

2022

UpToDate、The Cochrane Library等
循证医学数据库检索技巧



📖 主要内容 |

01

循证医学概述

02

UpToDate

03

The Cochrane Library

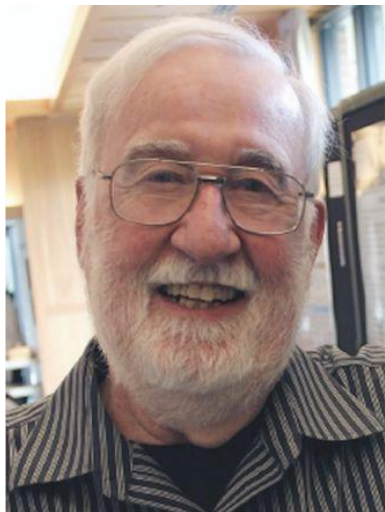
04

Best Practice



01 循证医学概述

Evidence-based medicine, EBM



“Evidence-based medicine is the integration of best research evidence with clinical expertise and patient values”

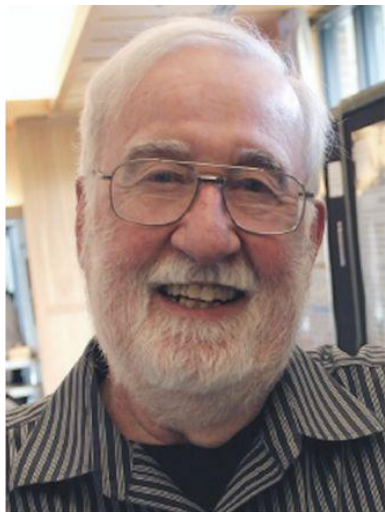
--David Sackett

三要素：

当前最佳的研究证据

医务工作者的临床经验

患者的意愿及价值观



“Evidence-based medicine is the integration of best research evidence with clinical expertise and patient values”

--David Sackett

三要素：

当前最佳的研究证据 → 系统化评价和合成的研究证据

医务工作者的临床经验

患者的意愿及价值观



临床循证过程：“5A”

- 提出临床问题 (Acquire clinic question)
- 获取最佳证据 (Acquire best evidence)
- 评价证据 (Appraise evidence)
- 应用证据 (Apply evidence)
- 后效评估 (Assess effect)



PICO原则

P: patient/participant 患者或问题

I: intervention 干预措施

C: comparison 对比措施

O: outcome 结局指标



临床问题	最佳研究设计
病因学与不良反应问题	队列研究 → 病例对照 → 病例报告
诊断问题	诊断性试验研究（横断面研究），与金标准盲法比较
治疗问题	RCT 随机对照试验 → CCT 半随机对照 → 病例报告
预后问题	队列研究 → 病例对照 → 病例报告



PICOS原则

P: patient/participant 患者或问题

I: intervention 干预措施

C: comparison 对比措施

O: outcome 结局指标

S: study design 研究设计



病因问题——PECO

P: patient/participant 患者或问题

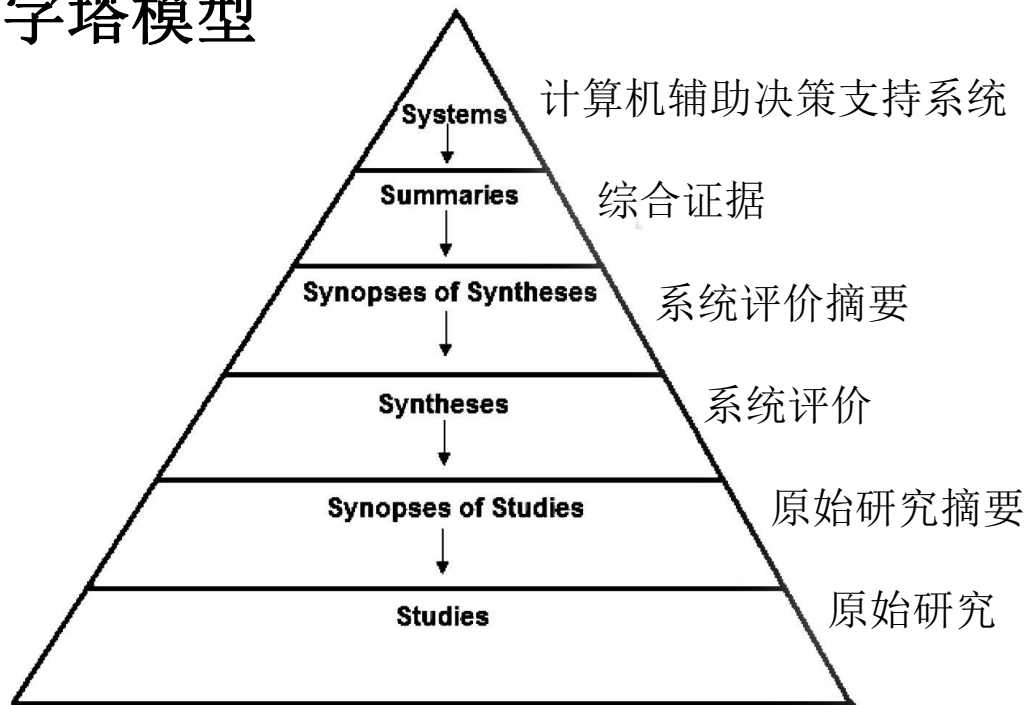
E: exposure 暴露因素

C: comparison 对比措施

O: outcome 结局指标



“6S”证据金字塔模型



自上而下

Dicenso A, Bayley L, Haynes RB. Accessing pre-appraised evidence: fine-tuning the 5S model into a 6S model. *Evid Based Nurs*. 2009 Oct;12(4):99-101.



Studies 原始研究

直接在患者中进行的有关于病因、预防、诊断、治疗及预后等方面的单个研究。



Embase



SinoMed

中国生物医学文献服务系统





Synopses of studies 原始研究摘要

原始研究摘要是根据严格的评价标准从有关期刊中筛选出好的论文及有价值的研究后，所撰写出来的结构式摘要或评述。一般发表在循证医学期刊上。

美国内科医师学会《ACP Journal Club》（1991-2008）

<https://www.acpjc.org>

《Evidence-based medicine》等期刊

<https://ebm.bmj.com/>



Syntheses 系统评价

又称为系统综述，是针对某一具体临床问题，系统、全面地收集所有已发表或未发表的研究，采用临床流行病学的原则和方法对研究进行严格的评价、筛选出符合纳入标准的研究，进行定性或定量合成，从而得出可靠的结论。

The Cochrane Library 考克兰图书馆

<https://www.cochranelibrary.com/>



Synopses of Syntheses 系统评价摘要

系统评价摘要是对高质量的系统评价进行严格筛选评价后撰写出来的大纲式摘要。

美国内科医师学会《ACP Journal Club》（1991-2008）

<https://www.acpjc.org>

《Evidence-based medicine》等期刊

<https://ebm.bmj.com/>

Cochrane 效果评价文摘库

(Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effectiveness , DARE)

<https://www.crd.york.ac.uk/>



Summaries 综合证据

★临床实践指南

针对患者的特定临床问题，基于系统评价形成的证据，并对各种备选干预方式进行全面的利弊平衡分析后提出的最优指导意见。

NICE 英国国家卫生与临床优化研究所 <https://guidance.nice.org.uk>

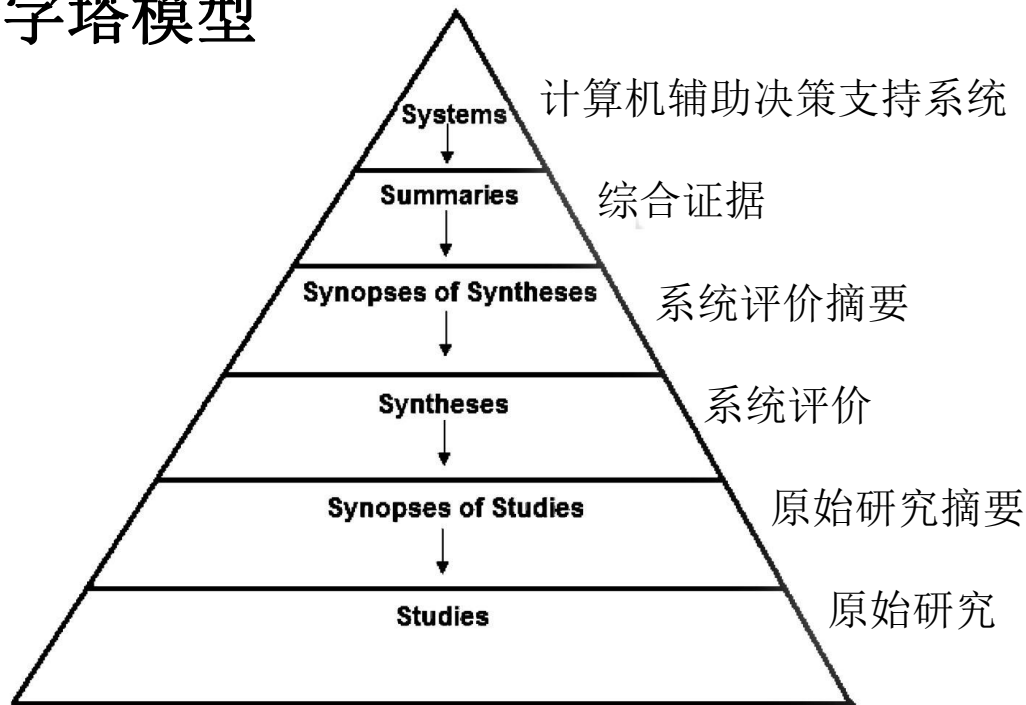
SIGN 苏格兰校际指南网络 <https://www.sign.ac.uk/>

UpToDate <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/search>

BMJ Best Practice <https://bestpractice.bmj.com/>



“6S”证据金字塔模型



自上而下

Dicenso A, Bayley L, Haynes RB. Accessing pre-appraised evidence: fine-tuning the 5S model into a 6S model. *Evid Based Nurs*. 2009 Oct;12(4):99-101.



01 | 如何进入数据库

进入北京大学口腔医院官网 <https://ss.bjmu.edu.cn/>
点击右上角【图书馆】
【电子资源】→【数据库】





北京大学医学图书馆 电子资源平台

[图书馆主页](#)

搜资源库:

语种: [中文](#) [外文](#)首字母: [A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#)文献类型: [期刊](#) [图书](#) [学位论文](#) [会议论文/科技报告](#) [循证医学](#) [事实数据](#) [多媒体](#) [考试/培训/课件](#) [光盘数据库](#) [其他](#)揭示层次: [全文](#) [文摘索引](#) [引文信息](#)[展开更多](#)排序: [名称](#) [访问量](#)

159 个



中文数据库

- 1 [【置顶】中华医学期刊全文库](#)
- 2 [【置顶】北医搜索](#)
- 3 [中国知网\(CNKI\)资源总库](#)
- 4 [万方数据知识服务平台](#)
- 5 [维普中文科技期刊数据库](#)
- 6 [中国生物医学文献服务系统\(SinoMed\)](#)
- 7 [北京大学医学部学位论文系统](#)
- 8 [读秀中文学术搜索](#)

外文数据库

- 1 [【置顶】Scopus数据库](#)
- 2 [【置顶】北医搜索](#)
- 3 [PubMed数据库](#)
- 4 [Web of Science](#)
- 5 [clinicalkey](#)
- 6 [Elsevier ScienceDirect](#)
- 7 [UpToDate数据库](#)
- 8 [Embase数据库](#)



【文献类型】 → 【循证医学】

The screenshot shows a database search interface with the following elements:

- 搜资源库:** Search bar with a magnifying glass icon.
- 语种:** 中文 外文
- 首字母:** A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
- 文献类型:** 期刊 图书 学位论文 会议论文/科技报告 **循证医学** 事实数据 多媒体 考试/培训/课件 光盘数据库 其他
- 揭示层次:** 全文 文摘索引 引文信息
- 展开更多** button
- 排序:** 名称 **访问量** (with a downward arrow)
- 3 个** (with list, grid, and list icons)
- 中文数据库** and **外文数据库** columns
- List of Databases:**
 - 1 UpToDate数据库
 - 2 **The Cochrane Library** (highlighted with a red box)
 - 3 Best Practice



02 UpToDate

基于循证医学原则的临床支持系统



UpToDate 临床顾问 北京大学医学部

专题分类 诊疗实践更新 重要更新 患者教育 登录

搜索 UpToDate

COVID-19
COVID-19 Homepage
COVID-19 Questions and Answers

Monkeypox
Epidemiology, clinical manifestations, and diagnosis of monkeypox
Treatment and prevention of monkeypox

<https://www.uptodate.com/contents/search>



< 检索 牙周炎 × 三

所有专题 成人 儿童 患者 图表

显示与 相关的结果 **Periodontitis (Periodontal disease)**

成人牙龈炎和牙周炎概述

牙源性感染的并发症、诊断和治疗

儿童及青少年牙龈炎和牙周炎概述

儿童牙周病：相关的全身疾病

牙源性感染的流行病学、发病机制和临床表现

舒缓医疗：临终口腔保健概述

原发性吞噬细胞数量和/或功能缺陷概述

Infection with less common *Campylobacter* species and related bacteria

< 返回 所有专题 成人 儿童 患者 图表

显示与 相关的结果 **Periodontitis (Periodontal disease)**

Antimicrobial regimens for the prevention of dental caries and the treatment of periodontal disease in adults

Structure of the tooth

Periodontitis

Gingivitis

Localized severe periodontitis

Necrotizing periodontitis

Neutropenia-associated periodontitis

Gingivitis and periodontitis

[< 返回](#)

牙周炎

查找



专题提纲



总结与推荐

引言

定义

流行病学及与其他病症的关系

临床表现

菌斑相关性(最常见的类型)牙龈炎和牙周炎

发病机制

菌斑相关性牙龈炎和牙周炎的预防

菌斑相关性牙龈炎和牙周炎的治疗

牙龈炎和牙周炎的其他原因

种植体周围病(黏膜炎和种植体周围炎)

坏死性牙周病

非菌斑相关性牙龈炎和牙龈疾病

其他牙周病症

总结与推荐

参考文献

成人牙龈炎和牙周炎概述

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翻译: 徐屹, 副主任医师, 副教授

Contributor Disclosures

我们的所有专题都会依据新发表的证据和同行评议过程而更新。

文献评审有效期至: 2022-09. | 专题最后更新日期: 2022-08-26.

There is a newer version of this topic available in English. 该主题有一个新的英文版本。

引言

牙周病是累及牙齿支持结构(包括牙龈、牙骨质、牙周韧带和牙槽骨)的常见病, 主要是牙龈炎和牙周炎(图 1)。

本文将介绍牙龈炎、牙周炎和相关疾病, 包括累及牙种植体。牙源性感染的发病机制、临床表现及抗生素治疗详见其他专题。(参见“牙源性感染的流行病学、发病机制和临床表现”和“牙源性感染的并发症、诊断和治疗”)

定义

牙周病包括牙龈炎和牙周炎, 根据牙周韧带和/或牙槽骨是否受累分类(图 1) [1, 2]。

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成人牙龈炎和牙周炎概述

牙周炎

查找



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牙龈炎和牙周炎的其他原因

种植体周围病(黏膜炎和种植体周围炎)

坏死性牙周病

非菌斑相关性牙龈炎和牙龈疾病

其他牙周病症

总结与推荐

参考文献

图表

[查看全部](#)

→ 总结与推荐

- **定义** - 牙周病包括牙龈炎和牙周炎，根据是否累及牙槽骨分类(图 1)。(参见上文‘定义’)
 - 牙龈炎仅累及牙龈(图片 1)，是一种炎症病变，表现为牙龈红肿和日常刷牙、使用牙线或牙周探诊时出血。健康牙龈组织呈粉红色、有点彩(与橘皮相似)，质韧(图片 2)。
 - 牙周炎的特征为牙龈炎症伴支持性结缔组织(包括牙周韧带和牙槽骨)丢失(图 1)。临床表现包括：探诊时牙龈出血、探诊深度增加和牙齿动度增加。
- **临床表现** - 大多数情况下，牙科医生诊断出牙龈炎或牙周炎后，应告知患者的初级保健医生。初级保健医生也可在常规体检时发现牙龈或牙周疾病，并嘱患者去牙科接受进一步评估和治疗。(参见上文‘临床表现’)
- **菌斑相关性牙龈炎和牙周炎：病程和治疗** - 最常见的牙龈炎是细菌生物膜诱发的牙龈炎，仅累及牙龈组织，经治疗可逆转。如不治疗，牙龈炎很可能发展为牙周炎，但进展时间从数周至数年不等。牙周炎通常缓慢进展，有不可预测的短暂快速进展及附着丢失阶段。活动性骨丢失的诱发机制尚未明确，但似乎与优势菌由革兰阳性菌转变成革兰阴性厌氧杆菌有关。(参见上文‘发病机制’)
 - 我们建议通过机械性清洁(在日常刷牙的基础上使用牙线，并定期接受牙科护理)预防菌斑相关性牙龈炎和牙周炎(**Grade 2C**)。日常口腔清洁的目的在于减少龈上和龈下细菌，以免引发或维持炎症。(参见上文‘菌斑相关性牙龈炎和牙周炎的预防’)
 - 牙石必须通过专业手段清除，以促进炎症消退。(参见上文‘菌斑相关性牙龈炎和牙周炎的预防’)
 - 菌斑相关性牙周炎的主要治疗包括由牙科医生进行牙周清洁(针对龈下生物膜和牙石进行刮治和根面平整)，还应进行细致的日常口腔清洁，包括每日使用氯己定含漱液2次，待能够安全地恢复正常刷牙后(一般是在刮治或手术后2周)，每日刷牙2次(用手动或电动牙刷)、每日使用牙线1次，并酌情戒烟。(参见上文‘菌斑相关性牙龈炎和牙周炎的治疗’)
 - 病情较轻时，除上述治疗外，牙科医生还可能在牙周袋内局部用抗生素，包括多西环素或米诺环素(表 2)。

[< 返回](#)

成人颞下颌关节紊乱病

颞下颌关节紊乱病



- 难治性TMD

[作用有限的疗法](#)[预后](#)[患者教育](#)[总结与推荐](#)[致谢](#)[参考文献](#) [图表](#)[查看全部](#)

→ 患者教育

UpToDate提供两种类型的患者教育资料：“基础篇”和“高级篇”。基础篇通俗易懂，相当于5-6年级阅读水平(美国)，可以解答关于某种疾病患者可能想了解的4-5个关键问题；基础篇更适合想了解疾病概况且喜欢阅读简短易读资料的患者。高级篇篇幅较长，内容更深入详尽；相当于10-12年级阅读水平(美国)，适合想深入了解并且能接受一些医学术语的患者。

以下是与此专题相关的患者教育资料。我们建议您以打印或电子邮件的方式给予患者。(您也可以通过检索“患者教育”和关键词找到更多相关专题内容。)

- 基础篇(参见“患者教育：颞下颌关节疾病(基础篇)”)



UpToDate 临床顾问

专题分类 ▾

诊疗实践更新

重要更新

患者教育

药物信息

计算器

专科下主题

药物相互作用

搜索 UpToDate



Important Information

COVID-19

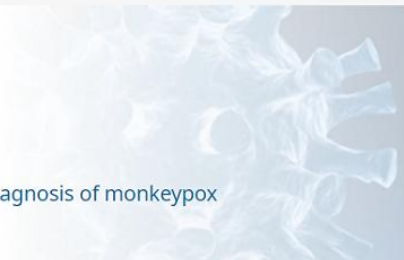
[COVID-19 Homepage](#)

[COVID-19 Questions and Answers](#)

Monkeypox

[Epidemiology, clinical manifestations, and diagnosis of monkeypox](#)

[Treatment and prevention of monkeypox](#)





专题分类 → 药物信息 (Drug Information)

General drug information 一般药物信息

International drug information (concise) 国际药物简明信息

Patient drug information 患者用药信息

Pediatric drug information 儿科药物信息

What's new in drug therapy 药物治疗新的变化

Patient Education 患者教育



显示与 氟康唑 相关的结果

替代搜寻: Triazoles

假丝酵母菌性外阴阴道炎的治疗

View in

... 妊娠应用口服氟康唑组婴儿发生肌肉骨骼畸形的风险增加(校正RR 1.30, 95%CI 1.09-1.56), 但唇腭裂和心脏圆锥动脉干畸形的风险未增加。另外, 随着氟康唑剂量的增加, 婴儿发生肌肉骨骼畸形的风险增加, 但并非所有的风险增加都有统计学意义(氟康唑150mg: 校正RR ...

[初始唑类药物治疗](#)

[总结与推荐](#)

唑类药物的药理学

View in

...存在不一致性。氟康唑既有口服制剂、又有静脉给药制剂, 该药亲水性很强, 口服给药后几乎完全吸收; 报道显示其生物利用度超过90%。氟康唑的吸收不受食物或胃pH值的影响。该药还有静脉用制剂, 如果胃肠道吸收或动力受损, 这种制剂有用。给予单剂量氟康唑后, 药物广泛分布至体 ...

[药代动力学 > 氟康唑](#)

[血药浓度监测 > 氟康唑](#)

[总结与推荐](#)

成人食管假丝酵母菌病

View in

...物。一些确诊假丝酵母菌性食管炎的患者用氟康唑进行初始治疗无效。原因可能是感染病原体为非白色假丝酵母菌种, 或者出现了氟康唑耐药。HIV感染者中, 发生耐药的危险因素包括晚期免疫抑制和长期使用唑类药物。对于经验性氟康唑治疗无效的患者, 应在内镜下取样培养, 评估是否有其他病因。 ...

[氟康唑难治性食管炎患者](#)

[总结与推荐](#)

新生儿假丝酵母菌感染的治疗

View in

氟康唑

中国药物信息

国外药物信息

药物专论

[氟康唑](#)

药物剂型

[眼用制剂](#)

[普通胶囊剂](#)

[分散片](#)

[颗粒剂](#)

[注射剂](#)

[片剂](#)



氟康唑

中国药物信息

国外药物信息

药物专论

氟康唑

药物剂型

眼用制剂

普通胶囊剂

分散片

颗粒剂

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Fluconazole: Drug information

Fluconazole: Pediatric drug information

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氟康唑

药物剂型

眼用制剂

普通胶囊剂

分散片

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辅仁药业集团有限公司

专题提纲

数据来源: 丁香园

英文名

英文名

通用名

Fluconazole Capsules

商品名

通用名

成份

氟康唑胶囊

适应症

商品名

用法用量

麦道氟康

不良反应

禁忌

成份

注意事项

本品主要成分为氟康唑

孕妇及哺乳期妇女用药

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本品主要用于以下适应症中病情较重的患者:

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毒理研究

播散性念珠菌病, 包括腹膜炎、肺炎、尿路感染等;

贮藏

念珠菌外阴阴道

批准文号

用法用量

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Medical Equations

Absolute eosinophil count

Conventional (gravimetric, imperial, US) unit to SI unit conversions: Chemistry and endocrine tests

Conventional (gravimetric, imperial, US) unit to SI unit conversions: Immunology lab values

SI unit to conventional (gravimetric, imperial, US) unit conversions: Chemistry and endocrine tests

SI unit to conventional (gravimetric, imperial, US) unit conversions: Immunology lab values

ANESTHESIOLOGY CALCULATORS

Clinical Criteria



Calculator: Body mass index (BMI; Quetelet's index) in adults

Input

Height in

Weight lb

Result

BMI kg/m²
Decimal precision

Reset form

BMI interpretation

BMI <18.5: Below normal weight
BMI ≥18.5 and <25: Normal weight
BMI ≥25 and <30: Overweight
BMI ≥30 and <35: Class I Obesity
BMI ≥35 and <40: Class II Obesity
BMI ≥40: Class III Obesity

Calculator: WHO assessment of malnutrition in females 0 to 2 years old

Input

Age mo

Length cm

Weight kg

Results

Z-score length
Z-score weight for length
Length percentile
Weight for length percentile

Decimal precision

Reset form

Assessment of linear growth

Z-score >-2: No stunting

Z-score >-3 and ≤-2: Moderate stunting

Z-score ≤-3: Severe stunting

Assessment of weight for length

Z-score >-2: No wasting

Z-score >-3 and ≤-2: Moderate wasting

Z-score ≤-3: Severe wasting



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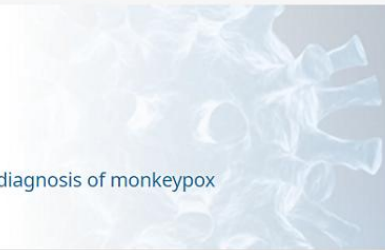
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ITEM LIST

Clear List

Analyze

NOTE: This tool does not address chemical compatibility related to I.V. drug preparation or administration.

X Avoid combination	C Monitor therapy	A No known interaction
D Consider therapy modification	B No action needed	<i>More about Risk Ratings</i> ▼

X	避免组合 数据表明指定的药物可能以临床上显著的方式相互作用。伴随使用这些药物相关的风险通常大于益处。通常应避免同时使用这些代理。
D	考虑治疗修改 数据表明，这两种药物可能以具有临床意义的方式相互作用。必须进行患者特异性评估，以确定伴随治疗的益处是否超过风险。必须采取具体行动，以实现伴随使用药剂所带来的好处和/或最大限度地降低风险。这些行动可能包括积极的监测、经验性剂量变化或选择替代药物。
C	监测治疗 数据表明，指定的药物可能以具有临床意义的方式相互作用。同时使用这两种药物的益处往往大于风险。应实施适当的监测计划，以查明潜在的负面影响。对于某些患者，可能需要调整一种或两种药物的剂量。
B	无需 采取行动数据表明指定的药物可能相互作用，但几乎没有证据表明伴随使用会引起临床关注。
—	没有已知的相互作用 数据没有证明指定药物之间的药效学或药代动力学相互作用

X	Avoid Combination Data demonstrate that the specified agents may interact with each other in a clinically significant manner. The risks associated with concomitant use of these agents usually outweigh the benefits. Concurrent use of these agents should generally be avoided.
D	Consider Therapy Modification Data demonstrate that the two medications may interact with each other in a clinically significant manner. A patient-specific assessment must be conducted to determine whether the benefits of concomitant therapy outweigh the risks. Specific actions must be taken in order to realize the benefits and/or minimize the risks resulting from concomitant use of the agents. These actions may include aggressive monitoring, empiric dosage changes, or choosing alternative agents.
C	Monitor Therapy Data demonstrate that the specified agents may interact with each other in a clinically significant manner. The benefits of concomitant use of these two medications often outweigh the risks. An appropriate monitoring plan should be implemented to identify potential negative effects. Dosage adjustments of one or both agents may be needed in some patients.
B	No Action Needed Data demonstrate that the specified agents may interact with each other, but there is little to no evidence of clinical concern resulting from their concomitant use.
A	No Known Interaction Data have not demonstrated either pharmacodynamic or pharmacokinetic interactions between the specified agents



Ciclosporin

Ciclosporin (Ophthalmic) (INT)

Ciclosporin (systemic) (INT)

Enter item name

ITEM LIST

Clear List **Analyze**

- [Fluconazole](#)
- [PredniSONE](#)
- [Alcohol \(Ethyl\)](#)
- [Cefminox](#)
- [Lycopene](#)

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NOTE: This tool does not address chemical compatibility related to I.V. drug preparation or administration.



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INT: International generic or brand name (non-US, non-Canada)

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X Avoid combination	C Monitor therapy	A No known interaction
D Consider therapy modification	B No action needed	More about Risk Ratings ▼

2 Results

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View interaction detail by clicking on link(s) below.

- X** [Alcohol \(Ethyl\)](#)
[Cefminox](#)
- B** [PredniSONE](#)
[Fluconazole \(CYP3A4 Inhibitors \(Moderate\)\)](#)

DISCLAIMER: Readers are advised that decisions regarding drug therapy must be based on the independent judgment of the clinician, changing information about a drug (eg, as reflected in the literature and manufacturer's most current product information), and changing medical practices.

**Title** Alcohol (Ethyl) / Cefminox[Print](#)**Risk Rating** X: Avoid combination

Summary Cefminox may enhance the adverse/toxic effect of Alcohol (Ethyl). **Severity** Major **Reliability Rating** Fair: Reported in the prescribing information

Patient Management Use of alcohol should be avoided during treatment with cefminox and for at least one week after completion of cefminox treatment. Note that alcohol may be contained in beverages and pharmaceutical products (eg, elixirs).

Discussion The cefminox labeling cautions that the use of alcohol should be avoided during treatment with cefminox and for at least one week after cefminox treatment is completed.¹ Use of alcohol with cefminox may result in a disulfiram-like reaction (i.e., flushing, palpitations, dizziness, nausea, etc.).¹ Studies in rats found evidence that cefminox, along with other cephalosporins with similar chemical structures, increased blood acetaldehyde concentrations.² Flushing occurred in 5 of 8 healthy subjects after receiving ethanol (0.5 g/kg) following the administration of 3 doses of cefotetan (2 g every 12 hours), a cephalosporin containing a chemical structure similar to that of cefminox.³ Other signs and symptoms of disulfiram-like reactions were noted (eg, changes in heart rate and blood pressure); however, no changes in the pharmacokinetics of alcohol or acetaldehyde were observed.

The mechanism of this potential interaction is uncertain, but it has been proposed that cefminox may inhibit acetaldehyde dehydrogenase, impairing the metabolism of acetaldehyde generated in the metabolism of alcohol.

Footnotes

1. Meicelin (cefminox) [Japan Pharmaceutical Reference]. Tokyo, Japan: Meiji Seika Kaisha, Ltd.; June 2005.
2. Kamei C, Sugimoto Y, Muroi N, Tasaka K. Effects of various cephem antibiotics on ethanol metabolism and their structure-activity relations. *J Pharm Pharmacol*. 1986;38(11):823-828. [[PubMed 2879012](#)]
3. Kline SS, Mauro VF, Forney RB Jr, Freimer EH, Somani P. Cefotetan-induced disulfiram-type reactions and hypoprothrombinemia. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*. 1987;31(9):1328-1331. [[PubMed 3479045](#)]



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> J Pharm Pharmacol. 1986 Nov;38(11):823-8. doi: 10.1111/j.2042-7158.1986.tb04502.x.

Effects of various cephem antibiotics on ethanol metabolism and their structure-activity relations

C Kamei, Y Sugimoto, N Muroi, K Tasaka

PMID: 2879012 DOI: 10.1111/j.2042-7158.1986.tb04502.x

Abstract

The effects of various cephem antibiotics and related compounds on ethanol metabolism were studied in association with their chemical structures. In rats, cefoperazone, cefbuperazone, cefamandole, latamoxef, cefmetazole, cefotetan, cefmenoxime and cefminox which have the [[1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl] thio] methyl group at position 3 of the cephem ring caused a significant increase in the blood acetaldehyde concentration. In the last three compounds, disulfiram-like activity was less potent than that evaluated in the preceding compounds. Cefazolin and ceftazidime having a 1H-tetrazol group at position 7 also showed a disulfiram-like activity. A single administration of 1H-tetrazol also increased the blood acetaldehyde concentration. Both blood ethanol and acetaldehyde values were increased significantly on administration of these drugs. In beagle dogs, cefoperazone induced a less remarkable but much more sustained increase in the blood acetaldehyde. These results indicate that the 1H-tetrazol group, as well as the [[1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl] thio] methyl group, is responsible for inducing a disulfiram-like action and that there is a difference in the potency of the disulfiram-like activity among the drugs having a [[1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl]thio] methyl group at position 3 of the cephem ring in relation to those in which the side chain is substituted at position 7.

Similar articles

[Cephem antibiotics and alcohol metabolism: (1) Disulfiram-like reaction resulting from intravenous administration of cephem antibiotics].

Yanagihara M, Okada K, Nozaki M, Tsurumi K, Fujimura H.

Nihon Yakurigaku Zasshi. 1982 Jun;79(6):51-60.

PMID: 6290355 Japanese.

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X	Fluconazole (CYP3A4 Inhibitors (Moderate)) Aprepitant
X	Fluconazole Astemizole
X	Fluconazole (CYP3A4 Inhibitors (Moderate)) Asunaprevir
X	Fluconazole Bosentan
X	Fluconazole (CYP3A4 Inhibitors (Moderate)) Bosutinib
X	Fluconazole (CYP3A4 Inhibitors (Moderate)) Budesonide (Topical)
X	Fluconazole Cisapride



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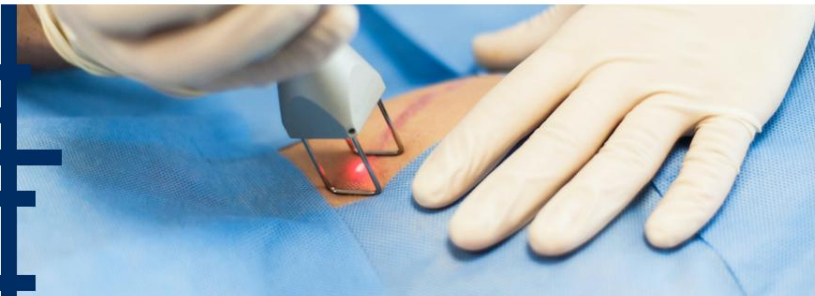
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Kerry Dwan, Jamie Kirkham, Robin W Paton, Emma Morley, Ashley William Newton, Daniel C Perry

Intervention Review 10 October 2022

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Sedation of children undergoing dental treatment

✉ Paul F Ashley, Mohsin Chaudhary, Liege Lourenço-Matharu Authors' declarations of interest

Version published: 17 December 2018 Version history

<https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD003877.pub5>

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Abstract

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Background

Children's fear about dental treatment may lead to behaviour management problems for the dentist, which can be a barrier to the successful dental treatment of children. Sedation can be used to relieve anxiety and manage behaviour in children undergoing dental treatment. There is a need to determine from published research which agents, dosages and regimens are effective. This is the second update of the Cochrane Review first published in 2005 and previously updated in 2012.

Objectives

To evaluate the efficacy and relative efficacy of conscious sedation agents and dosages for behaviour management in paediatric dentistry.

Search methods

Cochrane Oral Health's Information Specialist searched the following databases: Cochrane Oral Health's Trials Register (to 22 February 2018); the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL; 2018, Issue 1) in the Cochrane Library (searched 22 February 2018); MEDLINE Ovid (1946 to 22 February 2018); and Embase Ovid (1980 to 22 February 2018). The US National Institutes of Health Ongoing Trials Register (ClinicalTrials.gov) and the World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Registry Platform were searched for ongoing trials. No restrictions were placed on the language or date of publication when searching the electronic databases.

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Sedation of children undergoing dental treatment

Review question

The aim of this Cochrane Review was to find out which drugs used to sedate children during dental treatment were the most effective.

Background

Fear of the dentist may be expressed as unco-operative behaviour in children requiring dental treatment. Behaviour management problems can result in a child's tooth decay going untreated. While behavioural techniques play an important role in managing children, some children still find it difficult to co-operate with dental treatment and may require sedation. This review examined the effects of drugs to sedate a child whilst keeping them conscious.

Study characteristics

Authors from Cochrane Oral Health carried out this review and the evidence is up to date to 22 February 2018. A total of 50 randomised controlled trials were included with a total of 3704 participants. Within these studies 34 different sedatives were used, often with inhalational nitrous oxide as well. Dosages and delivery of these drugs varied widely. We grouped studies into those where drugs were compared to a placebo, where drugs were compared to other drugs or where different dosages of drugs were compared. Because all the studies were so different we could only carry out a meta-analysis for studies comparing oral midazolam to a placebo. The review showed that use of oral midazolam made patients more co-operative for dental treatment than a placebo drug. Where reported, adverse effects were few and minor.

Key results

Oral midazolam probably improves behaviour of children during dental treatment. We evaluated other sedatives but there is insufficient evidence to draw any conclusions.

Certainty of the evidence

There is some moderate-certainty evidence that midazolam administered in a drink of juice is effective.



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Sedation of children undergoing dental treatment

✉ Paul F Ashley, Mohsin Chaudhary, Liege Lourenço-Matharu Authors' declarations of interest

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2006 Jan 25 Show revisions	Sedation of anxious children undergoing dental treatment	Review	Liege Matharu, Paul F Ashley	https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD003877.pub3 ↗
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- IMPACTS OF AEROBIC EXERCISE ON THE OBESITY OF ADOLESCENTS AND THEIR LIPID METABOLISM**
J Haiying, Y Lirong
Revista brasileira de medicina do esporte, **2023**, 29 | added to CENTRAL: 30 September 2022 | 2022 Issue 9
[Embase](#)



Source i

PubMed 765109

Embase 677803

CT.gov 232254

ICTRP 199893

CINAHL 25217

Comparison between Air Q and intubating laryngeal mask airway as intubation conduits in patients with simulated fixed cervical spine: a prospective observational study

R Bala, J Basumatary, P Bansal

Medical gas research, **2023**, 13(1), 10-14 | added to CENTRAL: 31 August 2022 | 2022 Issue 8

PubMed

The efficacy of acupressure in managing opioid-induced constipation in patients with cancer: a single-blind randomized controlled trial

D Yildirim, V Kocatepe, GK Talu

Supportive care in cancer, **2022**, 30(6), 5201-5210 | added to CENTRAL: 31 March 2022 | 2022 Issue 03

PubMed | Embase

ClinicalTrials.gov 美国 临床试验信息的数据库 <https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/>

ICTRP 世界卫生组织 国际试验注册平台 <http://www.who.int/ictrp/en/>

CINAHL 护理学和专职医疗保健领域文献索引



Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials

Intranasal Fentanyl Combined with Oral Midazolam for Pediatric Dental Sedation: a Controlled Randomized Blinded Crossover Clinical Trial

Alhaidari RI, AlSarheed M, Sheta SA, Aldhubaiban M

Pediatric dentistry, 2022, 44(4), 255-260 | added to CENTRAL: 30 September 2022 | 2022 Issue 9

Sourced from: [PubMed](#), [Embase](#) | Links: [PubMed](#)

Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to compare the effectiveness of intranasal fentanyl combined with oral midazolam to oral midazolam alone in pediatric dental patients. **Methods:** Thirty-two uncooperative healthy children aged three to six years old, who met the inclusion criteria, were randomly assigned to receive oral midazolam (0.7 mg/kg) with either intranasal fentanyl (one µg/kg) or intranasal placebo (saline). A controlled, randomized, double-blinded, crossover clinical trial design was followed so that each child received both regimens. Data collected included the onset of sedation, working time, sedation and behavior assessment, and occurrence of side effects. **Results:** The onset of sedation time was not statistically different between the two groups ($P=0.62$), while the median working time of the midazolam/fentanyl sedation was significantly longer than the midazolam sedation ($P<0.001$). Sedation scores were significantly better with the midazolam/fentanyl sedation regimen at separation from parents ($P=0.032$), local anesthesia administration ($P=0.018$), rubber dam application ($P=0.035$), after five minutes of dental treatment ($P=0.035$), after 10 minutes ($P=0.039$), after 15 minutes ($P=0.012$), and after 20 minutes ($P=0.038$). Behavior scores were significantly better with the midazolam/fentanyl sedation only at local anesthesia administration ($P=0.021$), rubber dam placement ($P=0.004$), and after five minutes of dental treatment ($P=0.049$). Minor side effects occurred in 12.5 percent of sedation procedures and were not significantly associated with either of the two groups ($P=0.70$). **Conclusion:** The combination of oral midazolam with intranasal fentanyl sedation, when compared to oral midazolam as a single agent, significantly improved sedation and behavior during local anesthesia and operative dentistry for healthy three- to six-year-old children in addition to prolonged sedation working time.

Information

Database:	Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL)
Date Added to CENTRAL:	30 September 2022
Issue Added to CENTRAL:	2022 Issue 9
Source:	Pediatric dentistry
Year of Publication:	2022
Volume:	44
Issue:	4
Pages:	255-260
Accession Number:	PUBMED 35999678; EMBASE 638829289
Language:	English
Publication Type:	Journal article
ID Number:	CN-02454040



Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials

Effectiveness of school dental screening on dental visits and untreated caries among primary schoolchildren: study protocol for a cluster randomised controlled trial

Alayadi H, Sabbah W, Bernabe E

Trials, 2018, 19(1) (no pagination) | added to CENTRAL: 31 May 2018 | 2018 Issue 5

<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13063-018-2619-2>

Sourced from: Embase



Study protocol | [Open Access](#) | [Published: 13 April 2018](#)

Effectiveness of school dental screening on dental visits and untreated caries among primary schoolchildren: study protocol for a cluster randomised controlled trial

[Haya Alayadi](#), [Wael Sabbah](#) & [Eduardo Bernabé](#)

Trials **19**, Article number: 224 (2018) | [Cite this article](#)

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Abstract

Background

Dental caries is one of the most common diseases affecting children in Saudi Arabia despite

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[Discussion](#)

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Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials

Essential Oils Mouthrinse and Dental Floss, Comparison of Efficacy on Interproximal Gingivitis and Dental Plaque Accumulation

NCT01236963

<https://clinicaltrials.gov/show/NCT01236963>, 2010 | added to CENTRAL: 31 May 2018 | 2018 Issue 5

Sourced from: CT.gov | Links: [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov) 



Essential Oils Mouthrinse and Dental Floss, Comparison of Efficacy on Interproximal Gingivitis and Dental Plaque Accumulation



The safety and scientific validity of this study is the responsibility of the study sponsor and investigators. Listing a study does not mean it has been evaluated by the U.S. Federal Government. Read our [disclaimer](#) for details.

ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT01236963

Recruitment Status ⓘ : Completed

First Posted ⓘ : November 9, 2010

Last Update Posted ⓘ : November 10, 2010

Sponsor:

University of Lisbon

Collaborator:

Instituto Piaget

Information provided by:

University of Lisbon

Study Details

Tabular View

No Results Posted

Disclaimer ⓘ [How to Read a Study Record](#)

Study Description

**More Information**Go to **Publications:**

[Barnett ML. The rationale for the daily use of an antimicrobial mouthrinse. J Am Dent Assoc. 2006 Nov;137 Suppl:16S-21S. Review. Erratum in: J Am Dent Assoc. 2008 Mar;139\(3\):252.](#)

[Bauroth K, Charles CH, Mankodi SM, Simmons K, Zhao Q, Kumar LD. The efficacy of an essential oil antiseptic mouthrinse vs. dental floss in controlling interproximal gingivitis: a comparative study. J Am Dent Assoc. 2003 Mar;134\(3\):359-65. Erratum in: J Am Dent Assoc. 2003 May;134\(5\):558.](#)

[Gordon JM, Lamster IB, Seiger MC. Efficacy of Listerine antiseptic in inhibiting the development of plaque and gingivitis. J Clin Periodontol. 1985 Sep;12\(8\):697-704.](#)

[Sharma N, Charles CH, Lynch MC, Qaqish J, McGuire JA, Galustians JG, Kumar LD. Adjunctive benefit of an essential oil-containing mouthrinse in reducing plaque and gingivitis in patients who brush and floss regularly: a six-month study. J Am Dent Assoc. 2004 Apr;135\(4\):496-504.](#)

[Sharma NC, Charles CH, Qaqish JG, Galustians HJ, Zhao Q, Kumar LD. Comparative effectiveness of an essential oil mouthrinse and dental floss in controlling interproximal gingivitis and plaque. Am J Dent. 2002 Dec;15\(6\):351-5.](#)

Responsible Party:	Henrique Soares Luis, Faculdade de Medicina Dentária da Universidade de Lisboa
ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier:	NCT01236963 History of Changes
Other Study ID Numbers:	9/2006b
First Posted:	November 9, 2010 Key Record Dates
Last Update Posted:	November 10, 2010
Last Verified:	July 2010



Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials

A behavioural intervention to reduce the inequalities in the uptake of routine dental care: main trial

ISRCTN84666712

<https://trialssearch.who.int/Trial2.aspx?TrialID=ISRCTN84666712>, 2021 | added to CENTRAL: 31 May 2021 | 2021 Issue 05

Sourced from: ICTRP | Links: [WHO ICTRP](#) 

**Main**

Note: This record shows only 22 elements of the WHO Trial Registration Data Set. To view changes that have been made to the source record, or for additional information about this trial, click on the URL below to go to the source record in the primary register.

Register:	ISRCTN
Last refreshed on:	5 August 2023
Main ID:	ISRCTN84666712
Date of registration:	12/04/2021
Prospective Registration:	Yes
Primary sponsor:	University of Liverpool
Public title:	A behavioural intervention to reduce the inequalities in the uptake of routine dental care: main trial
Scientific title:	InteRvention to rEduce inequaliTies in the Uptake of Routine deNtal care - RETURN main trial
Date of first enrolment:	18/08/2021
Target sample size:	1180
Recruitment status:	Ongoing
URL:	https://www.isrctn.com/ISRCTN84666712
Study type:	Interventional
Study design:	Randomized; Both; Design type: Prevention, Process of Care, Psychological & Behavioural, Qualitative (Treatment)
Phase:	Not Applicable

Countries of recruitment

England	United Kingdom
---------	----------------

Contacts

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Telephone:	Telephone:	+44 (0)151 795 5334
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Affiliation:	Affiliation:	



ISRCTN84666712



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> [Trials](#). 2022 Jun 7;23(1):475. doi: 10.1186/s13063-022-06418-2.

Behavioural intervention to promote the uptake of planned care in urgent dental care attenders: study protocol for the RETURN randomised controlled trial

R Harris ¹, V Lowers ², C Hulme ³, G Burnside ⁴, A Best ⁵, J E Clarkson ⁶, R Cooke ⁷,
M Van Der Zande ², R Maitland ^{2 5}

Affiliations [+ expand](#)

PMID: 35672830 PMCID: PMC9172193 DOI: 10.1186/s13063-022-06418-2

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The Effect of Continuing Education on Dental Hygienists' Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Regarding Human Papillomavirus Related Oropharyngeal Cancer

McLeroy TM, Gurenlian J, Rogo EJ

Journal of dental hygiene, 2020, 94(3), 16-28 | added to CENTRAL: 3

Sourced from **CINAHL**

Information

Database:	Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL)
Date Added to CENTRAL:	30 November 2020
Issue Added to CENTRAL:	2020 Issue 11
Source:	Journal of dental hygiene
Year of Publication:	2020
Volume:	94
Issue:	3
Pages:	16-28
Accession Number:	CINAHL 144241053
Language:	English
Publication Type:	Journal article
ID Number:	CN-02198900
Cochrane Group Code:	SR-ORAL



搜资源库: CINAHL 

语种: 中文 外文

首字母: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

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The Effect of Continuing Education on Dental Hygienists' Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Regarding Human Papillomavirus Related Oropharyngeal Cancer.

作者: [McLeroy, Toni M.](#); ¹[Gurenlian, JoAnn](#); ²[Rogo, Ellen J.](#)³

单位: ¹CRDH, MS is an associate professor, Dental Hygiene Department, State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota, FL
²RDH, PhD, AFAAOM, is a professor and the Graduate Program Director, Dental Hygiene Department, Idaho State University, Pocatello
³RDH, PhD is a professor, Dental Hygiene Department, Idaho State University, Pocatello, ID

来源: [Journal of Dental Hygiene](#) (J DENT HYG), Jun2020; 94(3): 16-28. (13p)

出版物类型: Article - research, tables/charts, randomized controlled trial

语言: English

主要主题: [Dental Hygienists -- Psychosocial Factors](#)
[Education, Continuing](#)
[Dental Hygienists -- Education -- Florida](#)
[Professional Knowledge](#)
[Dental Hygienist Attitudes](#)
[Dentistry](#)
[Papillomavirus Infections -- Prevention and Control](#)
[Oropharyngeal Neoplasms -- Prevention and Control](#)

次要主题: [Human](#); [Randomized Controlled Trials](#); [Random Sample](#); [Pretest-Posttest Design](#); [Experimental Studies](#); [Florida](#); [Questionnaires](#); [Descriptive Statistics](#); [Data Analysis Software](#); [Analysis of Variance](#); [Power Analysis](#); [Random Assignment](#); [Summated Rating Scaling](#); [Content Validity](#); [Course Content](#); [Adult](#); [Middle Age](#); [Aged](#)

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Agustín Ciapponi, Amin Sharifan
11 October 2022
- What are the effects of antiplatelet agents for people in the acute phase of deep venous thrombosis (DVT)?**
Agustín Ciapponi, Amin Sharifan
11 October 2022



Cochrane Clinical Answers

Question:

Is there randomized controlled trial evidence to support the use of fluoride gels for preventing dental caries?

Mojtaba Dorri

25 July 2016

<https://doi.org/10.1002/cca.876>

Clinical Answer:

Moderate-quality evidence indicates that children or adolescents who have fluoride gel applied to their teeth, either by professionals or self-applied, are less likely to develop caries increment than those who have had no treatment or placebo. The mean reduction in caries on tooth surfaces was on average 28% per and on whole tooth was on average 32%. One RCT with 280 participants suggested that fluoride gel may reduce development of new caries lesions on the surfaces of permanent teeth.

Low-quality evidence suggests that fluoride gel can reduce caries increment on the surfaces of primary teeth (20 per 100 people, 95% CI 1% to 38%).

Adverse events evidence was very low quality. There was no clear difference between groups in nausea, gagging or vomiting.



Comparisons

1. Fluoride gel versus placebo or no treatment

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- > **OUTCOME 1.1** Changes in caries on the surfaces of permanent teeth (D(M)FS increment nearest to 3 years)
- > **OUTCOME 1.2** Changes in caries on whole teeth of permanent dentition D(M)FT increment nearest to 3 years
- > **OUTCOME 1.3** Changes in caries on the surfaces of primary teeth (d(e/m)fs increment nearest to 3 years)
- > **OUTCOME 1.4** Development of new caries
- > **OUTCOME 1.5** Withdrawals
- > **OUTCOME 1.6** Nausea or vomiting
- > **OUTCOME 1.7** Mucosal irritation/allergic reaction

**▼ OUTCOME 1.6 Nausea or vomiting****Narrative result**

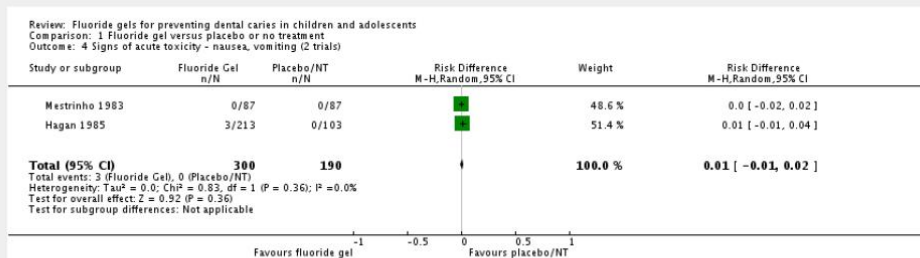
Two RCTs with 490 participants found no statistically significant difference between groups.[6]

Quality of the evidence

The reviewers performed a GRADE assessment of the quality of evidence for this outcome at this time point and stated that the evidence was very low quality. See Summary of findings from Cochrane review [↗](#)

Relative effect or mean difference

There was no statistically significant difference between groups (risk difference 1%, 95% CI -1% to 2%).

**Figure 5**

Forest plot from Cochrane Review

[Open in figure viewer](#)

Reference

Marinho VCC, Worthington HV, Walsh T, Chong LY. Fluoride gels for preventing dental caries in children and adolescents.

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2015, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD002280. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD002280.pub2. [Review search date: November 2014]

**▼ Population, Intervention, Comparator****Population**

Children and adolescents (mean age 12 (range 2 to 15) years) attending school or school clinics. Decayed, missing and filled surfaces (D(M)FS) at baseline ranged from 0 to 12.2. Of the 27 trials 11 reported exposure of at least some participants to other fluoride sources (water, salt or toothpaste); exposure was low or none in four trials and unclear in the remaining trials


Intervention

Fluoride gel applied by professionals (17 studies), or self-applied with supervision by dental (4 studies) or non-dental (7 studies) personnel; where reported, using a tray (18 trials) or a brush (5 studies). Different fluoride gels were used: acidulated phosphate fluoride (21 studies), sodium fluoride (7 studies), amine fluoride (4 studies) and stannous fluoride (1 study); some trials had more than one intervention arm. The application frequency ranged from once to 140 times a year (most commonly ≤ 4 times) and application times ranged from 2 to 10 minutes. Study duration ranged from 1 to 4 years

Comparator

Placebo (17 studies) or no treatment (10 studies)


<https://www.wiley.com/network/cochranelibrarytraining/how-to-apply-cochrane-clinical-answers-in-working-practice>

 **WILEY**

How to apply Cochrane Clinical Answers in working practice?

Created by:
Karen Pettersen
Sr. Cochrane Editor, Wiley
Sera Tort
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Agenda

- What is a Cochrane Clinical Answer and how they can help?
- How the CCA format helps with accessing data quickly and decision making in a clinical scenario



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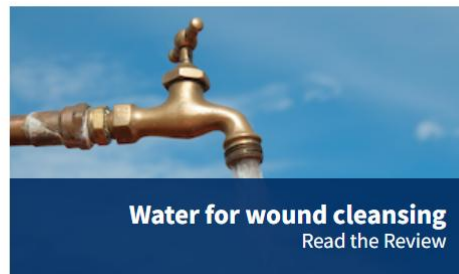
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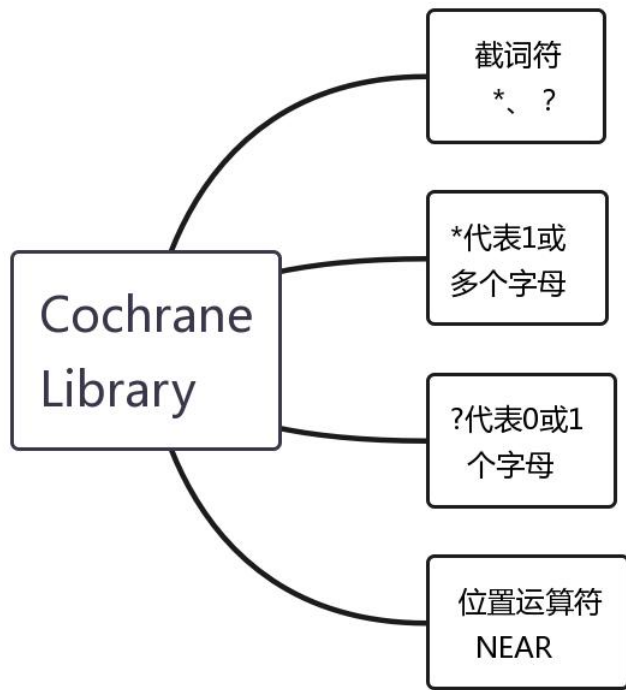
Sexual abuse interventions

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多个字母

如检索"transplant*", 可检出"transplanting"、"transplantation"等; 检索"*glycemia", 可检出"hyperglycemia"或"hypoglycemia"

?代表0或1
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如检索"wom?n", 可检出"woman"或"women"

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例：检索“儿童龋齿”相关的文献

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Dental Caries [Look up](#) [Clear](#)

Definition

Dental Caries - Localized destruction of the tooth surface initiated by decalcification of the enamel followed by enzymatic lysis of organic structures and leading to cavity formation. If left unchecked, the cavity may penetrate the enamel and dentin and reach the pulp.

Thesaurus Matches

Exact Term Match

Dental Caries

Synonyms: Spot, Dental White; Spots, Dental White; White Spot, Dental; Dental White Spot; White Spots, Dental; Dental White Spots; Dentins, Carious; Dentin, Carious; Carious Dentin; Carious Dentins; Carious Lesions; Caries, Dental; Lesions, Carious; Carious Lesion; Dental Decay; Lesion, Carious; Decay, Dental

Phrase Matches

Dental Caries Activity Tests

Synonyms:

Dental Caries Susceptibility

Synonyms: Resistance, Dental Caries; Dental Caries Resistance; Susceptibility, Dental Caries

MeSH Trees

MeSH term - Dental Caries

- Explode all trees
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Select

Tree number 1

Stomatognathic Diseases [+7]
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Tooth Demineralization [+1]
Dental Caries [+2]
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Root Caries

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There are **2923** results for your search on
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MeSH descriptor: [Dental Caries] explode all trees

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#1

MeSH descriptor: [Dental Caries] explode all trees

MeSH

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#2

((tooth OR teeth) AND deminerali*):ti,ab,kw

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高级检索允许检索者建立更为复杂的检索式，该模式能对每一步检索结果进行储存，赋予检索结果检索序号，并能通过逻辑运算符进行匹配。

-	+	#1	MeSH descriptor: [Dental Caries] explode all trees	MeSH ▾	2923
-	+	#2	((tooth OR teeth) AND deminerali*):ti,ab,kw	Limits	891
-	+	#3	((tooth OR teeth OR dental) AND lesion*):ti,ab,kw	Limits	3745
-	+	#4	((tooth OR teeth OR dental) AND cavit*):ti,ab,kw	Limits	4277
-	+	#5	(caries OR carious):ti,ab,kw	Limits	8498
-	+	#6	((tooth OR teeth OR dental OR enamel OR dentin) AND decay):ti,ab,kw	Limits	574
-	+	#7	#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6	Limits	12570



03 | 检索--“儿童龋齿”

-	+	#1	MeSH descriptor: [Dental Caries] explode all trees	MeSH ▾	2923
-	+	#2	((tooth OR teeth) AND deminerali*):ti,ab,kw	Limits	891
-	+	#3	((tooth OR teeth OR dental) AND lesion*):ti,ab,kw	Limits	3745
-	+	#4	((tooth OR teeth OR dental) AND cavit*):ti,ab,kw	Limits	4277
-	+	#5	(caries OR carious):ti,ab,kw	Limits	8498
-	+	#6	((tooth OR teeth OR dental OR enamel OR dentin) AND decay):ti,ab,kw	Limits	574
-	+	#7	#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6	Limits	12570
-	+	#8	MeSH descriptor: [Child] explode all trees	MeSH ▾	62000
-	+	#9	(child* OR adolescen* OR toddler* OR baby OR babies OR teenager*):ti,ab,kw	Limits	283594
-	+	#10	#8 OR #9	Limits	283594
-	+	#11	#7 AND #10	Limits	4539



03 | 检索--“儿童龋齿”

-	+	#1	MeSH descriptor: [Dental Caries] explode all trees	MeSH ▾	2923
-	+	#2	((tooth OR teeth) AND deminerali*):ti,ab,kw	Limits	891
-	+	#3	((tooth OR teeth OR dental) AND lesion*):ti,ab,kw	Limits	3745
-	+	#4	((tooth OR teeth OR dental) AND cavit*):ti,ab,kw	Limits	4277
-	+	#5	(caries OR carious):ti,ab,kw	Limits	8498
-	+	#6	((tooth OR teeth OR dental OR enamel OR dentin) AND decay):ti,ab,kw	Limits	574
-	+	#7	#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6	Limits	12570
-	+	#8	MeSH descriptor: [Child] explode all trees	MeSH ▾	62000
-	+	#9	(child* OR adolescen* OR toddler* OR baby OR babies OR teenager*):ti,ab,kw	Limits	283594
-	+	#10	#8 OR #9	Limits	283594
-	+	#11	#7 AND #10	Limits	4539
-	+	#12	Type a search term or use the S or MeSH buttons to compose	S ▾ MeSH ▾ Limits	N/A



03 | 检索--“儿童龋齿”

Save this search ▾ View/Share saved searches Search help

View fewer lines Print search history

+						
-	+	#1	MeSH descriptor: [Dental Caries] explode all trees	MeSH ▾	2923	
-	+	#2	((tooth OR teeth AND deminerali*):ti,ab,kw	Limits	891	
-	+	#3	((tooth OR teeth OR dental) AND lesion*):ti,ab,kw	Limits	3745	
-	+	#4	((tooth OR teeth OR dental) AND caviti*):ti,ab,kw	Limits	4277	
-	+	#5	(caries OR carious):ti,ab,kw	Limits	8498	
-	+	#6	((tooth OR teeth OR dental OR enamel OR dentin) AND decay):ti,ab,kw	Limits	574	
-	+	#7	#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6	Limits	12570	
-	+	#8	MeSH descriptor: [Child] explode all trees	MeSH ▾	62000	
-	+	#9	(child* OR adolescen* OR toddler* OR baby OR babies OR teenager*):ti,ab,kw	Limits	283595	
-	+	#10	#8 OR #9	Limits	283595	
-	+	#11	#7 AND #10	Limits	4539	
-	+	#12	Type a search term or use the S or MeSH buttons to compose	S ▾ MeSH ▾	Limits	N/A

Clear all Highlight orphan lines

保存检索策略 → Save this search ▾ Save Save as View/Share saved searches Search help View fewer lines Print search history



Save search

1 儿童龋齿

备注

2 Cancel Save



Advanced Search

Search Search manager Medical terms (MeSH) PICO search

查看保存的检索策略

Save this search View/Share saved searches Search help

Print search history

+ - + #1 MeSH descriptor: [Dental Caries] explode all trees MeSH 2923

Saved searches

You have 1 saved search Order by date - Newest first

1 儿童龋齿
备注
Last saved: 18/10/2022 10:53:55

e-mail alert Run Add to search Share Export Delete



#11 #7 AND #10 Limits 4539

#12 Type a search term or use the S or MeSH buttons to compose S MeSH Limits N/A

Clear all Highlight orphan lines

Save this search View/Share saved searches Search help

View fewer lines Print search history

Filter your results

Date ⁱ

Publication date

The last 3 months 1

The last 6 months 1

The last 9 months 2

The last year 4

The last 2 years 15

Custom Range:

to

Cochrane Reviews 76 Cochrane Protocols 6 Trials 4443 Editorials 0 More

76 Cochrane Reviews matching "#11 - #7 AND #10"

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews
Issue 10 of 12, October 2022

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Order by Relevancy Results per page 25

1 **Micro-invasive interventions for managing proximal dental decay in primary and permanent teeth**
Mojtaba Dorri, Stephen M Dunne, Tanya Walsh, Falk Schwendicke
Intervention Review 5 November 2015 Free access
Show PICOs Show preview



Cochrane Reviews 76 | Cochrane Protocols 6 | Trials 4443 | Editorials 0 | Special Collections 0 | More

76 Cochrane Reviews matching "#11 - #7 AND #10"

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews
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Deselect all (76) ¹ | [Export selected citation\(s\)](#) ² | [Show all previews](#)

Order by Relevancy | Results per page 25

1 **Micro-invasive interventions for managing proximal dental decay in primary and permanent teeth**

Mojtaba Dorri, Stephen M Dunne, Tanya Walsh, Falk Schwendicke

Intervention Review 5 November 2015 Free access

[Show PICOs](#) | [Show preview](#)

2 **Sealants for preventing dental caries in primary teeth**

Priyadarshini Ramamurthy, Avita Rath, Preena Sidhu, Bennete Fernandes, Sowmya Nettem, Patrick A Fee, Carlos Zaror, Tanya Walsh

Intervention Review 11 February 2022

[Show PICOs](#) | [Show preview](#)

Export selected citation(s)

76 citation(s) selected for download

RIS (EndNote) can be imported into Mendeley, RefWorks, Zotero, Sciwheel

Select the format you require from the list below

[Export help](#)

Plain text | **RIS (EndNote)** | RIS (Reference Manager) | RIS (ProCite) | BibTeX | CSV (Excel)

Preview of format

```
Provider: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd  
Content: text/plain; charset="UTF-8"
```

```
TY - JOUR  
AN - CD010431  
AU - Dorri, M  
AU - Dunne, SM  
AU - Walsh, T  
AU - Schwendicke, F  
TT - Micro-invasive interventions for managing proximal dental decay in primary and permanent teeth
```

Include abstracts

Download



例：评估与单独刷牙相比，在接受固定正畸治疗的患者中，额外的牙齿清洁辅助工具在预防和控制龋齿和牙周病等方面的效果。

P人群：佩戴正畸矫治器

I干预：牙间清洁装置

C比较：对照组

O结局：龋齿、牙菌斑等

Advanced Search

Search Search manager Medical terms (MeSH) **PICO search**

About ? Search help

Enter a search term and select a PICO vocabulary term from the dropdown

Orthodontic Appliance Wearer Population

Orthodontic Appliance Wearer

Orthodontic Appliance

Orthodontic Appliance Finding

Fractured Orthodontic Appliance

Advanced Search

Search Search manager Medical terms (MeSH) **PICO search**

About ? Search help

Enter a search term and select a PICO vocabulary term from the dropdown

Orthodontic Appliance Wearer Population

AND Mechanical Interdental Cleaning Device Intervention Comparison Outcome



Cochrane Reviews

1

1 results matching 'Population "Orthodontic Appliance Wearer" AND Intervention "Toothbrushing"'

18, October 2022

Select all (1) [Export selected citation\(s\)](#) [Show all PICOs](#)

Order By Relevancy ▼

Results per page 25 ▼

1 **Aids for mechanical cleaning of teeth with fixed braces**

Hide PICOs ▲ 22 January 2018

Population (5)

Infant

Adult

Aged (65+)

Child

Orthodontic Applianc...

Intervention (2)

Mechanical Interdent...

Toothbrushing

Comparison (1)

Toothbrushing

Outcome (3)

Periodontal Disease

Dental Caries

Dental Plaque



Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews | Protocol - Intervention

Aids for mechanical cleaning of teeth with fixed braces

Hock Hoe Goh, Bridget Doubleday Authors' declarations of interestVersion published: 22 January 2018 [Version history](#)<https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD012931>[Collapse all](#) [Expand all](#)

Abstract

This is a protocol for a Cochrane Review (Intervention). The objectives are as follows:

To evaluate the effects of additional aids to dental cleaning in patients undergoing fixed orthodontic treatment, compared with toothbrushing alone, for the prevention and control of:

1. dental plaque;
2. periodontal diseases (gingivitis and periodontitis);
3. white spot lesions (demineralisation); and
4. dental caries.

Background

Description of the condition

[Download PDF](#)[Cite this Protocol](#)

Article has an altmetric score of 1

Contents

Abstract

Background

Objectives

Methods

Appendices

References

Related

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 Editorials
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Appendices

Appendix 1. MEDLINE Ovid search strategy

1. exp Orthodontics/
2. (orthodontic\$ or bracket\$ or brace\$ or wire\$ or archwire\$).mp.
3. (fix\$ adj5 appliance\$).mp.
4. or/1-3
5. exp Oral hygiene/
6. toothbrush\$.mp.
7. ((interdental or interspace or inter-dental or inter-space or orthodontic or "single tufted" or specialised or spiral or bottle) adj3 brush\$).mp.
8. ("Water Pik" or "Flosser FL-110" or "water jet" or "jet clean\$" or "jet tip\$").mp.
9. (oral adj hygiene).mp.
10. ((teeth or tooth) and (interproximal or clean\$ or cleans\$)).mp.
11. or/5-10
12. 4 and 11

The above subject search will be linked with the highly sensitive search strategy designed by Cochrane for identifying randomised controlled trials and controlled clinical trials (as described in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* Version 5.1.0, Box 6.4.b. (Lefebvre 2011)).

1. randomized controlled trial.pt.
2. controlled clinical trial.pt.
3. randomized.ab.
4. placebo.ab.
5. drug therapy.fs.
6. randomly.ab.
7. trial.ab.
8. groups.ab.
9. or/1-8
10. exp animals/ not humans.sh.
11. 9 not 10

[Download PDF](#)[Cite this Protocol](#)

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Contents

Abstract
 Background
 Objectives
 Methods

Appendices

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04 BMJ Best Practice

一款基于循证医学原则的临床决策支持系统



BMJ Best Practice 临床实践

Search conditions, symptoms...



Recent updates



Specialties



Calculators



Videos



Case reports



Evidence

Important updates

05 十月 2022

[Monkeypox](#)

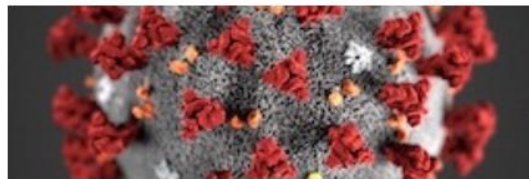
30 九月 2022

[Psoriasis](#)

23 九月 2022

[Alopecia areata](#)

Coronavirus - Quick links



COVID-19

- [Summary](#)

在BP首页可通过以下三种方式获取平台内容：

内容检索 – 可直接在检索框输入 疾病或症状名称进行检索。

功能区导航 – BP中文版首页采用功能区导航的设计，便于按功能类别访问平台内容。

重要更新 – 可以通过疾病的重要更新浏览改变临床实践的关键更新。



BMJ Best Practice 临床实践

Search conditions, symptoms...

Recent updates Specialties Calculators Videos Case reports Evidence

Important updates

05 十月 2022
🔔 [Monkeypox](#)

30 九月 2022
🔔 [Psoriasis](#)

23 九月 2022
🔔 [Alopecia areata](#)

16 九月 2022
🔔 [Ebola virus infection](#)

[LATEST 50 UPDATED TOPICS](#)

Coronavirus - Quick links

COVID-19

- [Summary](#)
- [Treatment algorithm](#)
- [Emerging treatment](#)

Managing coexisting conditions

- [Summary](#)
- [Considerations](#)
- [A-Z list of conditions](#)



Recent updates

Browse recent updates. BMJ Best Practice is continuously updated to provide the latest evidence-based decision support.

ALL UPDATES IMPORTANT UPDATES UPDATES BY SPECIALTY

- 14 十月 2022
Topic: Large bowel obstruction
- 14 十月 2022
Topic: Bronchiectasis
- 14 十月 2022
Topic: Overview of skin cancer
- 14 十月 2022
Topic: Migraine headache in adults
- 14 十月 2022
Topic: Shock
- 13 十月 2022
Topic: Normal pressure hydrocephalus
- 12 十月 2022
Topic: Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
- 12 十月 2022
Topic: Stroke due to spontaneous intracerebral haemorrhage
- 12 十月 2022
Topic: Assessment of thrombocytopenia

【近期更新】按时间和学科浏览重要和常规更新。

Recent updates

Browse recent updates. BMJ Best Practice is continuously updated to provide the latest

ALL UPDATES IMPORTANT UPDATES UPDATES BY SPECIALTY

- ▼ Allergy and immunology
- ▲ Anaesthesiology
 - 07 十月 2022
Topic: Serotonin syndrome
 - 29 九月 2022
Topic: Hepatic encephalopathy
 - 29 九月 2022
Topic: Heat stroke in adults
- ▼ Assessments
- ▼ Cardiology
- ▼ Critical care medicine
- ▼ Dermatology
- ▼ Ear, nose, and throat
- ▼ Emergency medicine
- ▼ Endocrinology and metabolic disorders



The screenshot shows the BMJ Best Practice Clinical Practice website. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "Search conditions, symptoms...". Below the search bar is a navigation menu with six items: "Recent updates", "Specialties" (highlighted with a red box), "Calculators", "Videos", "Case reports", and "Evidence". Below the navigation menu, there are two main content areas. The left area is titled "Important updates" and lists four items with dates: "05 十月 2022" for "Monkeypox", "30 九月 2022" for "Psoriasis", "23 九月 2022" for "Alopecia areata", and "16 九月 2022" for "Ebola virus infection". The right area is titled "Coronavirus - Quick links" and features a 3D model of a coronavirus particle. Below the model, it lists "COVID-19" with three links: "Summary", "Treatment algorithm", and "Emerging treatment".

学科分类 – BP的主题覆盖 32个临床学科。可以在【**学科**】内按学科查找和浏览相关主题。每个学科内的主题按**A-Z**排序。

[Recent updates](#)[Specialties](#)[Calculators](#)[Videos](#)[Case reports](#)[Evidence](#)

Specialties

Browse the latest medical content in over 30 specialties to help you make evidence-based clinical decisions.

[Allergy and immunology](#)[Anaesthesiology](#)[Cardiology](#)[Cardiothoracic surgery](#)[Critical care medicine](#)[Dermatology](#)[Ear, nose, and throat](#)[Emergency medicine](#)[Endocrinology and metabolic disorders](#)[Gastroenterology and hepatology](#)[General surgery](#)[Genetics](#)[Geriatric medicine](#)[Haematology](#)[Health maintenance](#)[Infectious diseases](#)[Nephrology](#)[Neurology](#)[Neurosurgery](#)[Nutrition](#)[Obstetrics and gynaecology](#)[Oncology](#)[Ophthalmology](#)[Orthopaedics](#)[Paediatrics and adolescent medicine](#)[Palliative care](#)[Primary care](#)[Psychiatry](#)[Respiratory disorders](#)[Rheumatology](#)[Urology](#)[Vascular surgery](#)[Assessments](#)[Overviews](#)[A - Z](#)[EMERGENCY](#)[A](#)[C](#)[D](#)[E](#)[H](#)[I](#)[R](#)[S](#)

A

[Acute asthma exacerbation in adults](#)[Allergic reactions](#)[Alloimmune disease of the fetus](#)[Anaphylaxis](#)[Asthma, acute exacerbation](#)



BMJ Best Practice 临床实践

Search conditions, symptoms...

Recent updates Specialties **Calculators** Videos Case reports Evidence

Important updates


05 十月 2022
🔔 [Monkeypox](#)

30 九月 2022
🔔 [Psoriasis](#)

23 九月 2022
🔔 [Alopecia areata](#)

16 九月 2022
🔔 [Ebola virus infection](#)

Coronavirus - Quick links



COVID-19

- [Summary](#)
- [Treatment algorithm](#)
- [Emerging treatment](#)

医学计算器 – BP包括250个医学计算器，可即时评估临床指标和疾病风险。医学计算器采用量表评分或公式的计算方式。填写相关参数后系统会自动计算结果 并给出相关参考区间。所有医学计算器均和相关主题进行了关联，并在主题小结章节页面展示。

[Recent updates](#)[Specialties](#)[Calculators](#)[Videos](#)[Case reports](#)[Evidence](#)

Calculators

Browse and search over 250 evidence-based medical calculators.

[A - Z](#)[BY SPECIALTY](#)

This page contains links to external websites. Links are provided for your convenience, and do not imply endorsement or approval. We have no control over the contents or functionality of those website(s) and accept no responsibility for any loss or damages that may arise from your use of them. We are not responsible for any website outside our BMJ branded websites and mobile applications, and any such website use will be subject to relevant terms and conditions and privacy policies. Please refer to [BMJ's Website Terms and Conditions](#) for further information.

A

[ABCD2 Score to Predict Stroke Risk after TIA](#)

Estimates the risk of stroke following transient ischemic attack.

[Absolute Eosinophil Count](#)

Assesses number of eosinophils (e.g., in people with allergic or autoimmune conditions, or parasite infections).

[Absolute Lymphocyte Count](#)

Estimates number of lymphocytes and predicts CD4 count.



BMJ Best Practice 临床实践

Search conditions, symptoms...



Recent updates



Specialties



Calculators



Videos



Case reports



Evidence

Important updates

05 十月 2022

[Monkeypox](#)

30 九月 2022

[Psoriasis](#)

23 九月 2022

[Alopecia areata](#)

16 九月 2022

[Ebola virus infection](#)

Coronavirus - Quick links



COVID-19

- [Summary](#)
- [Treatment algorithm](#)
- [Emerging treatment](#)

临床操作视频 – BP覆盖25个临床操作视频。

可在【**视频**】内进行相关视频的浏览。



Videos

Watch videos on common clinical procedures. Videos include a list of equipment, complications, indications, contraindications & aftercare.



Ascitic drainage animated demonstration



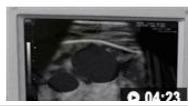
Aspiration and injection of the knee animated demonstration



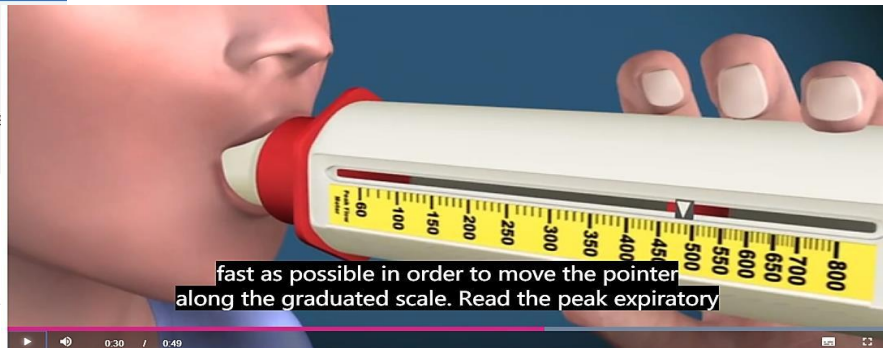
Aspiration and injection of the shoulder animated demonstration



Bag-valve-mask ventilation animated demonstration



Central venous catheter insertion animated demonstration



Acute respiratory failure

History and exam

Key diagnostic factors

- presence of risk factors
 - direct trauma to the thorax and neck
 - dyspnoea
 - confusion
- [Full details](#)

Other diagnostic factors

- anxiety
 - headache
 - hypoventilation
 - cardiac rhythm disturbances
- [Full details](#)

Risk factors

- cigarette smoking
 - young age
 - elderly age
 - pulmonary infection
- [Full details](#)

Procedural videos

- [Peak flow measurement animated demonstration](#)
- [Radial artery puncture animated demonstration](#)

[Full details](#)



BMJ Best Practice 临床实践

Search conditions, symptoms...

Recent updates Specialties Calculators Videos **Case reports** Evidence

Important updates

- 05 十月 2022 **Monkeypox**
- 30 九月 2022 **Psoriasis**
- 23 九月 2022 **Alopecia areata**
- 16 九月 2022 **Ebola virus infection**

Coronavirus - Quick links

COVID-19

- Summary
- Treatment algorithm
- Emerging treatment



Recent updates Specialties Calculators Videos Case reports Evidence

Case reports

Search or browse case reports on rare diseases and unusual presentation of more common diseases

Case reports by category

Accidents, injuries	General practice / family medicine	Occupational and environmental medicine
Adult intensive care	General surgery	Oncology
Anaesthesia	Genetics	Ophthalmology
Cardiothoracic surgery	Geriatric medicine	Oral and maxillofacial surgery
Cardiovascular medicine	Global health	Orthopaedics
Child and adolescent psychiatry	Haematology (drugs and medicines)	Paediatric prescribing
Clinical diagnostic tests	Haematology (incl blood transfusion)	Paediatrics
Clinical neurophysiology	Health economics	Palliative care
Complementary medicine	Health informatics	Pathology
Contraindications and precautions	Healthcare improvement and patient safety	Perioperative care
Dentistry and oral medicine	Immunological products and vaccines	Pharmacology and therapeutics
Dermatology	Immunology (including allergy)	Plastic and reconstructive surgery
Diabetes	Infant health	Psychiatry
Disability	Infectious diseases	Psychiatry (drugs and medicines)
Disease and health outcomes		



BMJ Best Practice 临床实践

Search conditions, symptoms...

Recent updates | Specialties | Calculators | Videos | Case reports | **Evidence**

Important updates

- 05 十月 2022
🔔 [Monkeypox](#)
- 30 九月 2022
🔔 [Psoriasis](#)
- 23 九月 2022
🔔 [Alopecia areata](#)
- 16 九月 2022
🔔 [Ebola virus infection](#)

LATEST 50 UPDATED TOPICS

Coronavirus - Quick links

COVID-19

- [Summary](#)
- [Treatment algorithm](#)
- [Emerging treatment](#)

Managing coexisting conditions

- [Summary](#)
- [Considerations](#)
- [A-Z list of conditions](#)

临床证据 – 自推出以来，BP 一直致力为用户实时提供高质量的前沿临床证据。可通过【**证据**】内的链接访问世界顶级循证医学研究中心证据 Cochrane Clinical Answers (CCA) 的内容。CCA 将 Cochrane 系统评价的重点信息提炼成适合在临床上使用的、简短的问题和答案，使医护人员能更有信心地做出最佳临床决策。



Evidence

We've got evidence covered

BMJ Best Practice provides access to the latest, quality-assessed evidence to inform clinical decision making.

Evidence tables

Evidence tables have been introduced to provide easy access to evidence layers in the context of specific clinical questions. Linked evidence scores, based on GRADE increase transparency on the quality of the evidence.

- [Find out more about our evidence tables](#)
- [See how the evidence tables look in-topic](#)



EBM toolkit

This evidence-based medicine (EBM) toolkit supports those who want to learn more about the principles of EBM. The toolkit brings together information and tools to enable individuals to learn, practise and discuss EBM.

- [Find out more about our EBM toolkit](#)



Cochrane Clinical Answers

BMJ Best Practice has teamed up with Cochrane Clinical Answers to better deliver evidence and inform decision making at the point of care. Cochrane Clinical Answers are incorporated into BMJ Best Practice topics to give health professionals instant access to the highest-quality evidence for use in their daily practice.

- [View all Cochrane Clinical Answers](#)



可通过【**证据**】内的链接访问世界顶级循证医学研究中心证据 **Cochrane Clinical Answers** (CCA) 的内容。CCA 将 Cochrane 系统评价的重点信息提炼成适合在临床上使用的、简短的问题和答案，使医护人员能更有信心地做出最佳临床决策。此外，**EBM 工具包** 内还收录了大量关于学习、讨论和实践循证医学的信息以及便于实践循证医学的工具和文献。



The screenshot displays the BMJ Best Practice interface. At the top, it says "BMJ Best Practice 临床实践". A search bar contains the text "hypert" with a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar, there are sections for "Suggested topics" and "Recent updates".

Recent updates:

- 05 十月 2022: **Monkeypox**
- 30 九月 2022: **Psoriasis**
- 23 九月 2022: **Alopecia areata**
- 16 九月 2022: [No title visible]

Suggested topics:

- Hypertension complicating pregnancy
- Hypertension in pregnancy
- Hypertension, assessment of
- Hypertension, essential
- Hypertensive crisis
- Hypertension
- Hypertensive emergencies
- Hypertriglyceridaemia
- Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy

At the bottom right of the search results, there are three bullet points:

- Summary
- Treatment algorithm
- Emerging treatment

检索 – 在检索框内输入症状或疾病关键词后，平台会自动出现推荐主题。点击检索框后，平台会自动显示近期浏览的主题。可通过推荐或近期浏览主题的连接快速进入相关主题，或点击【**检索**】按钮进入检索结果页面。

BP包含847个**疾病类主题**
129个**症状评估类主题**
26个**概述类主题**



Search results for hypertension

ALL IMAGES AND VIDEO **3**

Essential hypertension 1
Summary · History and exam · Investigations · Differentials · Treatment algorithm

Idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension
Summary · History and exam · Investigations · Differentials · Treatment algorithm

Assessment of hypertension
Overview · Emergencies · Diagnosis

Assessment of respiratory alkalosis
Overview · Emergencies · Diagnosis

Hypertensive emergencies
Summary · History and exam · Investigations · Differentials · Treatment algorithm

Essential hypertension 2

Differentials

- Drug-induced
- Chronic kidney disease
- Renal artery stenosis

Full details

Tests to order

ECG: may show evidence of left ventricular hypertrophy or old infarction

Full details

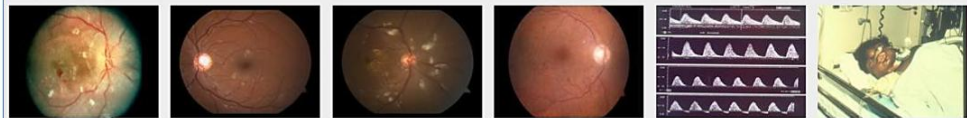
Management

- acute
- ongoing

Full details

图片和视频 **4**

图片



检索结果按相关度进行排序并显示相关主题各重要章节的链接**1**。

检索结果右侧摘要栏显示相关度最高主题的鉴别诊断和小结等信息**2**，便于您快速获取相关信息。

图片和视频检索 – BP还支持图片和视频的检索。点击【**图片和视频**】**3**可查看与输入检索词相关的资源**4**。



Dental abscess

OVERVIEW	THEORY	DIAGNOSIS	MANAGEMENT	FOLLOW UP	RESOURCES
Summary	Epidemiology Aetiology Case history	Approach History and exam Investigations Differentials	Approach Treatment algorithm Prevention Patient discussions	Monitoring Complications Prognosis	Guidelines Images and videos References Evidence

Last reviewed:
17 Sep 2022

Last updated:
08 Apr 2021

Summary

Dental abscess covers a clinical spectrum from minor well-localised infection to severe life-threatening complications involving multiple fascial spaces.

The vast majority of otherwise healthy patients presenting with a dental infection can be managed on an outpatient basis.

Common presenting symptoms include dental pain/toothache; intra-oral and/or extra-oral oedema, erythema, or discharge; and thermal hypersensitivity.

A major consideration is the potential for airway obstruction as a consequence of extension of the infection into fascial spaces surrounding the oropharynx.

Panoramic dental x-ray reveals the source of infection in most cases; however, a periapical x-ray may also be helpful. A computed tomography scan is recommended if there is suspicion of a fascial space infection or if panoramic or periapical x-rays are not available.

Prompt operative intervention to identify and eliminate the source of infection and provide a path for drainage, along with antibiotic therapy and supportive care, is required. Operative treatment is considered the cornerstone of successful management.

Immunocompromised patients must be treated in a timely fashion as tooth-



Differentials

- Sinusitis
- Sialadenitis
- Mumps

[More Differentials](#)

BP包含847个疾病类主题，可覆盖大部分临床常见疾病。每个主题包括一个具体疾病从基础理论到预防、诊断、鉴别诊断、检查、治疗方案、随访、疾病预后等各环节的临床信息。通过标准导航菜单，直接点击所需内容，一键直达相关章节。

主题显著位置还标注了内容审核及更新日期、重要更新及专家点评和指南，便于即时获得最新、最权威的临床支持。



Summary 1

Dental abscess covers a clinical spectrum from minor well-localised infection to severe life-threatening complications involving multiple fascial spaces.

The vast majority of otherwise healthy patients presenting with a dental infection can be managed on an outpatient basis.

History and exam 2

Key diagnostic factors

- presence of risk factors
- dental pain/toothache
- thermal sensitivity of teeth
- fever

[More key diagnostic factors](#)

Other diagnostic factors

- halitosis/bad taste in mouth
- xerostomia
- neurological signs

[Other diagnostic factors](#)

Risk factors

- poor oral hygiene
- dental caries
- periodontal disease
- partially erupted or impacted tooth

[More risk factors](#)

Diagnostic investigations 3

1st investigations to order

- FBC with differential
- panoramic x-ray

[More 1st investigations to](#)

Investigations to consider

- periapical x-ray
- CT head and neck (with contrast)

Emerging tests

- C-terminal cross-linking telopeptide (CTX)

[More emerging tests](#)

Treatment algorithm 4

ACUTE

high risk

ONGOING

low risk

【小结】 章节涵盖本主题疾病的精粹临床诊疗信息，为您高度概括**总结1**、**病史和查体2**、**诊断性检查3**及**诊疗流程4**等核心诊疗环节。主题摘要栏还提供了与本主题疾病相关的鉴别诊断、指南及视频和医学计算器等资源的链接。



Dental abscess

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Investigations

1st investigations to order **1**

VIEW ALL ▾

^ FBC with differential

TEST	RESULT
A sign of an inflammatory response commonly due to infection. Studies have shown that increased WBC count on admission is associated with an increased length of hospital stay.[13][14][17][36]	leukocytosis with left shift (acute infection) 3

▾ panoramic x-ray

Investigations to consider **2**

VIEW ALL ▾

▾ periapical x-ray

▾ CT head and neck (with contrast)

Dental abscess

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Differentials **4**

VIEW ALL ▾

▾ Sinusitis

▾ Sialadenitis

^ Mumps

SIGNS / SYMPTOMS

Unvaccinated status increases risk.

INVESTIGATIONS

Salivary mumps IgM: positive.

【**检查**】章节涵盖与诊断相关的首要检查**1**和其它需要考虑的检查**2**，及检测结果的参考区间和说明**3**。

【**鉴别诊断**】章节提供简明的鉴别诊断信息，便于通过鉴别依据快速甄别诊断的准确性，避免误诊漏诊**4**。



Gestational hypertension

OVERVIEW	THEORY	DIAGNOSIS	MANAGEMENT	FOLLOW UP	RESOURCES
Summary	Epidemiology Aetiology Case history	Approach History and exam Investigations Differentials Criteria Screening	Approach Treatment algorithm Emerging Prevention Patient discussions	Monitoring Complications Prognosis	Guidelines References Evidence

Approach

Early detection and optimal outpatient management is associated with low rates of hospital admission and low perinatal and maternal mortality.

Less than 37 weeks' gestation

eclampsia

• Evidence of e

Routine induction o

gestation significant

Cochrane Library

weeks' gestation is

BP ≥ 140 mmHg sys

mmHg diastolic (no



How does planned delivery compare with expectant management in pregnant women with hypertensive disorders?

SHOW ME THE ANSWER

maternal morbidity and mortality [40]

to BP ≤ 159 mmHg systolic

sis [40][41][Evidence C]

diet (through consultation

ommended for obese pati

weight gain in obese preg

Evidence C 2

What are the effects of outpatient management in women with non-severe hypertension at less than 37 weeks gestation?[41]

VIEW BMJ EVIDENCE TABLE

【治疗步骤】 章节提供详细的逐步诊疗方案，并利用CCA或证据标识显示治疗方法的证据来源与等级。点击【CCA标识】可查看以问答形式表现的相关Cochrane系统评价¹，而点击【证据等级】则可查看BP收录的相关证据等级和摘要²。



Dental abscess

OVERVIEW	THEORY	DIAGNOSIS	MANAGEMENT	FOLLOW UP	RESOURCES
Summary	Epidemiology	Approach	Approach	Monitoring	Guidelines
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		Differentials	Patient discussions		Evidence

Treatment algorithm

Please note that formulations/routes and doses may differ between drug names and brands, drug formularies, or locations. Treatment recommendations are specific to patient groups: see disclaimer

ACUTE

high risk

VIEW ALL

- 1st line** ▼ hospital admission
- Plus** ▼ airway management
- Plus** ▼ supportive care
- Plus** ▼ analgesia
- Plus** ▼ removal of source of infection
- Plus** ▼ surgical incision and drainage
- Plus** ▼ broad-spectrum empirical intravenous antibiotic therapy

- no response to treatment

- Plus** ▼ further investigation

ONGOING

low risk

VIEW ALL

- 1st line** ▼ removal of source of infection as an outpatient
- Plus** ▼ consider surgical incision and drainage
- Plus** ▼ analgesia
- Consider** ▼ oral antibiotic therapy
- Consider** ▼ metronidazole

Use of this content is subject to our disclaimer

【治疗流程】 章节按就诊患者情况、疾病诊断组别和疾病的进展程度对治疗要点进行排列，并对药物用法、手术方案及辅助诊疗手段进行详细介绍，便于针对患者的病情获取最相关的逐步治疗信息和详细用药方案。



Dental abscess

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Case history

Case history #1

A 39-year-old man presents with left mandibular pain and oedema. His last dental visit was more than 3 years ago for emergency extraction of an abscessed tooth in the lower-left. At that time, he was told that he had other areas of decay, as well as gum disease. One week ago, he noticed pain in the lower-left, along with a bad taste in his mouth and mild intra-oral oedema. He was seen 5 days ago in urgent care and was started on amoxicillin. Despite this, the pain and oedema continue to increase. He reports having a fever, chills, and a mild sore throat, but has no difficulty swallowing or breathing. On examination, he has left mandibular erythema with fluctuant oedema and limited mouth opening (i.e., 20 mm). He rates his pain level as being 7 out of 10.

Case history #2

【案例】 章节涵盖与此疾病相关的典型和非典型真实患者案例，可用于PBL和CPL教学。

【指南】 章节涵盖国际权威医疗机构制定的最新诊断和治疗指南。

Dental abscess

OVERVIEW	THEORY	DIAGNOSIS	MANAGEMENT	FOLLOW UP	RESOURCES
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International guidelines

UNITED KINGDOM

Antimicrobial prescribing in dentistry: good practice guidelines

Published by: Faculty of General Dental Practice (UK), Faculty of Dental Surgery

Last published: 2020

Dental abscess: management

Published by: National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

Last published: 2018

NORTH AMERICA

Evidence-based clinical practice guideline on antibiotic use for the urgent management of pulpal- and periapical-related dental pain and intraoral swelling: a report from the American Dental Association

Published by: Journal of the American Dental Association

Last published: 2019



Dental abscess

OVERVIEW	THEORY	DIAGNOSIS	MANAGEMENT	FOLLOW UP	RESOURCES
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Images and videos

Images



【图片和视频】 章节浏览与本主题疾病相关的视频和高质量医学图片，并可将图片下载到本地使用。

Dental abscess

OVERVIEW	THEORY	DIAGNOSIS	MANAGEMENT	FOLLOW UP	RESOURCES
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	Aetiology	History and exam	Treatment algorithm	Complications	Images and videos
	Case history	Investigations	Prevention	Prognosis	References
		Differentials	Patient discussions		Evidence

References

Key articles

Farmahan S, Tuopar D, Ameerally PJ, et al. Microbiological examination and antibiotic sensitivity of infections in the head and neck. Has anything changed? Br J Oral Maxillofac Surg. 2014 Sep;52(7):632-5.

[Abstract](#)

Flynn TR, Shanti RM, Hayes C. Severe odontogenic infections, part 2: prospective outcomes study. J Oral Maxillofac Surg. 2006 Jul;64(7):1104-13.

[Abstract](#)

【参考文献】 章节涵盖本主题引用的重要文献及文献摘要的链接，并提供开放性获取文献的免费全文链接。



Assessment of oral ulceration

OVERVIEW	THEORY	EMERGENCIES	DIAGNOSIS	RESOURCES
Summary	Aetiology	Urgent considerations	Approach Differentials	Images and videos References

Urgent considerations

See [Differentials](#) for more details

Oral cancer

Oral cancer ranks as the sixth most common malignancy worldwide and the third most common cancer in developing countries. [76] Prompt referral for assessment, biopsy, and treatment is mandatory if there is any suspicion of an oral malignancy or for any lesion that does not respond as anticipated within 2 weeks. This is critical, as diagnostic delay increases the risk of the patient ultimately presenting with advanced-staged disease. [81]

Squamous cell carcinoma is the most common form of oral cancer. Recognised contributing factors include tobacco and alcohol use, human papillomavirus infection, immunosuppression, genetic mutations, and diets low in fruit and vegetables. [77][78] Men are affected more frequently than women and the average age of occurrence is >40 years. Oral carcinoma is typically identified in its later stages, and overall 5-year survival rates do not exceed 60%. [77] Early features are non-specific white, red, or red and white mucosal changes with or without ulceration. Symptoms of more advanced disease include bleeding, loosening of the teeth, difficulty wearing dentures, dysphagia, dysarthria, odynophagia, and development of a neck mass [79] While any site in the mouth may be affected, the most commonly affected areas include the ventrolateral border of the tongue, the floor of the mouth, and the soft palate complex. [79][80]

BP包含129个**症状评估类主题**。每个主题为一类常见临床症状或表现提供了详细的评估和诊断指导。

【应急考虑】 章节提醒接诊患者时需优先考虑的诊疗信息，以避免疾病恶化或严重并发症的发生。



Overview of stroke

OVERVIEW	RESOURCES
Summary	References

Last reviewed: 17 Sep 2022 Last updated: 24 Nov 2020

Introduction

Stroke is defined as an acute neurological deficit lasting more than 24 hours and caused by cerebrovascular aetiology. It is subdivided into ischaemic stroke (caused by vascular occlusion or stenosis) and haemorrhagic stroke (caused by vascular rupture, resulting in intra-parenchymal and/or subarachnoid haemorrhage). Ischaemic stroke accounts for 87% of all stroke cases, haemorrhagic stroke for 10%, and subarachnoid haemorrhage for 3%.^[1]

Related conditions

CONDITION	DESCRIPTION
Ischaemic stroke	Regardless of the specific aetiology, ischaemic stroke occurs when blood supply in a cerebral vascular territory is critically reduced due to occlusion or critical stenosis of a cerebral artery. A minority of ischaemic strokes are caused by cerebral sinus or cortical vein thrombosis. Risk factors strongly associated with ischaemic stroke include older age, history of transient ischaemic attack, history of ischaemic stroke, family history of stroke at a young age, hypertension, smoking, diabetes mellitus, atrial fibrillation, comorbid cardiac conditions, carotid artery stenosis, sickle cell disease, and dyslipidaemia. ^{[1][2][3][4][5][6][7][8][9]}

BP包含26个概述类主题。每个主题涵盖针对一类疾病的综合介绍，并可通过链接关联到相关的疾病类或症状评估类主题。



2022

THE END

THANK YOU FOR YOUR WATCHING!