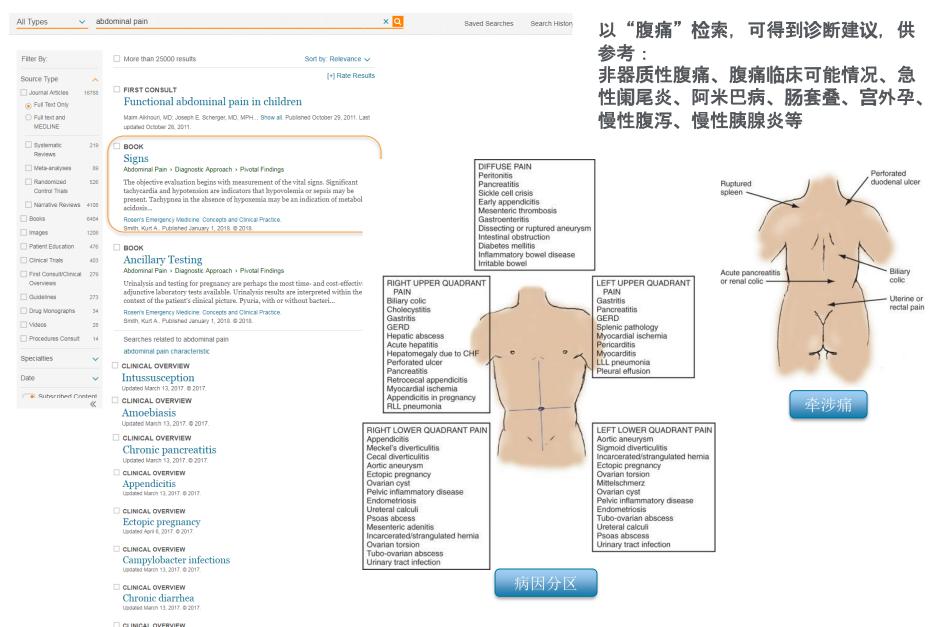
connectomics and neuroplasticity in each patient throughout tumor removal has permitted to solve the classical dilemma, by increasing both

does not show the tumor and functional MRI does not show critical neural pathways. This review proposes an original concept in neuro-

survival and quality of life in DLGG patients. With this in mind, brain surgeons should also be neuroscientists.

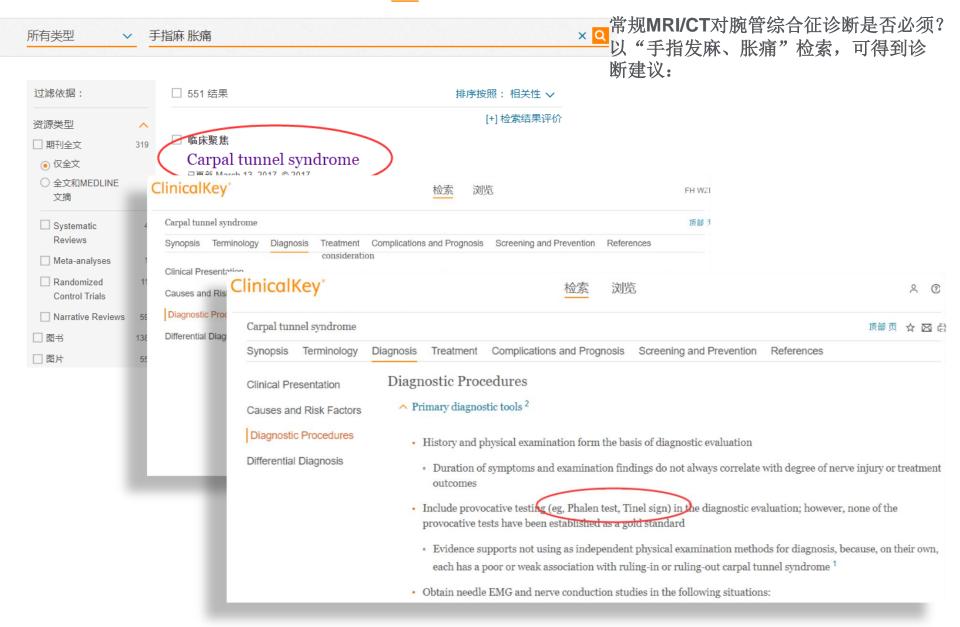
Gastroenteritis in children

# 以症状入手-提供全面准确的诊疗思路防止漏诊误诊



#### ClinicalKey®

#### 检索 浏览



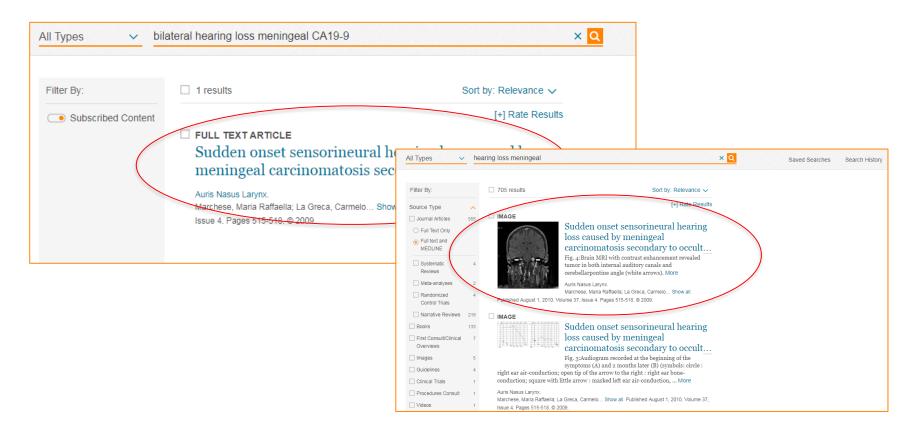
# 疑难复杂病一助力诊断

### 辅助医生破解复杂病情

ClinicalKey语义分析后台,像医生一样思考,根据医生输入的线索,寻找各种可能病因,并根据关联度排序,助力疑难复杂病的诊断。

以症状、检查结果等入手,通过多症状、检查结果联合检索,为疑难复杂病诊断提供思路,降低误诊率、减少会诊和住院日,同时为多科诊疗模式(MDT)提供有效支持。

例:患者出现双侧听力下降至耳聋,辗转半年就诊,检查现MRI脑膜强化、脑脊液CA19-9升高、脑神经受累等主要阳性症状和结果,经多次专家会诊后,无明确诊断,看ClinicalKey能否提供有效线索?



## ClinicalKey\*

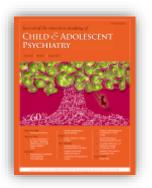
# 强力提升科研



# 高质量医学期刊:提高科研产出和质量



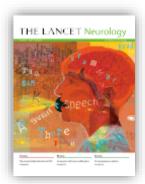


















• 专科领域排名第一: 17种

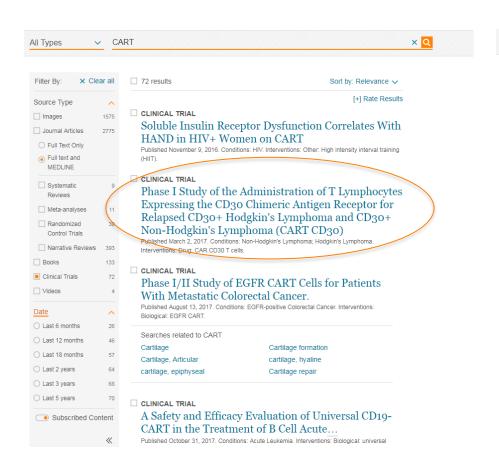
• 专科领域排名前十: 100+ 种(The Lancet, Ophthalmology, etc.)

临床医学类期刊最著名的北美临床系列:包含全部专科五十余种

# 转化医学前沿

■ Clinical Trials 临床试验:

## NIH批准的全球范围内21万余个在研项目



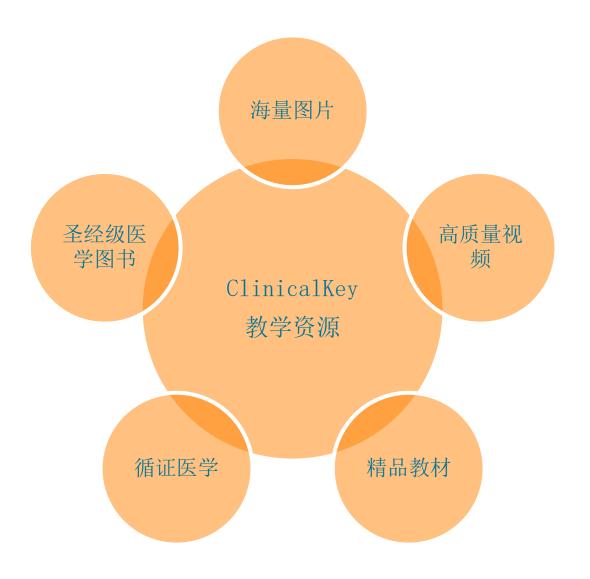


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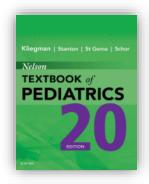
# 助力精英医学教育

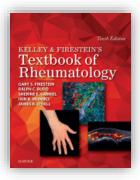


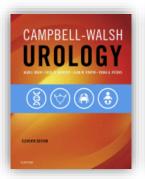
# 国际同步的高质量教学资源

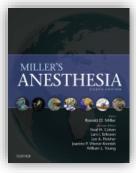


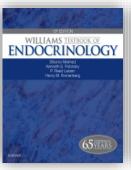
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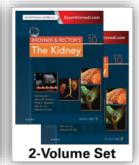


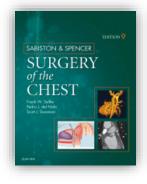


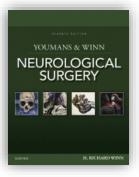


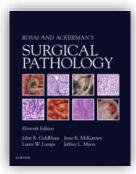




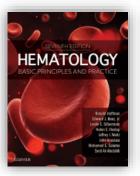


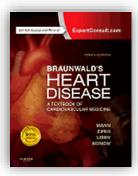






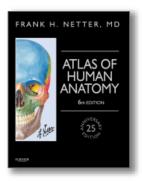


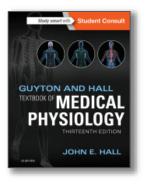




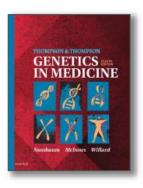
- 1,100余种图书,涵盖所有医学专科,不断增加,不断更新版本
- 西氏内科学、克氏外科学、米勒麻醉学、尼尔森儿科学、尤曼神经外科、坎贝尔骨科、坎贝尔沃尔什泌尿外科、凯利风湿病、······

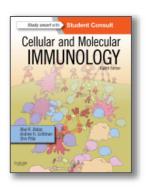
## 精品医学教材

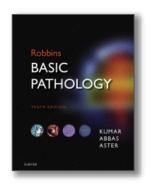




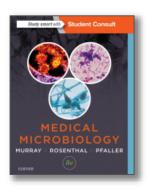


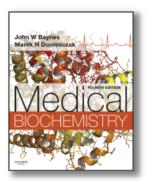




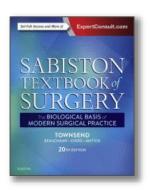


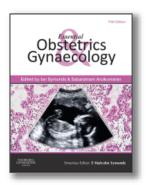












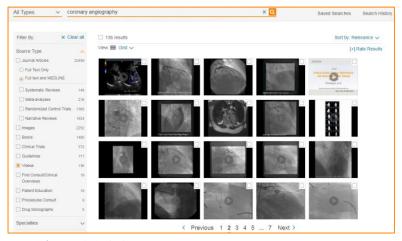
- 170+种,覆盖专科面广
- Robbins病理学, Guyton生理学, Abbas细胞与分子免疫学, Thompson医学遗传学, Rang & Dale药理学…



### ClinicalKey\*

## 生动真实的医学教学

■ 两万余个视频,英语讲解,英文字幕 教学视频3百余个,涵盖医学基本术式和操作



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VIDEO

Lumbar Puncture - Ultrasound Guided

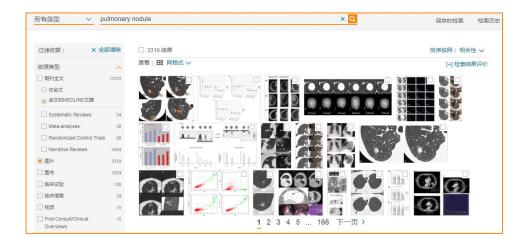
Roberts & Hedges' Clinical Procedures in Emergency Medicine, 6th edition.

Michael Mallin and Matt Dawson ⊕. Published August 10, 2015.

Michael Mallin and Matt Dawson ⊕

■ 两百余万张图片

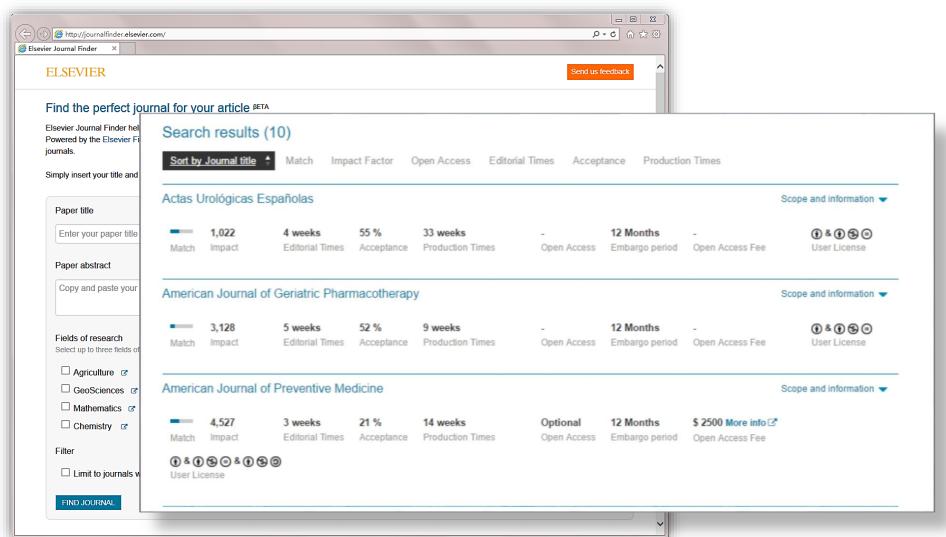
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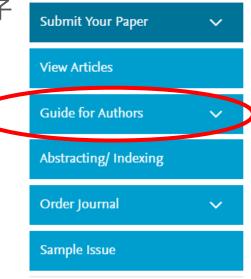
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#### The Lancet

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Professor H. D. Schmidt School of Science and Engineering Northeast State University College Park, MI 10000 USA

#### **Example**

#### 所有作者的最终同意

Dear Professor Schmidt,

Enclosed with this letter you will find a ctronic submission of a manuscript entitled "Mechano-sorptive creep und a pressive loading – a micromechanical model" by John Smith and myself as is an original paper which has neither previously nor simultaneously in tole or in part been submitted anywhere else. Both authors have read and approved the final version submitted.

Mechano-sorptive is sometimes denoted as accelerated creep. It has been experimentally observed that the creep of paper accelerates if it is subjected to a cyclic moisture content. This is of large practical importance for the paper industry. The present manuscript describes a micromechanical model on the fibre network level that is able to capture the experimentally observed behaviour. In particular, the difference between mechano-sorptive creep in tension and compression is analysed. John Smith is a PhD-student who within a year will be a part of that thesis.

Three potential independent reviewers who have ex this paper are:

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Dr. Fernandez, Tennessee Tech, email1@ui

Dr. Chen, University of Maine, email2@university.com

Dr. Singh, Colorado School of Mines, email3@university.com

I would very much appreciate if you we the International Journal of Science. consider the manuscript for publication in

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A. Professor

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# 爱思唯尔ClinicalKey检索大赛

### 大赛目的

帮助温州医科大学及附属医院的老师、同学和医生、研究人员进一步熟悉、了解和使用ClinicalKey,助力科研和临床。欢迎温州医科大学在校本科生、研究生、博士生、老师参加!

### 大赛流程

1 4月20日活动当天现场发放试题(参赛单页);

- **2** 在学校IP范围内请直接登录: www.clinicalkey.com
- 3 关注爱思唯尔医学部官方微信(微信号: Elsevier-HS 或扫描下方二维码),回复"温医"获取参赛试题



4 2018年6月30日24时前,请将答案发送至HSChina@elsevier.com,标题注明 温州医科大检索大赛",并提供有效联系信息包括(姓名、手机、邮箱及所在 院系或医院);

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| 三等奖 | Elsevier优盘    | 5名  |
| 幸运奖 | Elsevier精美笔记本 | 10名 |







#### 温州医科大学及附属医院已购买了clinicalkey全医学数据库 , 全校(院)IP范围内 ,

### 电脑、手机均可访问!

网址: www.clinicalkey.com

大赛公共邮箱: hschina@elsevier.com



爱思唯尔医疗事业部 微信二维码



# 爱思唯尔ClinicalKey案例大赛开始啦

## 参赛人员

所有温州医科大学的师生、医护及研究人员等。

## 案例征集时间

2018年4月20日至6月30日

### 参赛办法

- 1) 扫描下方二维码关注爱思唯尔医学部官方微信,回复"温医参赛"获取参赛流程及参考案例
- 2) 整理自己的临床案例,至少涵盖三个方面:
  - a. 您遇到了什么临床问题或挑战?
  - b. 您是如何通过ClinicalKey (www. clinicalkey. com) 解决的?
  - c. 您的最终解决方案是什么?

- 3) 校/院内直接登录www.clinicalkey.com查询;校/院外请联系本校/院图书馆获取远程登录账号;
- 4) 案例以PPT、Word或PDF等形式发送至HSChina@elsevier.com, 标题注明 "ClinicalKey 临床案例征集大赛";
- 5) 一名参赛人员可提交多个案例。

### 奖项产生及公布颁奖

2018年7月15日前评选出最佳Clinicalkey临床使用案例10名。通过温州医科大学图书馆和爱思唯尔医学部微信公布获奖名单,并邮件通知获奖者,颁发证书及奖品。

### 奖品设置

2018年6月30日大赛结束后2周内,根据专家评审将从所收到的案例中选择10个,颁发"爱思唯尔ClinicalKey案例大赛"奖品: 华为蓝牙音箱。







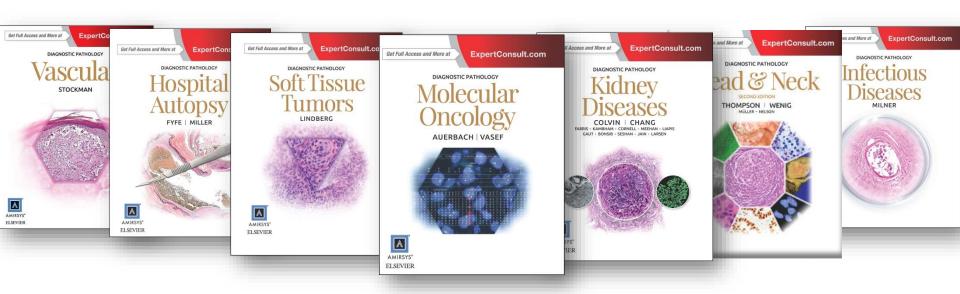
# ExpertPath 介绍

病理专家的临床决策方案



# 源自Airmsys 旗下诊断病理系列丛书

旨在为病理医生在实践中提供快速,有效和准确的诊断参考。



# 依靠专家

ExpertPath的内容由各专科知名病理学专家撰写,为您提供可以信赖的综合决策支持,包括:

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- 50,000 张可搜索的高质量加注释病理图像
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- 正常组织学专题
- 样本操作指南及最佳实践



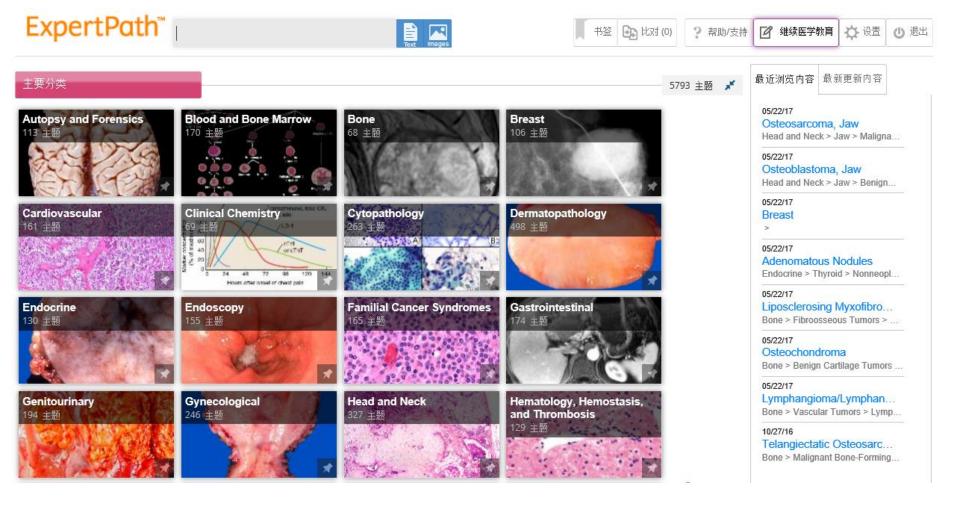
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每个诊断专题均提供相应的工具,帮助您做出更有信心的诊断:

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- •**辅助检查列表**,帮助您选择适当的检查项目并确定优先次序,在确定诊断的同时节省时间和费用
- •预后和治疗学信息,帮助您为临床医师提供重要参考



# ExpertPath 产品演示



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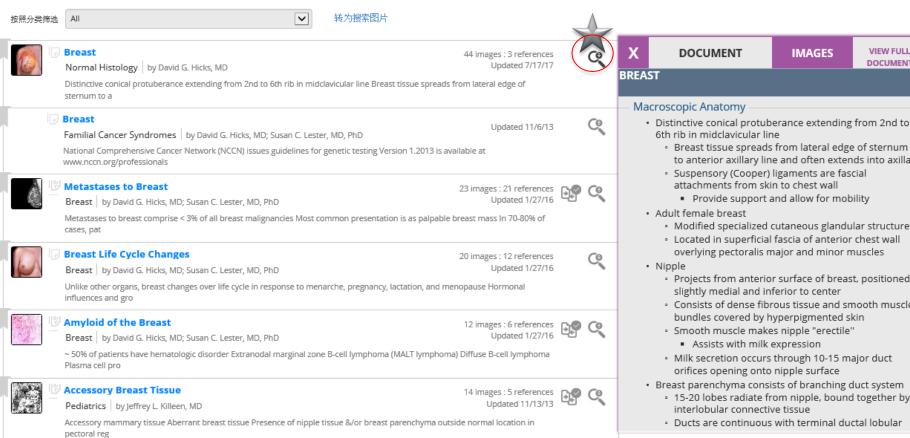
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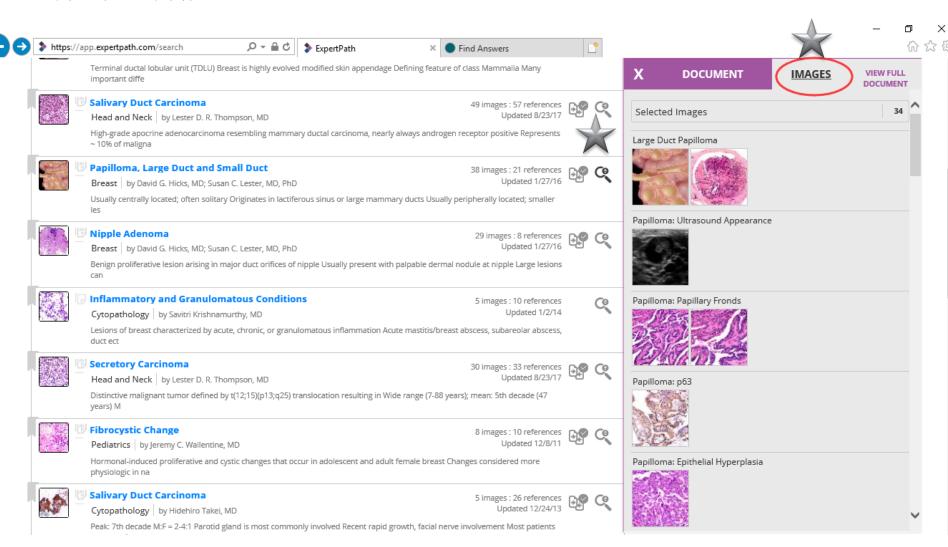
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- to anterior axillary line and often extends into axilla Suspensory (Cooper) ligaments are fascial attachments from skin to chest wall Provide support and allow for mobility Modified specialized cutaneous glandular structure
  - · Located in superficial fascia of anterior chest wall overlying pectoralis major and minor muscles
  - Projects from anterior surface of breast, positioned slightly medial and inferior to center
  - Consists of dense fibrous tissue and smooth muscle bundles covered by hyperpigmented skin
  - Smooth muscle makes nipple "erectile"
    - Assists with milk expression
  - · Milk secretion occurs through 10-15 major duct orifices opening onto nipple surface
  - Breast parenchyma consists of branching duct system
    - 15-20 lobes radiate from nipple, bound together by interlobular connective tissue
    - Ducts are continuous with terminal ductal lobular
- 相关搜索结果列表,包含乳腺正常组织学、类癌综合征、乳腺癌等
- 预览功能:点击"放大镜"按钮,可以快速预览相关专题的文字和图片论述

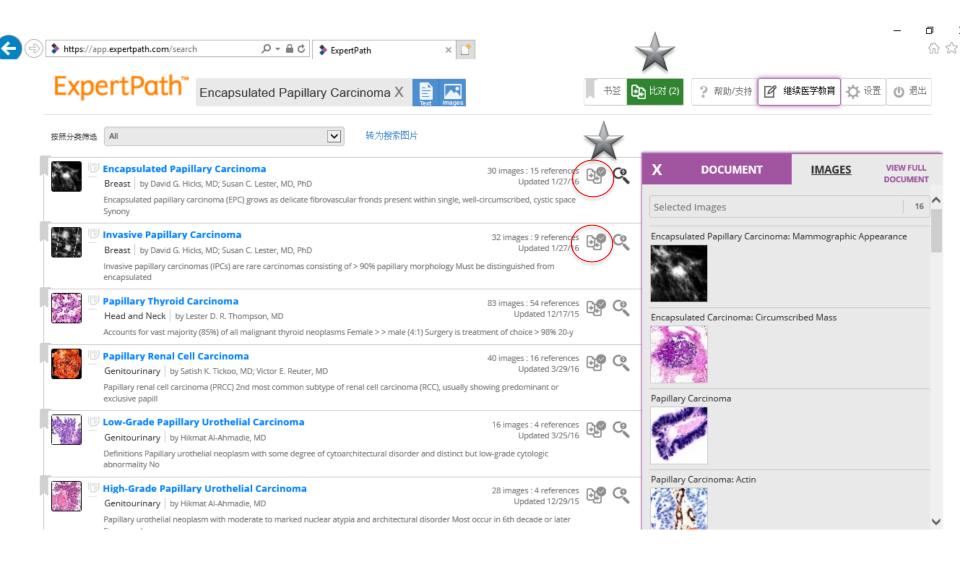
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## 选择对比功能



对于具有相似表现的疾病可以同屏对比,以更好寻找其差异,做出准确判断

## 选择对比功能



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## 良性与恶性肿瘤的图片对比

#### ExpertPath Compare Diagnoses (2)



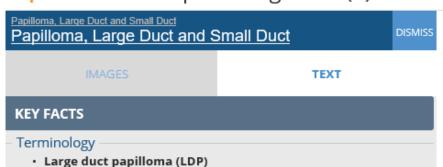


Large Duct Papilloma
This large duct papilloma grows within a fibrotic large duct ⇒ and is attached to the wall by a broad stalk →. The overall appearance is

**Encapsulated Papillary Carcinoma Encapsulated Papillary Carcinoma** DISMISS IMAGES **Encapsulated Carcinoma: Circumscribed Mass** EPC occurs as a well-circumscribed mass usually located in the central breast below the nipple. Many cases are associated with nipple discharge.

## 良性与恶性肿瘤专家论述对比

## ExpertPath Compare Diagnoses (2)



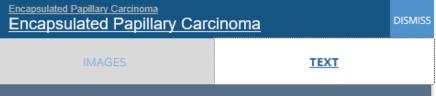
- Usually centrally located; often solitary
- · Originates in lactiferous sinus or large mammary ducts
- · Small duct papilloma (SDP)
  - Usually peripherally located; smaller lesions involving terminal ductal lobular units
  - · Often multiple (papillomatosis)
  - More likely to be involved by atypical ductal hyperplasia (ADH) or DCIS compared with LDP

#### Clinical Issues

- · LDP may present with pathologic nipple discharge
  - · Larger lesions may be palpable
- Standard treatment for LDP is complete excision
  - · Benign lesions on excision need no further surgical treatment
- Solitary LDPs have increased relative risk of developing breast carcinoma (1.5-2.0x)
  - Risk is slightly higher for women with multiple peripheral SDP (papillomatosis)

#### Microscopic

- Arborizing fronds of tissue with well-developed central fibrovascular core
  - Lined by epithelial cells with single myoepithelial cell layer



#### **KEY FACTS**

#### Terminology

- Encapsulated papillary carcinoma (EPC) grows as delicate fibrovascular fronds present within single, well-circumscribed, cystic space
- · Synonyms: Encysted papillary carcinoma, intracystic carcinoma

#### Clinical Issues

- · 0.5-2.0% of breast cancers in women
- · Most common in elderly women (median age: 70)
- Often presents as palpable mass or circumscribed mammographic density
- · Definitive diagnosis cannot be made on core needle biopsy
  - Final classification should be made after excision
  - Lymph node sampling generally not recommended as nodal involvement is rare
- Absence of myoepithelial cells suggests EPC is form of indolent invasive carcinoma
  - Clinical behavior for low- to intermediate-grade EPC is similar to DCIS
  - Survival is > 95% at 10 yr
  - · WHO recommends classifying as DCIS (Tis)
- · Rare high-grade EPC has uncertain prognosis

#### **Ancillary Tests**

Estrogen and progesterone receptors are positive in almost all cases

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## 良性与恶性肿瘤内容对比

## ExpertPath Compare Diagnoses (2)

ductal lobular units

- Often multiple (papillomatosis)
- More likely to be involved by atypical ductal hyperplasia (ADH) or DCIS compared with LDP

#### Clinical Issues

- · LDP may present with pathologic nipple discharge
  - · Larger lesions may be palpable
- · Standard treatment for LDP is complete excision
  - · Benign lesions on excision need no further surgical treatment
- Solitary LDPs have increased relative risk of developing breast carcinoma (1.5-2.0x)
  - Risk is slightly higher for women with multiple peripheral SDP (papillomatosis)

#### Microscopic

- Arborizing fronds of tissue with well-developed central fibrovascular core
  - · Lined by epithelial cells with single myoepithelial cell layer
  - May show usual ductal epithelial hyperplasia

#### **Ancillary Tests**

- · Myoepithelial markers
- · Papillomas usually have prominent myoepithelial cell layer
- · IHC for myoepithelial cells can be helpful for diagnosis

#### Top Differential Diagnoses

- Papillary DCIS
- · Encapsulated (intracystic) papillary carcinoma
- Solid papillary carcinoma
- Nipple adenoma

#### **TERMINOLOGY**

Abbreviations

- · 0.5-2.0% of breast cancers in women
- Most common in elderly women (median age: 70)
- Often presents as palpable mass or circumscribed mammographic density
- · Definitive diagnosis cannot be made on core needle biopsy
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- · Rare high-grade EPC has uncertain prognosis

#### **Ancillary Tests**

## 辅助检查

- Estrogen and progesterone receptors are positive in almost all cases
- HER2 is absent
- Myoepithelial markers confirm absence of myoepithelial cells in papillary fronds and in surrounding capsule
- p63 is most useful marker for detecting myoepithelial cells in papillary fronds

#### Top Differential Diagnoses

- · Large duct papilloma
- · Ductal carcinoma in situ, papillary type
- · Solid papillary carcinoma

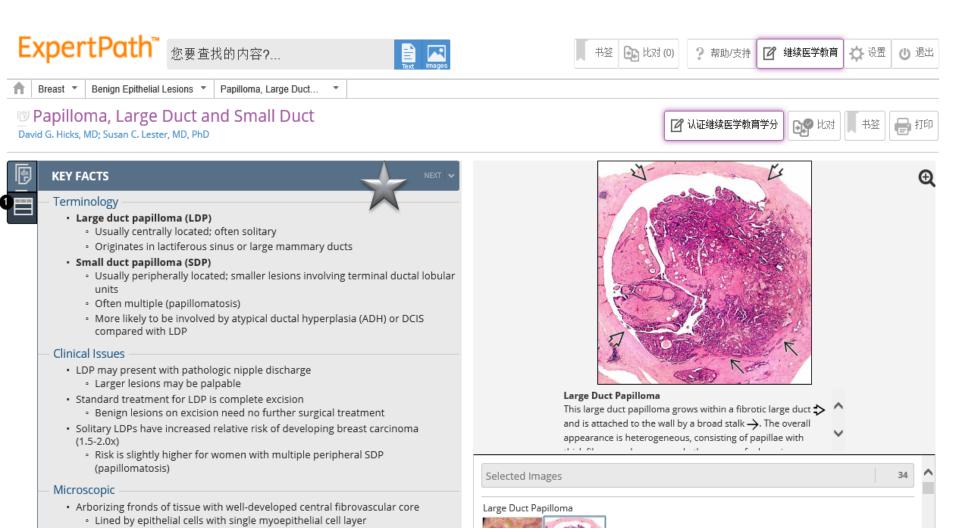
#### TERMINOLOGY

#### Abbreviations

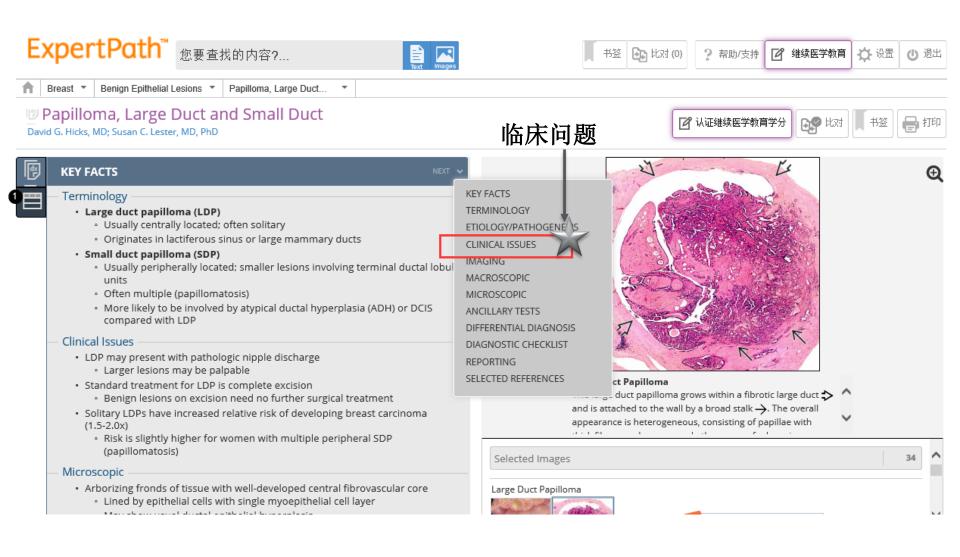
· Encapsulated papillary carcinoma (EPC)

#### Svnonvms

## Papilloma 诊断



## Papilloma 诊断



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## Papilloma 治疗方案

## 提供治疗方案参考 一 外科手术

Papilloma, Large Duct and Small Duct David G. Hicks, MD; Susan C. Lester, MD, PhD

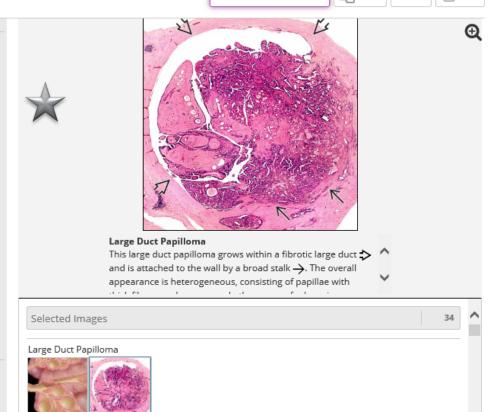


#### Treatment

- · Surgical approaches
  - Symptomatic papillomas are excised for diagnosis and treatment of nipple
  - · For benign lesions on excision, no further surgical treatment is necessary
  - Core needle biopsy
    - Management of benign papillomas detected by imaging and diagnosed on core needle biopsy is controversial
      - Risk of carcinoma on excision of benign papillomas is very low
        - · When cases are carefully selected and there is good radiologic/pathologic correlation, carcinomas on excision are absent or rare (< 5%)
      - · However, distinction between benign papillomas and atypical papillomas can be difficult, and some authorities recommend excision of all papillary lesions
      - Papillomas with atypia should be excised, as 20-60% of cases will reveal carcinoma on excision
      - Conservative follow-up for non-mass-associated papillomas without atypia on core is reasonable provided there is careful pathologicradiologic correlation
    - Excision of large (- 2 cm) &/or palpable lesions may be warranted, as core needle biopsy does not sample entire lesion
    - Incidental papillomas found adjacent to another lesion are not indication for excision

#### Prognosis

- · Papillomas are benign
- Mild increased risk of subsequent carcinoma: 1.5-2.0x relative risk or 5-7%
  - · Risk similar to that for moderate or florid ductal epithelial hyperplasia
  - Classified as proliferative disease without atypia.



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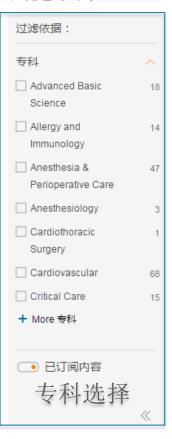
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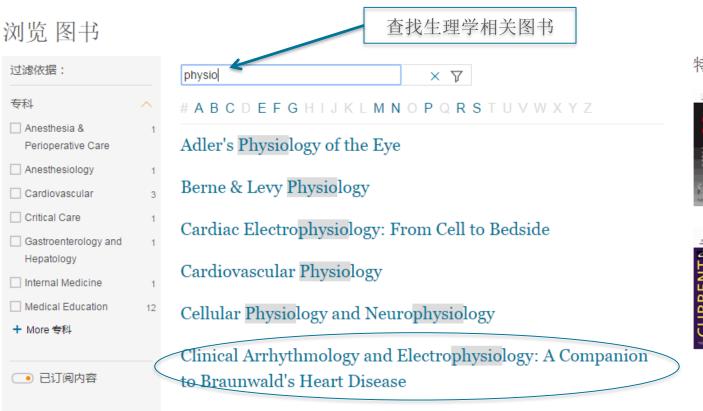


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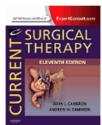


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Clinical Considerations

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Clinical Risk Factors



Ziad F. Issa MD, John M. Miller MD 和 Douglas P. Zipes MD

Clinical Arrhythmology and Electrophysiology: A Companion to Braunwald's Heart Disease, Chapter 15, 290-374

#### Pathophysiology

#### Classification of Atrial Fibrillation

Atrial fibrillation (AF) has been described in various ways, such as paroxysmal or persistent, lone, idiopathic, nonvalvular, valvular, or self-terminating. Each of these classifications has implications regarding mechanisms, as well as response to therapy. At the initial detection of AF, it may be difficult to be certain of the subsequent pattern of duration and frequency of recurrences. Thus, a designation of first-detected episode of AF is made on the initial diagnosis, irrespective of the duration of the arrhythmia. When the patient has experienced two or more episodes, AF is classified as recurrent. After the termination of an episode of AF, the rhythm can be classified as paroxysmal or persistent. Paroxysmal AF is characterized by self-terminating episodes that generally last less than 7 days. Persistent AF generally lasts longer than 7 days and often requires electrical or pharmacological cardioversion. Permanent AF refers to AF in which cardioversion has failed or AF that has been sustained for more than 1 year, or when further attempts to terminate the arrhythmia are deemed futile. With the advent of catheter ablation interventions for AF, patients with persistent



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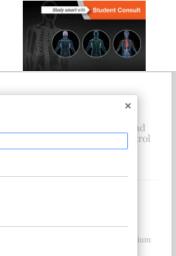
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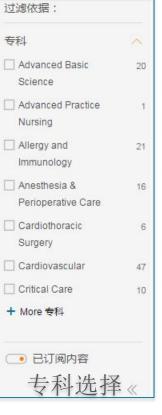
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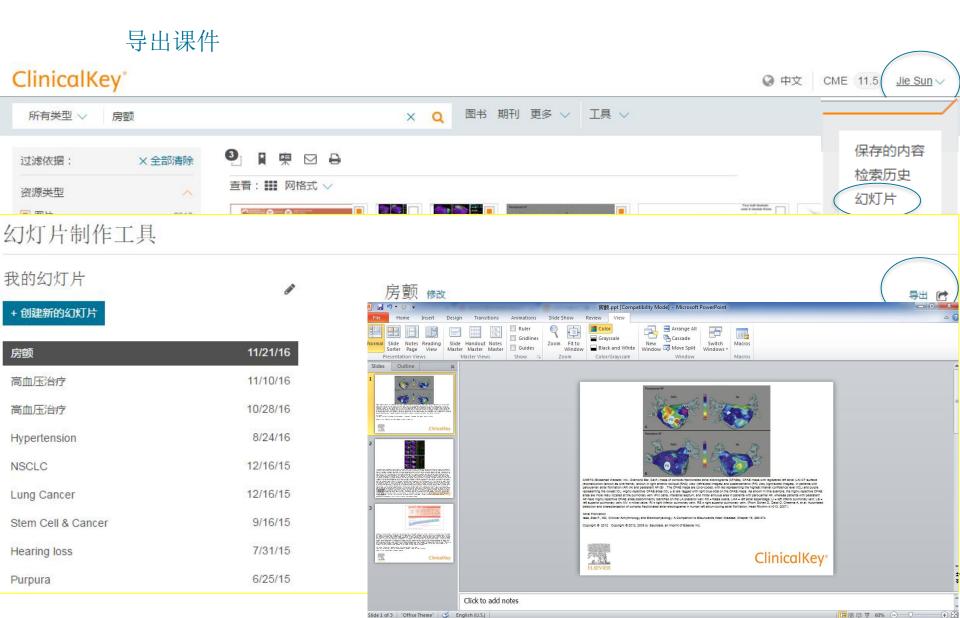
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