

**Università degli Studi di Verona - Facoltà di Medicina e Chirurgia
Corso di Laurea in Infermieristica A.A. 2011/2012**

U.D. 4 LA RICERCA BIBLIOGRAFICA IN PUBMED



M. Luisa Cavada

Maggio 2011

PubMed - Medline

PubMed (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed) é l'interfaccia di Medline sviluppata dal National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) all'interno della National Library of Medicine (NLM). Attualmente contiene circa 19 milioni di citazioni bibliografiche (dal 1950 ad oggi).

Medline è, tra le banche dati, sicuramente la più diffusa anche perché, dal 1997, è accessibile gratuitamente attraverso l'interfaccia PubMed.

Medline indicizza* circa 5400 riviste pubblicate negli Stati Uniti e in altri paesi. Oltre alla medicina copre anche altri settori quali ad esempio l'infermieristica, l'odontoiatria, l'organizzazione sanitaria, la medicina veterinaria.

Il 90% delle citazioni proviene da fonti di lingua inglese. L'abstract è presente a partire dal 1975 in circa l'80% delle citazioni.

The screenshot displays the PubMed homepage. At the top, there's a search bar with 'PubMed' entered and buttons for 'Search' and 'Clear'. Below the search bar is a banner with the text: 'PubMed comprises more than 20 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full-text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites.' The main content area is divided into three columns: 'Using PubMed' (with links like 'PubMed Quick Start Guide', 'Full Text Articles', 'PubMed FAQs', 'PubMed Tutorials', 'New and Noteworthy'), 'PubMed Tools' (with links like 'PubMed Mobile', 'Single Citation Matcher', 'Batch Citation Matcher', 'Clinical Queries', 'Topic-Specific Queries'), and 'More Resources' (with links like 'MeSH Database', 'Journals in NCBI Databases', 'Clinical Trials', 'E-Utilities', 'LinkOut'). At the bottom, there's a navigation menu with categories: 'GETTING STARTED', 'RESOURCES', 'POPULAR', 'FEATURED', and 'NCBI INFORMATION'. The browser's address bar shows 'http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/' and the taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button and several open applications.

*indicizzare significa:

- estrarre i dati principali di ogni articolo su autore/i (nome, affiliazione,...), contenuto (titolo, abstract,...), fonte (titolo della rivista, ISSN, data di pubblicazione,...)
- assegnare dati gestionali (codici,...).

Tempi di indicizzazione: da 15 giorni a 2 mesi dal momento della pubblicazione

La ricerca semplice (ricerca con termini liberi)

E' possibile lanciare una ricerca direttamente dalla homepage di PubMed utilizzando parole tratte dal linguaggio scientifico naturale (linguaggio libero, free Text/Text Word). Il sistema ci aiuta suggerendoci una lista di termini a partire da quello inserito. Seleziona il o i termini corretti, aggiungi eventualmente altri termini e clicca su Search.

N.B.: quando si usa un termine libero considerare sempre sinonimi, plurali, inglese/americano

The screenshot shows a PubMed search results page. The search query is "(psychosocial work environment) AND (motivation OR satisfaction)". The results are displayed in a list format, with the first six items visible. A search dropdown menu is open, showing suggestions for the search term "psychosocial w". The suggestions include "psychosocial work", "psychosocial work:", and "psychosocial work: environment". The results list includes the following items:

1. [Transgender Identity and ...](#)
Alegria CA
J Am Acad Nurse Pract. 2011 ...
PMID: 21489011 [PubMed - in process]
[Related citations](#)
2. [Diabetes prevention and c...](#)
Barnam K, West S, Trief P, Morrow C, Wade M, Weinstock RS.
J Public Health Manag Pract. 2011 May-Jun;17(3):233-41.
PMID: 21464685 [PubMed - in process]
[Related citations](#)
3. [Working conditions and psychotropic medication: a prospective cohort study.](#)
Laaksonen M, Lallukka T, Lahelma E, Partonen T.
Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol. 2011 Mar 29. [Epub ahead of print]
PMID: 21445624 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher]
[Related citations](#)
4. [Effect of job maintenance training program for employees with chronic disease - a randomized controlled trial on self-efficacy, job satisfaction, and fatigue.](#)
Varekamp I, Verbeek JH, de Boer AG, van Dijk FJ.
Scand J Work Environ Health. 2011 Feb 15. pii: 3149. doi: 10.5271/sjweh.3149. [Epub ahead of print]
PMID: 21321787 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher] Free Article
[Related citations](#)
5. [Do managers experience more stress than employees? Results from the Intervention Project on Absence and Well-being \(IPAW\) study among Danish managers and their employees.](#)
Skakon J, Kristensen TS, Christensen KB, Lund T, Labriola M.
Work. 2011;38(2):103-9.
PMID: 21297280 [PubMed - in process]
[Related citations](#)
6. [Psychosocial work environment and its association with socioeconomic status. A comparison of Spain and Denmark.](#)
Moncada S, Pejtersen JH, Navarro A, Llorens C, Burr H, Hasle P, Bjorner JB.
Scand J Public Health. 2010 Feb;38(3 Suppl):137-48.
PMID: 21172779 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
[Related citations](#)

The page also includes a "Filter your results:" section with "All (390)" selected, and a "Titles with your search terms" section listing several articles. The search details section shows the query: "(psychosocial[All Fields] AND ("workplace"[MeSH Terms] OR "workplace"[All Fields]) OR ...".

La pagina dei risultati

I risultati vengono visualizzati in ordine cronologico (dal più recente al più vecchio).

psychosocial work environment AND (motivation OR satisfaction) - PubMed result - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=psychosocial%20work%20environment%20AND%20(motivation%20OR%20satisfaction)%20

Search: PubMed

psychosocial work environment AND (motivation OR satisfaction)

Display Settings: Summary, 20 per page. Sorted by Recently Added

Results: 1 to 20 of 390

1. [Transgender identity and health care: Implications for psychosocial and physical evaluation.](#)
Alegria CA
J Am Acad Nurse Pract. 2011 Apr;23(4):175-82. doi: 10.1111/j.1745-7599.2010.00595.x. Epub 2011 Mar 22.
PMID: 21489011 [PubMed - in process]
[Related citations](#)

2. [Diabetes prevention and control in the workplace: a pilot project for county employees.](#)
Barham K, West S, Trief P, Morrow C, Wade M, Weinstock RS.
J Public Health Manag Pract. 2011 May-Jun;17(3):233-41.
PMID: 21464685 [PubMed - in process]
[Related citations](#)

3. [Working conditions and psychotropic medication: a prospective cohort study.](#)
Laaksonen M, Lallukka T, Lahelma E, Partonen T.
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PMID: 21445624 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher]
[Related citations](#)

4. [Effect of job maintenance training program for employees with chronic disease - a randomized controlled trial on self-efficacy, job satisfaction, and fatigue.](#)
Varekamp I, Verbeek JH, de Boer AG, van Dijk FJ.
Scand J Work Environ Health. 2011 Feb 15. pii: 3149. doi: 10.5271/sjweh.3149. [Epub ahead of print]
PMID: 21321787 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher] [Free Article](#)
[Related citations](#)

5. [Do managers experience more stress than employees? Results from the Intervention Project on Absence and Well-being \(IPAW\) study among Danish managers and their employees.](#)
Skakon J, Kristensen TS, Christensen KB, Lund T, Labriola M.
Work. 2011;38(2):103-9.
PMID: 21297280 [PubMed - in process]
[Related citations](#)

6. [Psychosocial work environment and its association with socioeconomic status. A comparison of Spain and Denmark.](#)
Moncada S, Pejtersen JH, Navarro A, Llorens C, Burr H, Hasle P, Bjorner JB.
Scand J Public Health. 2010 Feb;38(3 Suppl):137-48.
PMID: 21172779 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
[Related citations](#)

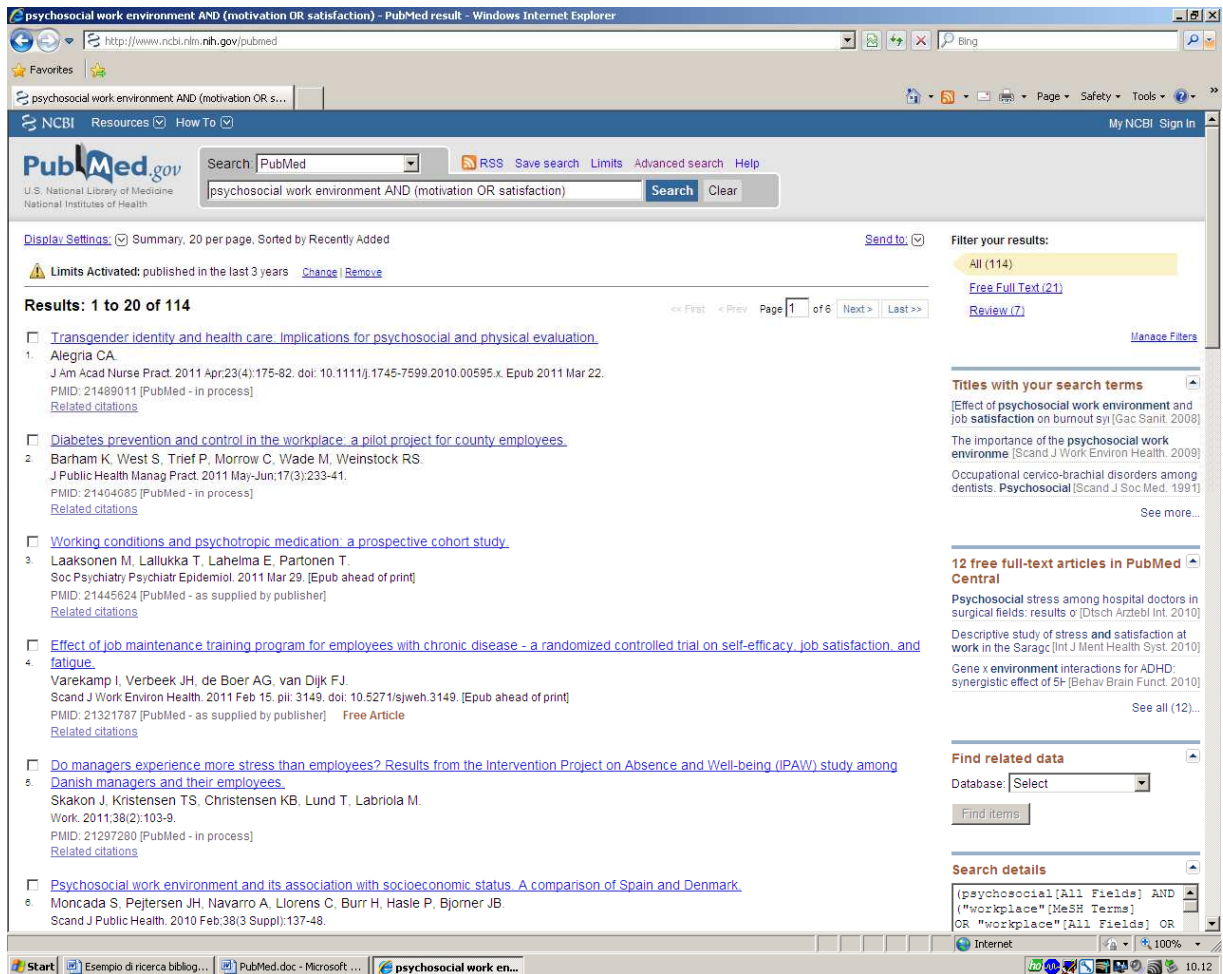
Titles with your search terms.
Articoli che hanno nel titolo i termini ricercati

Titles with your search terms
[Effect of psychosocial work environment and job satisfaction on burnout symptoms] [Gac Sanit. 2008]
The importance of the psychosocial work environment [Scand J Work Environ Health. 2009]
Occupational cervico-brachial disorders among dentists. Psychosocial [Scand J Soc Med. 1991]
[See more...](#)

36 free full-text articles in PubMed Central
Psychosocial stress among hospital doctors in surgical fields: results of [Disch Arztebl Int. 2010]
Descriptive study of stress and satisfaction at work in the Saragc [Int J Ment Health Syst. 2010]
Gene x environment interactions for ADHD: synergistic effect of 5H [Behav Brain Funct. 2010]
[See all \(36\)...](#)

Find related data
Database: Select
[Find items](#)

Search details
(psychosocial[All Fields] AND ("workplace"[MeSH Terms] OR "workplace"[All Fields]) OR



<p>Limits Activated: limiti che sono stati attivati per la ricerca ad esempio di lingua, età, genere (vedi sezione Limits). I limiti rimangono attivi per tutte le ricerche successive se non vengono cancellati manualmente.</p>	<p>Limits Activated: published in the last 3 years</p>
<p>Visualizzazione dei filtri attivati</p>	<p>Filter your results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All (114) • Free Full Text (21) • Review (7) <p style="text-align: right;">Manage Filters</p>

<p>Find related data: funzione che permette di estendere la Ricerca anche alle altre banche dati dell'Entrez Retrieval System (insieme di banche dati che permette di accedere a diverse fonti e diversi tipi di documenti)</p>	<p>Find related data</p> <p>Database: <input type="text" value="Select"/></p> <p>Find items</p>
<p>Search details: in questa sezione viene visualizzato come la banca dati traduce i termini da ricercare (parole libere, termini MeSH, ecc.)</p>	<p>Search details</p> <p>(psychosocial[All Fields] AND ("workplace"[MeSH Terms] OR "workplace"[All Fields] OR ("work"[All Fields] AND "environment"[All Fields]) OR "work environment"[All Fields])) AND (("motivation"[MeSH Terms] OR "motivation"[All Fields]) OR ("personal satisfaction"[MeSH Terms] OR ("personal"[All Fields]</p>
<p>Recent activity: elenco delle ultime operazioni effettuate (ricerche, visualizzazioni di abstract, ecc..)</p>	<p>Recent activity</p> <p>psychosocial work environment AND (motivation OR satisfaction) AN... (114)</p> <p>psychosocial work environment AND (motivation OR satisfaction) AN... (162)</p> <p>psychosocial work environment AND (motivation OR satisfaction) AN... (58)</p> <p>psychosocial work environment AND (motivation OR satisfaction) (390)</p> <p>psychosocial work environment (1623)</p>

La citazione bibliografica (rappresentazione bibliografica di un documento)

E' l'insieme di dati necessari e sufficienti per reperire uno scritto. Dalla pagina dei risultati, cliccando sul titolo dell'articolo si visualizza la citazione completa corredata, dove è presente, dell'abstract.

Contribution of the psychosocial work environment to psychological distress among health care professionals before and during a major organizational change.

Laviole-Tremblay M, Bonin JP, Lesage AD, Bonneville-Roussy A, Lawone GL, Laroche D.

School of Nursing, McGill University, Quebec, Canada. Melanie.laviole-tremblay@mcgill.ca

Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the relationships between 4 dimensions of the psychosocial work environment (psychological demands, decision latitude, social support, and effort-reward) among health care professionals as well as their psychological distress during a reorganization process. A correlational descriptive design was used for this quantitative study. A total of 159 health care professionals completed the questionnaire at T1, and 141 at T2. First, before the work reorganization, effort-reward imbalance was the sole variable of the psychological work environment that significantly predicted psychological distress. Second, the high overall level of psychological distress increased during the process of organizational change (from T1 to T2). Finally, effort-reward imbalance, high psychological demands, and low decision latitude were all significant predictors of psychological distress at T2, during the organizational change. In conclusion, to reduce the expected negative outcomes of restructuring on health care practitioners, managers could increase the number of opportunities for rewards, carefully explain the demands, and clarify the tasks to be performed by each of the employees to reduce their psychological burden and increase their perceptions of autonomy.

PMID: 21045581 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Publication Types, MeSH Terms, Grant Support

LinkOut - more resources

Related citations

Recent activity

Tipologie di citazione

Psychosocial work environment and intention to leave the nursing profession: results from the longitudinal Chinese NEXT study.

Li J, Fu H, Hu Y, Shang L, Wu Y, Kristensen TS, Mueller BH, Hasselhorn HM.

Scand J Public Health. 2010 Feb;38(3 Suppl):69-80.

PMID:21172773 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Citazione contenente descrittori controllati

Diabetes prevention and control in the workplace: a pilot project for county employees.

Barham K, West S, Trief P, Morrow C, Wade M, Weinstock RS.

J Public Health Manag Pract. 2011 May-Jun;17(3):233-41.

PMID: 21464685 [PubMed – in process]

Citazione in process: citazione non ancora inserita in Medline in quanto il processo di indicizzazione é ancora in corso

Working conditions and psychotropic medication: a prospective cohort study.

Laaksonen M, Lallukka T, Lahelma E, Partonen T.

Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol. 2011 Mar 29. [Epub ahead of print]

PMID: 21445624 [PubMed – as supplied by publisher]

Citazione inviata a PubMed direttamente dagli editori; non ancora assegnati descrittori controllati

What acceptance means to patients.


CONNOLLY MG.

Am J Nurs. 1960 Dec;60:1754-7. No abstract available.

PMID: 13695075 [PubMed – OLDMEDLINE]

Citazione dell'OldMedline (letteratura pubblicata dal 1950 al 1965)

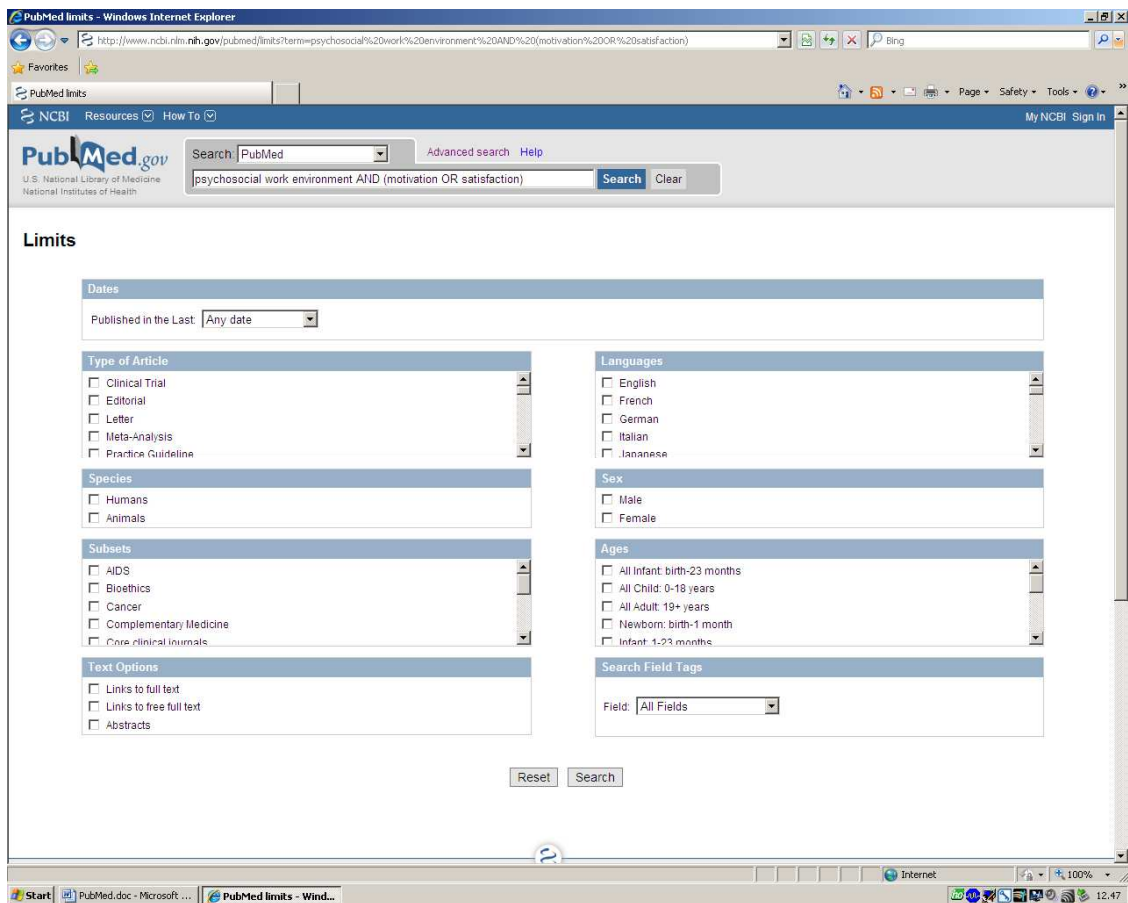
N.B.: in process – supplied by publisher – OldMedline: senza abstract ne MeSH Heading

<p>Link al full text: in molte citazioni compare il link per accedere direttamente al testo completo che potrà essere visualizzato solo se è gratuito o se è stato sottoscritto un abbonamento</p>	<p>Link al full text: un esempio</p> 
<p>Related citations: ogni citazione in PubMed ha un link ai Related Articles, articoli correlati per argomento, selezionati in base a calcoli sulle parole (abstract, titolo e Mesh) e visualizzati in ordine di rilevanza. Il primo della lista è sempre quello dal quale siamo partiti. Per visualizzarli tutti cliccare su See All.</p>	<p>Related citations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Exposure to psychosocial stressors at work in the Pays de la Loire region in 2002]. [Encephale. 2007] • [Psychosocial work environment and mental health: Job-strain and effort-reward imbalance models in a context of major organizational changes. [Int J Occup Environ Health. 2006] • [Work characteristics and health of correctional officers]. [Rev Epidemiol Sante Publique. 2005]
<p>Publication Types: tipo di pubblicazione</p>	<p><u>Publication Types, MeSH Terms,</u></p> <p>Publication Types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
<p>MeSH Terms: elenco dei termini MeSH utilizzati per l'indicizzazione del documento.</p>	<p>MeSH Terms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female • Health Personnel/psychology* • Hospital Administration • Humans • Job Satisfaction • Male • Middle Aged • Organizational Innovation* • Quebec • Questionnaires • Regression Analysis
<p>LinkOut, Fulltext Sources: link al testo complete del documento sul sito dell'editore</p>	<p><u>LinkOut - more resources</u></p> <p>Full Text Sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lippincott Williams & Wilkins • EBSCO • Ovid Technologies, Inc.

<p>Medical: link ad altri siti che possono fornire informazioni.</p> <p>Tutti i termini sono linkabili e possono essere ricercati a loro volta singolarmente</p>	<p>Other Literature Sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COS Scholar Universe <p>Medical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stress - MedlinePlus Health Information
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Limits

I risultati della ricerca possono essere ulteriormente affinati attraverso i limiti. L'impostazione dei limiti è possibile selezionando Advanced Search. Una volta cliccato su Limits si apre una finestra che ci consente di selezionare più parametri di ricerca. I limiti rimarranno attivi per tutta la sessione di ricerca. Per modificarli o eliminarli cliccare su Change/Remove.



<p>Dates: la banca dati contiene citazioni a partire dal 1948. La ricerca viene lanciata su tutto l'arco temporale. Per limitare a una data specifica si può utilizzare questo limite. Se desiderano ricercare le citazioni pubblicate in uno specifico range temporale o pubblicate a partire da una specifica data occorre selezionare l'opzione Specify date range</p>	<p>Dates</p> <p>Published in the</p> <p>Last: <input type="text" value="2 years"/></p> <p>Published in the</p> <p>Last: <input type="text" value="Specify date range"/></p> <p><input type="text" value="2006"/> <input type="text" value="01"/> <input type="text" value="01"/> to <input type="text" value="2011"/> <input type="text" value="05"/> <input type="text" value="08"/></p>
<p>Type of Article: per selezionare solo particolari tipi di pubblicazione. I primi indicati sono quelli più ricercati (RCT, linee guida, review...). Gli altri tipi di pubblicazione sono presentati in ordine alfabetico. N.B.: se vengono selezionati più tipi di pubblicazione sono uniti tramite l'operatore booleano OR</p>	<p>Type of Article</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Clinical Trial</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Editorial</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Letter</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Meta-Analysis</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Practice Guideline</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Randomized Controlled Trial</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Review</p>
<p>Languages: per circoscrivere la ricerca ad articoli pubblicati solo in certe lingue. Le prime sono quelle più ricercate. Le altre lingue (circa 40) sino presentate in ordine alfabetico. N.B.: se vengono selezionate più lingue esse vengono unite tramite l'operatore booleano OR</p>	<p>Languages</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> English</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> French</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> German</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Japanese</p>
<p>Species: per restringere la ricerca a un gruppo specifico (Humans or Animals). N.B.: se vengono selezionate entrambe le opzioni, queste sono unite tramite l'operatore AND</p>	<p>Species</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Humans <input type="checkbox"/> Animals</p>
<p>Gender: per limitare la ricerca a un genere specifico. N.B.: se vengono selezionate entrambe le opzioni, queste sono unite tramite l'operatore AND</p>	<p>Sex</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>

<p>Subsets: permette di cercare i risultati solo all'interno di tre gruppi tematici:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - gruppi di riviste (Core Clinical Journal, Nursing Dentistry) - Topics (AIDS, Bioethics, Cancer,Systematic Review, Toxicology) - Altri Subset: MEDLINE (con l'esclusione quindi dei record in PreMedline) e PubMed Central (articoli Open Access disponibili in questo archivio) 	<p>Subsets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Bioethics <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cancer <input type="checkbox"/> Complementary Medicine <input type="checkbox"/> Core clinical journals
<p>Ages: per limitare la ricerca a un gruppo specifico di età. N.B.: se vengono selezionati più gruppi, i termini sono combinati tramite l'operatore OR</p>	<p>Ages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> All Infant: birth-23 months <input type="checkbox"/> All Child: 0-18 years <input type="checkbox"/> All Adult: 19+ years <input type="checkbox"/> Newborn: birth-1 month <input type="checkbox"/> Infant: 1-23 months
<p>Text Options Per selezionare solo gli articoli che hanno le caratteristiche indicate</p>	<p>Text Options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Links to full text <input type="checkbox"/> Links to free full text <input type="checkbox"/> Abstracts
<p>Search Field Tags: per ricercare uno o più termini in un campo specifico (ad esempio, solo il titolo)</p>	<p>Search Field Tags</p> <p>Field: <input type="text" value="All Fields"/></p>

Display Settings

Il menu Display Settings permette di modificare la visualizzazione dei risultati come formato, come numero e come ordine. Dopo aver impostato i nuovi parametri cliccare su Apply.

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a PubMed search result page. The search query is "psychosocial work environment AND (motivation OR satisfaction)". The "Display Settings" menu is open, showing options for Format, Items per page, and Sort by. The search results are displayed in a list format, with the first result being "Diabetes prevention and control in the workplace: a pilot project for county employees".

Display Settings:

Format	Items per page	Sort by
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Summary	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Recently Added
<input type="radio"/> Summary (text)	<input type="radio"/> 10	<input type="radio"/> Pub Date
<input type="radio"/> Abstract	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 20	<input type="radio"/> First Author
<input type="radio"/> Abstract (text)	<input type="radio"/> 50	<input type="radio"/> Last Author
<input type="radio"/> MEDLINE	<input type="radio"/> 100	<input type="radio"/> Journal
<input type="radio"/> XML	<input type="radio"/> 200	<input type="radio"/> Title
<input type="radio"/> PMID List		

Search Results:

- [Diabetes prevention and control in the workplace: a pilot project for county employees.](#)
Barham K, West S, Trief P, Morrow C, Wade M, Weinstock RS.
J Public Health Manag Pract. 2011 May-Jun;17(3):233-41.
PMID: 21404085 [PubMed - in process]
[Related citations](#)
- [Working conditions and psychotropic medication: a prospective cohort study.](#)
Laaksonen M, Lallukka T, Lahelma E, Partonen T.
Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol. 2011 Mar 29. [Epub ahead of print]
PMID: 21445624 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher]
[Related citations](#)
- [Effect of job maintenance training program for employees with chronic disease - a randomized controlled trial on self-efficacy, job satisfaction, and fatigue.](#)
Varekamp I, Verbeek JH, de Boer AG, van Dijk FJ.
Scand J Work Environ Health. 2011 Feb 15. pii: 3149. doi: 10.5271/sjweh.3149. [Epub ahead of print]
PMID: 21321787 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher] [Free Article](#)
[Related citations](#)
- [Do managers experience more stress than employees? Results from the intervention Project on Absence and Well-being \(IPAW\) study among Danish managers and their employees.](#)
Skakon J, Kristensen TS, Christensen KB, Lund T, Labriola M.
Work. 2011;38(2):103-9.
PMID: 21297280 [PubMed - in process]
[Related citations](#)
- [Psychosocial work environment and its association with socioeconomic status: A comparison of Spain and Denmark.](#)
Moncada S, Pejtersen JH, Navarro A, Llorens C, Burr H, Hasle P, Bjorner JB.
Scand J Public Health. 2010 Feb;38(3 Suppl):137-48.

Il formato Abstract include tutte le informazioni descritte nella parte della citazione.

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a PubMed abstract. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21321787>. The page header includes the NCBI logo and a search bar with 'PubMed' entered. The abstract title is "Effect of job maintenance training program for employees with chronic disease - a randomized controlled trial on self-efficacy, job satisfaction, and fatigue." The authors listed are Vareskamp, Verbeek, de Boer, and van Diek. The abstract text is structured as follows:

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: Employees with a chronic physical condition may be hampered in job performance due to physical or cognitive limitations, pain, fatigue, psychosocial barriers, or because medical treatment interferes with work. This study investigates the effect of a group-training program aimed at job maintenance. Essential elements of the program are exploration of work-related problems, communication at the workplace, and the development and implementation of solutions.

METHODS: Participants with chronic physical diseases were randomly assigned to the intervention (N=64) or the control group (N=58). Participants were eligible for the study if they had a chronic physical disease, paid employment, experienced work-related problems, and were not on long-term 100% sick leave. Primary outcome measures were self-efficacy in solving work- and disease-related problems (14-70), job dissatisfaction (0-100), fatigue (20-140) and job maintenance measured at 4-, 8-, 12- and 24-month follow-up. We used GLIM repeated measures for the analysis.

RESULTS: After 24 months, loss to follow-up was 5.7% (7/122). Self-efficacy increased and fatigue decreased significantly more in the experimental than the control group [10 versus 4 points (P=0.000) and 19 versus 8 points (P=0.032), respectively]. Job satisfaction increased more in the experimental group but not significantly [6 versus 0 points (P=0.698)]. Job maintenance was 87% in the experimental and 91% in the control group, which was not a significant difference. Many participants in the control group also undertook actions to solve work-related problems.

CONCLUSIONS: Empowerment training increases self-efficacy and helps to reduce fatigue complaints, which in the long term could lead to more job maintenance. Better understanding of ways to deal with work-related problems is needed to develop more efficient support for employees with a chronic disease.

PMID: 21321787 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher] Free Article

LinkOut - more resources

On the right side of the page, there are sections for "Related citations" and "Recent activity". The "Related citations" section lists several articles, including "Empowering employees with chronic diseases: development of an [BMC Health Serv Res. 2008]", "How can we help employees with chronic dis [Int Arch Occup Environ Health. 2006]", "A randomized clinical trial of a psychoeducational inter [Arthritis Rheum. 2004]", "Randomized controlled trial of an internet-based versus face-to- [J Med Internet Res. 2008]", and "Systematic reviews of the effectiveness of day care for pe [Health Technol Assess. 2001]". The "Recent activity" section lists "Effect of job maintenance training program for employees with chronic disease - PubMed", "psychosocial work environment AND (motivation OR satisfaction) AN... (7) PubMed", "Contribution of the psychosocial work environment to psychological distres PubMed", "psychosocial work environment AND (motivation OR satisfaction) AN... (11) PubMed", and "Job involvement of primary healthcare employees: does a service provision PubMed".

At the bottom of the page, there is a navigation bar with sections for "GETTING STARTED", "RESOURCES", "POPULAR", "FEATURED", and "NCBI INFORMATION". The "GETTING STARTED" section includes "NCBI Education" and "NCBI Help Manual". The "RESOURCES" section includes "Chemicals & Bioassays" and "Data & Software". The "POPULAR" section includes "PubMed" and "Nucleotide". The "FEATURED" section includes "GenBank" and "Reference Sequences". The "NCBI INFORMATION" section includes "About NCBI" and "Research at NCBI".

Send to

<p>In alto a destra, la funzione Send to serve per salvare, creare archivi temporanei e inviare per e-mail i risultati della ricerca</p> <p>Per salvare i risultati della propria ricerca selezionare Send to: File</p>	<p>Send to</p> <p>Choose Destination</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> File <input type="checkbox"/> Clipboard</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Collections <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Order</p>
<p>Una volta selezionato il Format Abstract (text), cliccare su Create File. Il file sarà salvato in formato testo (.txt)</p>	<p>Download 1 items.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Format <input type="text" value="Abstract (text)"/> <p>Create File</p>

1. Soand J Work Environ Health. 2011 Feb 15. pii: 3149. doi: 10.5271/sjweh.3149. [Epub ahead of print]

Effect of job maintenance training program for employees with chronic disease - a randomized controlled trial on self-efficacy, job satisfaction, and fatigue.

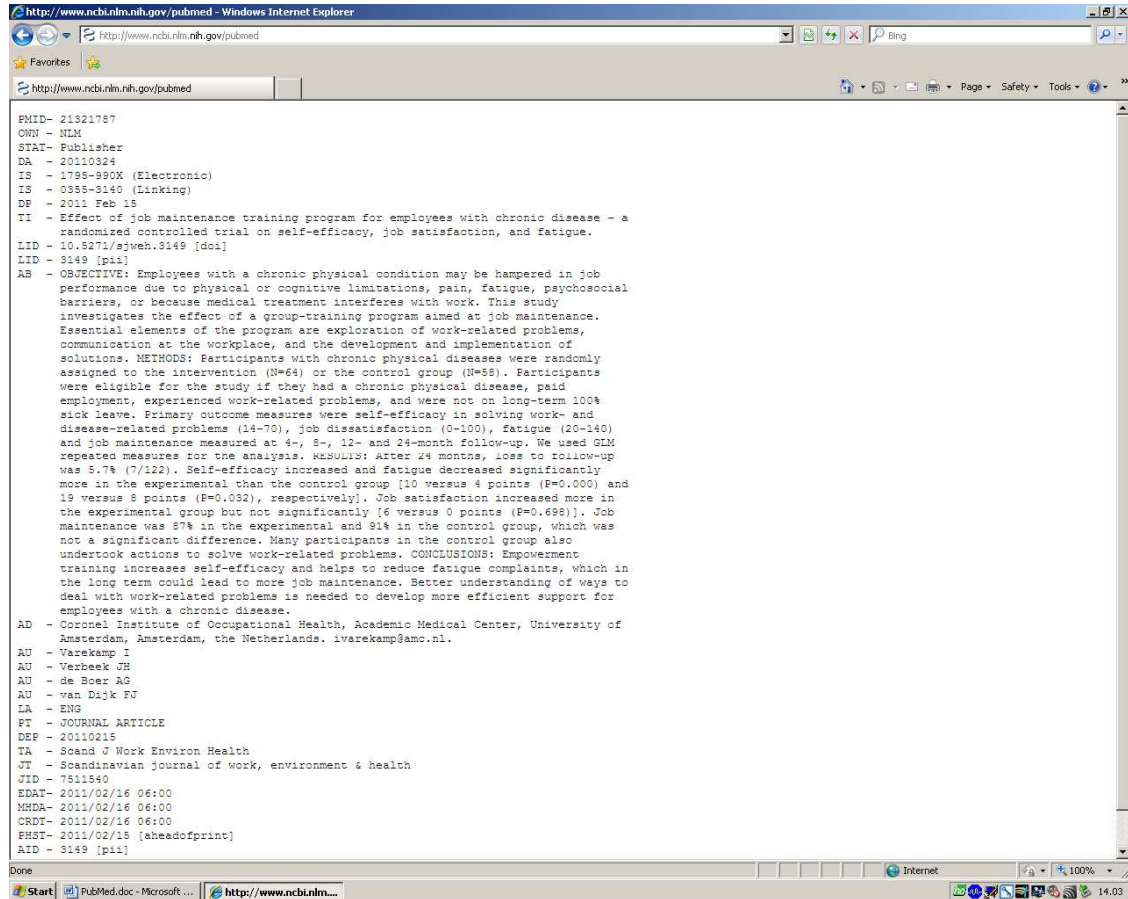
Varekamp I, Verbeek JH, de Boer AG, van Dijk FJ.

Coronel Institute of Occupational Health, Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, the Netherlands. ivarekamp@amc.nl.

OBJECTIVE: Employees with a chronic physical condition may be hampered in job performance due to physical or cognitive limitations, pain, fatigue, psychosocial barriers, or because medical treatment interferes with work. This study investigates the effect of a group-training program aimed at job maintenance. Essential elements of the program are exploration of work-related problems, communication at the workplace, and the development and implementation of solutions. **METHODS:** Participants with chronic physical diseases were randomly assigned to the intervention (N=64) or the control group (N=68). Participants were eligible for the study if they had a chronic physical disease, paid employment, experienced work-related problems, and were not on long-term 100% sick leave. Primary outcome measures were self-efficacy in solving work- and disease-related problems (14-70), job dissatisfaction (0-100), fatigue (20-140) and job maintenance measured at 4-, 8-, 12- and 24-month follow-up. We used GLM repeated measures for the analysis. **RESULTS:** After 24 months, loss to follow-up was 5.7% (7/122). Self-efficacy increased and fatigue decreased significantly more in the experimental than the control group [10 versus 4 points (P=0.000) and 19 versus 8 points (P=0.032), respectively]. Job satisfaction increased more in the experimental group but not significantly [6 versus 0 points (P=0.698)]. Job maintenance was 87% in the experimental and 91% in the control group, which was not a significant difference. Many participants in the control group also undertook actions to solve work-related problems. **CONCLUSIONS:** Empowerment training increases self-efficacy and helps to reduce fatigue complaints, which in the long term could lead to more job maintenance. Better understanding of ways to deal with work-related problems is needed to develop more efficient support for employees with a chronic disease.

PMID: 21321787 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher]

Il formato Medline deve essere selezionato se si vogliono importare i record in un software di gestione delle bibliografie (ad esempio Reference Manager, EndNote).



Una volta archiviata, la citazione sarà corredata dalla nota item in Clipboard. Per visualizzare i contenuti del Clipboard occorre cliccare sul link a destra dei risultati.

La funzione Send to: Clipboard serve per archiviare temporaneamente (8 ore) citazioni selezionate (massimo 500) da una o più ricerche

N.B.: se si salvano record provenienti da ricerche diverse, questi vengono visualizzati in ordine cronologico e non è possibile distinguere da quali ricerche esse provengano

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a PubMed article. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed>. The page title is "Effect of job maintenance training program for emp... [Scand J Work Environ Health, 2011] - Pub - Windows Internet Explorer". The page content includes the following sections:

- Search:** PubMed search bar with "Search" and "Clear" buttons.
- Clipboard:** A notification states "1 item was added to the Clipboard." and "Clipboard items will be lost after eight hours of inactivity. The maximum number of Clipboard items is 500." A "Send to: Clipboard" button is visible.
- Article Title:** "Effect of job maintenance training program for employees with chronic disease - a randomized controlled trial on self-efficacy, job satisfaction, and fatigue."
- Author:** "Varekamp J, Verbeek JH, de Boer AG, van Diek FJ."
- Abstract:**
 - OBJECTIVE:** Employees with a chronic physical condition may be hampered in job performance due to physical or cognitive limitations, pain, fatigue, psychosocial barriers, or because medical treatment interferes with work. This study investigates the effect of a group-training program aimed at job maintenance. Essential elements of the program are exploration of work-related problems, communication at the workplace, and the development and implementation of solutions.
 - METHODS:** Participants with chronic physical diseases were randomly assigned to the intervention (N=84) or the control group (N=50). Participants were eligible for the study if they had a chronic physical disease, paid employment, experienced work-related problems, and were not on long-term 100% sick leave. Primary outcome measures were self-efficacy in solving work- and disease-related problems (14-70), job dissatisfaction (0-100), fatigue (20-140) and job maintenance measured at 4-, 8-, 12- and 24-month follow-up. We used GLM repeated measures for the analysis.
 - RESULTS:** After 24 months, loss to follow-up was 5.7% (7/122). Self-efficacy increased and fatigue decreased significantly more in the experimental than the control group [10 versus 4 points (P=0.000) and 19 versus 8 points (P=0.032), respectively]. Job satisfaction increased more in the experimental group but not significantly [8 versus 0 points (P=0.698)]. Job maintenance was 87% in the experimental and 91% in the control group, which was not a significant difference. Many participants in the control group also undertook actions to solve work-related problems.
 - CONCLUSIONS:** Empowerment training increases self-efficacy and helps to reduce fatigue complaints, which in the long term could lead to more job maintenance. Better understanding of ways to deal with work-related problems is needed to develop more efficient support for employees with a chronic disease.
- PMID:** 21321787 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher] Free Article
- Item in clipboard:** A button to view the item in the clipboard.
- LinkOut - more resources:** A button to find more resources.
- Related citations:** A list of related articles, including "Empowering employees with chronic diseases; development of an [BMC Health Serv Res. 2008]", "How can we help employees with chronic dis [Int Arch Occup Environ Health. 2006]", "A randomized clinical trial of a psychoeducational inter. [Arthritis Rheum. 2004]", "Randomized controlled trial of an internet-based versus face-to- [J Med Internet Res. 2008]", and "Systematic reviews of the effectiveness of day care for pe [Health Technol Assess. 2001]".
- Recent activity:** A list of recent activity, including "Effect of job maintenance training program for employees with chronic disease - PubMed", "psychosocial work environment AND (motivation OR satisfaction) AN... (7) PubMed", "Contribution of the psychosocial work environment to psychological distress PubMed", "psychosocial work environment AND (motivation OR satisfaction) AN... (11) PubMed", and "Job involvement of primary healthcare employees: does a service provision PubMed".

Attraverso la funzione Sent to: E-mail si possono inviare per e-mail i risultati della ricerca. Dopo aver selezionato il formato in cui si desidera ricevere le citazioni e dopo aver digitato l'indirizzo a cui inviarle, cliccare su E-mail. Si possono inviare al massimo 200 citazioni. Non è possibile inviare l'email contemporaneamente a più indirizzi.

• 1 selected item: 21321787

• Format: Abstract MeSH and Other Data

• E-mail:

• Additional text:

E-mail

„SPAM“ filtering software notice

Fulltext

Alcuni articoli sono disponibili gratuitamente in rete ed è quindi possibile accedere direttamente al fulltext dalla citazione. Sono presenti due tipologie di articoli gratuiti in PubMed:

[Effect of job maintenance training program for employees with chronic disease - a randomized controlled trial on self-efficacy, job satisfaction, and fatigue.](#)

Varekamp I, Verbeek JH, de Boer AG, van Dijk FJ.

Scand J Work Environ Health. 2011 Feb 15. pii: 3149. doi: 10.5271/sjweh.3149. [Epub ahead of print]

PMID: 21321787 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher] **Free Article**

[Related citations](#)

Free article: articoli gratuiti. Il link al testo completo è presente nella pagina dell'abstract

Descriptive study of stress and satisfaction at work in the Saragossa university services and administration staff.

Tricas Moreno JM, Salavera Bordas C, Lucha Lopez MO, Vidal Peracho C, Lucha Lopez AC, Estebanez de Miguel E, Bernues Vazquez L.

Int J Ment Health Syst. 2010 Apr 21;4:7.

PMID: 20409314[PubMed - in process] **Free PMC Article**

Free full text [Related citations](#)

Free PMC Article: articoli presenti in riviste contenute nel database di riviste Open Access PubMed Central (PMC)

Se l'articolo non è disponibile gratuitamente in rete, l'accesso al full text è legato alla sottoscrizione dell'abbonamento alla rivista da parte della struttura o del singolo.

Advanced Search

In alternativa alla ricerca semplice si può utilizzare la modalità di ricerca avanzata (Advanced Search) per definire e focalizzare meglio la nostra ricerca.

La funzione Search Builder permette di creare una strategia utilizzando nello stesso tempo sia una ricerca per campi sia gli operatori booleani. Dopo aver selezionato un campo specifico all'interno del quale sarà cercata la parola cliccando su AND o OR o NOT.

Possiamo in questo modo cercare, ad esempio, articoli pubblicati da un certo autore su una certa rivista riguardanti un argomento particolare.

The screenshot shows the PubMed Advanced Search page in a Windows Internet Explorer browser. The address bar displays the URL <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/advanced>. The page title is "PubMed Advanced Search".

The interface includes a "Search Box" with a search input field and buttons for "Search", "Preview", and "Clear". There are also links for "Limits", "Details", and "Help".

Below the search box is the "Search Builder" section, which features a dropdown menu for "All Fields", a search input field, a dropdown for "AND", and an "Add to Search Box" button. A "Show Index" link is also present.

The "Search History" section displays a table of "Most Recent Queries":

Search	Time	Result
#1 Search "Myocardial Infarction/metabolism"[Mesh]	05:50:22	10153
#2 Search "Myocardial Infarction"[Mesh]	05:43:18	130476

There are links for "Clear History" and "Search History Instructions".

The "More Resources" section lists several links: [MeSH Database](#), [Journals in NCBI Databases](#), [Single Citation Matcher](#), [Clinical Queries](#), and [Topic-Specific Queries](#).

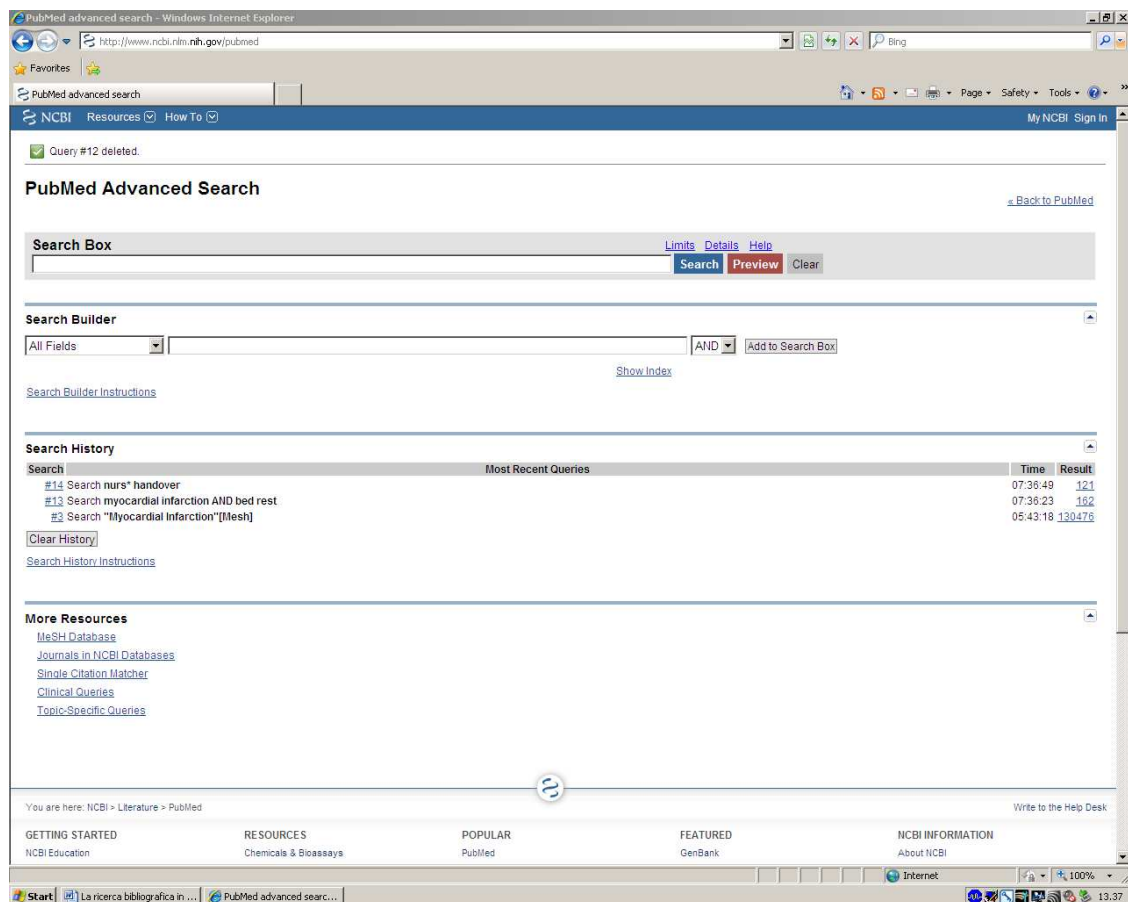
At the bottom, there is a navigation bar with "You are here: NCBI > Literature > PubMed" and a "Write to the Help Desk" link. A footer menu contains sections: "GETTING STARTED" (NCBI Education, NCBI Help Manual, NCBI Handbook, Training & Tutorials), "RESOURCES" (Chemicals & Bioassays, Data & Software, DNA & RNA, Domains & Structures), "POPULAR" (PubMed, Nucleotide, BLAST, PubMed Central), "FEATURED" (GenBank, Reference Sequences, Map Viewer, Genome Projects), and "NCBI INFORMATION" (About NCBI, Research at NCBI, NCBI Newsletter, NCBI FTP Site).

The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, an open window for "La ricerca bibliografica in ...", and the active window "PubMed advanced se...". The system tray shows the time as 13.13.

Search History

Tutte le ricerche eseguite nella sessione di lavoro sono automaticamente memorizzate nella sezione History.

Ad ognuna è assegnato un numero preceduto dal simbolo cancelletto. Possono essere combinate tra loro con gli operatori booleani: cliccando sul numero apparirà un menù a tendina dal quale è possibile selezionare l'operatore booleano che interessa oltre che cancellare la ricerca (delete), rilanciare la ricerca (View), visualizzare i dettagli (Details) e salvare la stringa (Save in My NCBI). Una volta combinate le stringhe si può lanciare la ricerca cliccando su Search o visualizzare in anteprima i risultati rimanendo nella sezione History e cliccando su Preview. Se si clicca sul numero dei risultati si andrà direttamente a visualizzare le citazioni. La History rimane attiva per 8 ore e permette di visualizzare fino a 100 stringhe di ricerca.



The screenshot displays the PubMed Advanced Search page in a Windows Internet Explorer browser. The page title is "PubMed advanced search - Windows Internet Explorer" and the address bar shows "http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed". The main content area is titled "PubMed Advanced Search" and includes a "Search Box" with "Limits", "Details", and "Help" links. Below the search box is the "Search Builder" section, which has a dropdown menu set to "All Fields" and an "AND" operator. The "Search History" section is the focus, showing a table of "Most Recent Queries":

Search	Time	Result
#14 Search nurs* handover	07:36:49	121
#13 Search myocardial infarction AND bed rest	07:36:23	182
#3 Search "Myocardial Infarction"[Mesh]	05:43:18	130478

Below the table are links for "Clear History" and "Search History Instructions". The "More Resources" section includes links to "MeSH Database", "Journals in NCBI Databases", "Single Citation Matcher", "Clinical Queries", and "Topic-Specific Queries". The footer contains navigation links like "GETTING STARTED", "RESOURCES", "POPULAR", "FEATURED", and "NCBI INFORMATION".

Ricerca con termini MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) o ricerca con linguaggio controllato

La ricerca in Medline può essere eseguita anche utilizzando termini controllati tratti dal Thesaurus* MeSH. Occorre collegarsi al MeSH Database dalla sezione More Resources della homepage o da quella dell'Advanced Search. Il MeSH database permette di:

- localizzare e selezionare i termini MeSH e i concetti supplementari come i principi attivi e le categorie farmaceutiche (ad es.: FANS)
- trovare la definizione e altre informazioni utili sul termine ricercato
- visualizzare il termine all'interno della struttura gerarchica dell'albero MeSH
- costruire una strategia di ricerca utilizzando l'opzione Major topic (ricerca del termine come termine principale) e le Subheadings.

*vocabolario di termini controllati (o descrittori) utilizzati per rappresentare in forma sintetica i soggetti dei documenti. E' composto da una lista di termini ognuno dei quali corrisponde ad un concetto o ad una classe di concetti

The screenshot displays the MeSH website interface. At the top, the browser window shows the URL <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh>. The page header includes the NCBI logo and navigation links for Resources and How To. The main content area features a search bar with the text 'myocardial infarction' and buttons for 'Search' and 'Clear'. Below the search bar is a banner for MeSH, which includes a photograph of a forest and the text: 'MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) is the NLM controlled vocabulary thesaurus used for indexing articles for PubMed.' The page is organized into several sections: 'Using MeSH' with links for 'Help' and 'Tutorials'; 'More Resources' with links for 'E-Utilities' and 'NLM MeSH Homepage'; and a footer navigation menu with categories such as 'GETTING STARTED', 'RESOURCES', 'POPULAR', 'FEATURED', and 'NCBI INFORMATION'. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button and several open windows, including 'La ricerca bibliografica in ...' and 'MeSH home - Window...'. The system tray on the right indicates the time as 11:33.

Dopo aver digitato il termine da ricercare e aver cliccato su Go apparirà il termine accettato (o una lista di termini correlati). Sotto al termine si trova sempre la definizione.

The screenshot shows the MeSH website interface. At the top, the search bar contains the text 'myocardial infarction'. Below the search bar, the results are displayed as a list of four terms:

- [Myocardial Infarction](#)
1. NECROSIS of the MYOCARDIUM caused by an obstruction of the blood supply to the heart (CORONARY CIRCULATION).
Year introduced: 1979
- [Inferior Wall Myocardial Infarction](#)
2. MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION in which the inferior wall of the heart is involved. It is often caused by occlusion of the right coronary artery.
Year introduced: 2010
- [Anterior Wall Myocardial Infarction](#)
3. MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION in which the anterior wall of the heart is involved. Anterior wall myocardial infarction is often caused by occlusion of the left anterior descending coronary artery. It can be categorized as anteroseptal or anterolateral wall myocardial infarction.
Year introduced: 2010
- [myocardial infarction associated transcript \[Supplementary Concept\]](#)
4. confers risk of myocardial infarction
Date introduced: February 23, 2007

On the right side of the page, there is a 'PubMed search builder' panel. It contains a search box with the query '"Myocardial Infarction"[MeSH]'. Below the search box, there is a button labeled 'Add to search builder' and a dropdown menu set to 'AND'. A 'Search PubMed' button is also present. Below this panel, there is a 'Find related data' section with a 'Database:' dropdown menu and a 'Find items' button. At the bottom of the page, there is a 'Recent activity' section showing a list of recent searches:

- Q myocardial infarction (4) MeSH
- Myocardial Infarction MeSH
- Q myocardial infarct (1) MeSH

La funzione Search PubMed permette di lanciare direttamente la ricerca del termine in PubMed.

Subheadings

E' possibile indicare uno o più sottodescrittori. Da selezionare per ricercare il termine solo come concetto principale (Major Topic) e per escludere la funzione di esplosione (Do not explode) evitando quindi di ricercare anche termini più specifici che sono gerarchicamente sotto al termine cercato.

Cliccare Add to search builder e poi Search PubMed.

Entry Terms

Sinonimi riconosciuti dal sistema.

The screenshot shows the MeSH website for 'Myocardial Infarction'. The page includes a search bar with 'MeSH' entered, a 'Search' button, and a 'Clear' button. Below the search bar, there are options for 'Display Settings' (Full) and a 'Send to' button. The main content area is titled 'Myocardial Infarction' and provides a definition: 'NECROSIS of the MYOCARDIUM caused by an obstruction of the blood supply to the heart (CORONARY CIRCULATION)'. It also states 'Year introduced: 1979'. There are 'PubMed search builder options' and a 'Subheadings' section with a grid of checkboxes for various subheadings such as 'blood', 'cerebrospinal fluid', 'chemically induced', 'chemistry', 'classification', 'complications', 'congenital', 'diagnosis', 'diet therapy', 'drug therapy', 'economics', 'embryology', 'enzymology', 'epidemiology', 'ethnology', 'etiology', 'genetics', 'history', 'immunology', 'legislation and jurisprudence', 'metabolism', 'microbiology', 'mortality', 'nursing', 'parasitology', 'pathology', 'physiology', 'physiopathology', 'prevention and control', 'psychology', 'radiography', 'radioisotope imaging', 'radiotherapy', 'rehabilitation', 'surgery', 'therapy', 'ultrasonography', 'urine', 'veterinary', and 'virology'. There are also checkboxes for 'Restrict to MeSH Major Topic' and 'Do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy'. The 'Entry Terms' section lists synonyms like 'Infarction, Myocardial', 'Infarctions, Myocardial', 'Myocardial Infarctions', 'Myocardial Infarct', 'Infarct, Myocardial', 'Infarcts, Myocardial', and 'Myocardial Infarcts'. A 'See Also' section includes 'Heart Rupture, Post-Infarction'. On the right side, there is a 'PubMed search builder' section with an 'Add to search builder' button and a 'Search PubMed' button. Below that is an 'All links from this record' section with links to 'PubMed', 'PubMed - Major Topic', 'Clinical Queries', and 'NLM MeSH Browser'. A 'Recent activity' section shows search history for 'Myocardial Infarction' and 'myocardial infarction'.

Journals in NCBI Databases

Con il Journals Database è possibile ricercare le riviste contenute in Medline e le informazioni sulle stesse attraverso titolo, International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) e parole chiave. Questa funzione è accessibile sia dall'Advanced Search che dalla Homepage.

The screenshot displays the NCBI NLM Catalog website in a Windows Internet Explorer browser. The page title is "NLM Catalog: Journals referenced in the NCBI Databases". Below the title, there is a search box with the placeholder text "Enter topic, journal title or abbreviation, or ISSN:" and a "Search" button. To the right of the search box are links for "Limits", "Advanced Search", and "Help". Below the search box, there is a "More Resources" section with links for "Search NLM Catalog", "Browse MEDLINE Journals by broad subject terms", "Journal lists by FTP", and "LinkOut journal lists". At the bottom of the page, there is a navigation menu with five columns: "GETTING STARTED", "RESOURCES", "POPULAR", "FEATURED", and "NCBI INFORMATION". The "GETTING STARTED" column includes links for "NCBI Education", "NCBI Help Manual", "NCBI Handbook", and "Training & Tutorials". The "RESOURCES" column includes links for "Chemicals & Bioassays", "Data & Software", "DNA & RNA", "Domains & Structures", "Genes & Expression", "Genetics & Medicine", "Genomes & Maps", "Homology", "Literature", "Proteins", "Sequence Analysis", "Taxonomy", "Training & Tutorials", and "Variation". The "POPULAR" column includes links for "PubMed", "Nucleotide", "BLAST", "PubMed Central", "Gene", "Bookshelf", "Protein", "OMIM", "Genome", "SNP", and "Structure". The "FEATURED" column includes links for "GenBank", "Reference Sequences", "Map Viewer", "Genome Projects", "Human Genome", "Mouse Genome", "Influenza Virus", "Primer-BLAST", and "Sequence Read Archive". The "NCBI INFORMATION" column includes links for "About NCBI", "Research at NCBI", "NCBI Newsletter", "NCBI FTP Site", "NCBI on Facebook", "NCBI on Twitter", and "NCBI on YouTube". At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with copyright information and logos for the National Library of Medicine, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the USA.gov logo.

Single Citation Matcher

La funzione Single Citation Matcher (disponibile anche dalla Homepage) permette di recuperare singole citazioni compilando semplicemente dei campi con le informazioni che abbiamo a disposizione (ad esempio nome dell'autore, rivista, anno...). più campi saranno compilati più focalizzata sarà la nostra ricerca.

PubMed Single Citation Matcher

- Use this tool to find PubMed citations. You may omit any field.
- Journal may be the full title or the title abbreviation.
- For first and last author searching, use smith jc format.

Journal:

Date: (month and day are optional)

Volume: Issue: First page:

Author name (see [help](#))

Only as first author Only as last author

Title words:

You are here: [NCBI](#) > [Literature](#) > [PubMed](#) Write to the Help Desk

GETTING STARTED NCBI Education NCBI Help Manual NCBI Handbook Training & Tutorials	RESOURCES Chemicals & Bioassays Data & Software DNA & RNA Domains & Structures Genes & Expression Genetics & Medicine Genomes & Maps Homology Literature Proteins Sequence Analysis Taxonomy Training & Tutorials Variation	POPULAR PubMed Nucleotide BLAST PubMed Central Gene Bookshelf Protein OMIM Genome SNP Structure	FEATURED GenBank Reference Sequences Map Viewer Genome Projects Human Genome Mouse Genome Influenza Virus Primer-BLAST Sequence Read Archive	NCBI INFORMATION About NCBI Research at NCBI NCBI Newsletter NCBI FTP Site NCBI on Facebook NCBI on Twitter NCBI on YouTube
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Logos:

Clinical Queries

Disponibili anche dalla Homepage, le Clinical Queries non sono altro che filtri di ricerca costruiti e validati da personale esperto e creati per recuperare gli studi metodologicamente più rilevanti.

Vi sono tre filtri disponibili:

- Clinical Study Categories
- Systematic Reviews
- Medical Genetics

Clinical Study Categories

Le ricerche possono essere filtrate per eziologia, diagnosi, terapia, prognosi e clinical prediction guides.

Si può scegliere di lanciare una ricerca specifica (narrow) o sensibile (broad). Con la prima (narrow) troveremo articoli rilevanti, ma numericamente inferiori, con la seconda (broad) molti lavori di cui una buona parte irrilevante ai fini della nostra ricerca

Systematic Reviews

Filtro creato per ricercare revisioni sistematiche (non esiste systematic review come tipo di pubblicazione Medline), meta analisi, revisioni di trial clinici, consensus conference e linee guida. Il filtro utilizzato è molto sensibile. Possiamo trovare le Systematic Reviews anche dalla pagina del Limits nella sezione Subsets.

Medical Genetics

Filtri per ricerche nell'ambito delle malattie genetiche. Vengono ricercati tutti gli aspetti della malattia. E' possibile comunque selezionare solo quelli ai quali siamo interessati.

PubMed Clinical Queries - Windows Internet Explorer
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/clinical

Search: myocardial infarction [Search] [Clear]

Results of searches on this page are limited to specific clinical research areas. For comprehensive searches, use PubMed directly.

Clinical Study Categories	Systematic Reviews	Medical Genetics
Category: [Therapy] Scope: [Narrow]		Topic: [All]
Results: 5 of 8747 Cognitive function after supplementation with B vitamins and long-chain omega-3 fatty acids: ancillary findings from the SU.FOL.OM3 randomized trial. [Am J Clin Nutr. 2011]	Results: 5 of 3519 The role of psychosocial stress at work for the development of cardiovascular diseases: a systematic review. [Int Arch Occup Environ Health. 2011]	Results: 5 of 6633 Molecular biology of heart disease. [World J Cardiol. 2011]
Lack of beneficial effects of granulocyte colony-stimulating factor in patients with subacute myocardial infarction undergoing late revascularization: a double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled trial. [Lancet. 2011]	Validity of Composite Outcomes in Meta-Analyses of Stroke Prevention Trials: The Case of Aspirin. [Cerebrovasc Dis. 2011]	Genetic polymorphism of Interleukin-6 gene and susceptibility to acute myocardial infarction. [Coron Artery Dis. 2011]
Rationale and design of the Anti-Xa Therapy to Lower cardiovascular events in Addition to standard therapy in Subjects with Acute Coronary Syndrome: Trombolysis in Myocardial Infarction 51. [Am Heart J. 2011]	Prognostic value of cardiac troponin-I or troponin-T elevation following nonemergent percutaneous coronary intervention: A meta-analysis. [Catheter Cardiovasc Interv. 2011]	ICD implantation and evidence-based patient selection. [JAMA. 2011]
Cost-effectiveness of Point-of-care Biomarker Assessment for Suspected Myocardial Infarction: The Randomized Assessment of Treatment Using Panel Assay of Cardiac Markers (Acad Emerg Med. 2011)	Ischaemic and bleeding complications with new, compared to standard, ADP-antagonist regimens in acute coronary syndromes: a meta-analysis of randomized trials. [CJIM. 2011]	Genetic predisposition for sudden cardiac death in myocardial ischaemia: the Arrhythmia Genetics in the Netherlands study. [Neth Heart J. 2011]
Resuscitation in Diabetic Hemodialysis Patients. [J Am Soc Nephrol. 2011]	Outcomes in vascular surgical patients with isolated postoperative troponin leak: a meta-analysis. [Anaesthesia. 2011]	Improved cardiac function after sarcoplasmic reticulum Ca(2+)-ATPase gene transfer in a heart failure model induced by chronic myocardial ischaemia. [Acta Cardiol. 2011]
See all (8747)	See all (3519)	See all (6633)
Filter citations to a specific clinical study category and scope. These search filters were developed by Haynes RB et al.	Filter citations for systematic reviews, meta-analyses, reviews of clinical trials, evidence-based medicine, consensus development conferences, and guidelines. See related sources.	Filter citations to topics in medical genetics.

You are here: NCBI > Literature > PubMed

Write to the Help Desk

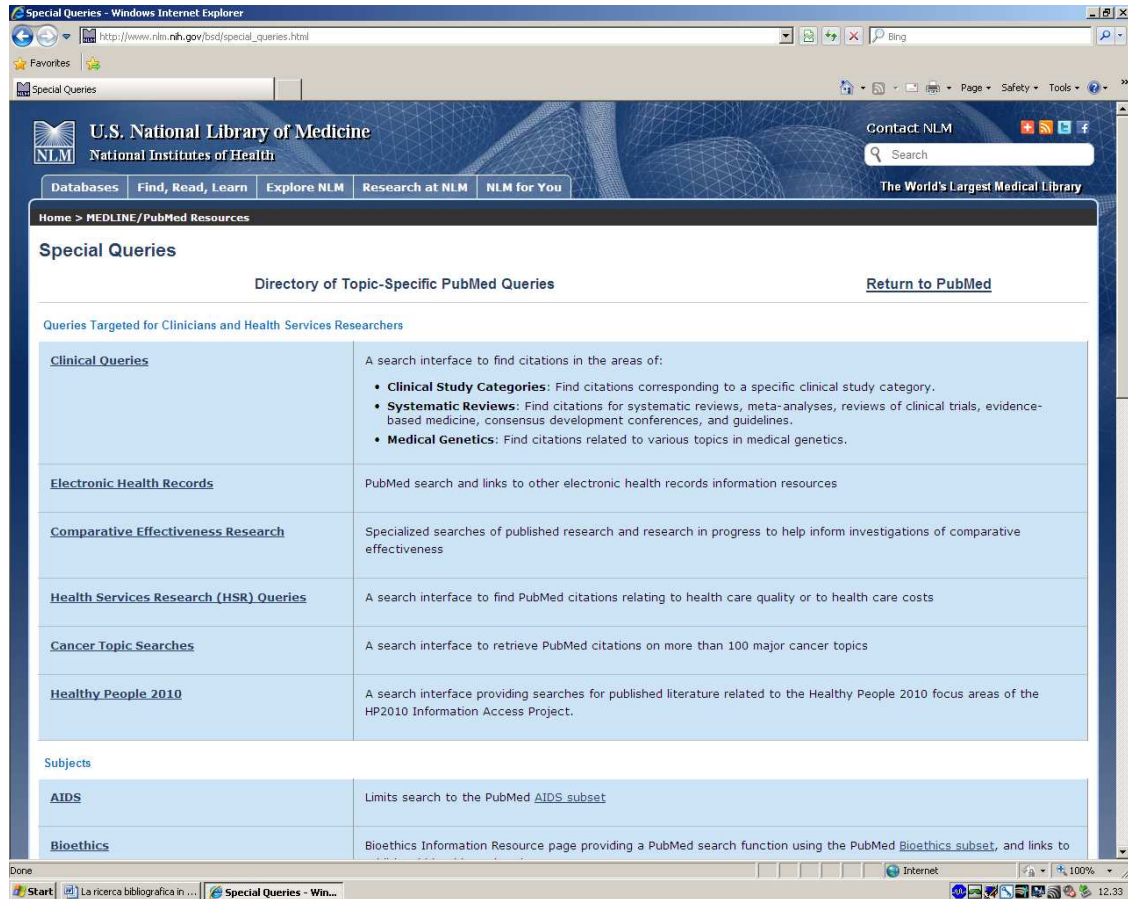
GETTING STARTED	RESOURCES	POPULAR	FEATURED	NCBI INFORMATION
NCBI Education	Chemicals & Bioassays	PubMed	GenBank	About NCBI
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NCBI Handbook	DNA & RNA	BLAST	Map Viewer	NCBI Newsletter
Training & Tutorials	Domains & Structures	PubMed Central	Genome Projects	NCBI FTP Site

Start | La ricerca bibliografica in PubMed Clinical Query... | 12.25

Topic Specific Queries

Questa sezione disponibile anche dalla Homepage, offre filtri, limiti, link ad altre banche dati, per eseguire ricerche su argomenti specifici.

Per esempio se si vogliono ricercare informazioni riguardanti il tumore, si utilizza il filtro Cancer Topic Searches.



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the 'Special Queries' page from the U.S. National Library of Medicine. The page title is 'Special Queries' and the subtitle is 'Directory of Topic-Specific PubMed Queries'. A navigation bar at the top includes links for 'Databases', 'Find, Read, Learn', 'Explore NLM', 'Research at NLM', and 'NLM for You'. A search bar is located in the top right corner. The main content area is titled 'Special Queries' and contains a table of queries. The table has two columns: the query name and a description. The queries listed are: Clinical Queries, Electronic Health Records, Comparative Effectiveness Research, Health Services Research (HSR) Queries, Cancer Topic Searches, Healthy People 2010, AIDS, and Bioethics. A 'Return to PubMed' link is visible in the top right of the content area. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/special_queries.html'.

Special Queries	
Directory of Topic-Specific PubMed Queries	
Return to PubMed	
Queries Targeted for Clinicians and Health Services Researchers	
Clinical Queries	A search interface to find citations in the areas of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Clinical Study Categories: Find citations corresponding to a specific clinical study category.• Systematic Reviews: Find citations for systematic reviews, meta-analyses, reviews of clinical trials, evidence-based medicine, consensus development conferences, and guidelines.• Medical Genetics: Find citations related to various topics in medical genetics.
Electronic Health Records	PubMed search and links to other electronic health records information resources
Comparative Effectiveness Research	Specialized searches of published research and research in progress to help inform investigations of comparative effectiveness
Health Services Research (HSR) Queries	A search interface to find PubMed citations relating to health care quality or to health care costs
Cancer Topic Searches	A search interface to retrieve PubMed citations on more than 100 major cancer topics
Healthy People 2010	A search interface providing searches for published literature related to the Healthy People 2010 focus areas of the HP2010 Information Access Project.
Subjects	
AIDS	Limits search to the PubMed AIDS subset
Bioethics	Bioethics Information Resource page providing a PubMed search function using the PubMed Bioethics subset , and links to

My NCBI

E' una funzione molto importante che permette di:

- salvare le ricerche
- impostare alert automatici per le ricerche
- creare collezioni di citazioni
- condivide le collezioni
- selezionare filtri per le proprie ricerche

Si può accedere alla funzione My NCBI direttamente dalla Homepage. Per poter usufruire di questa funzione occorre prima registrarsi. La registrazione è gratuita. E' possibile indicare il proprio indirizzo e-mail nel caso si vogliano ricevere gli aggiornamenti direttamente sulla propria casella di posta elettronica. La password e l'eventuale indirizzo email potranno esser cambiati. La username rimarrà sempre la stessa.

Salvataggio delle ricerche

Una volta lanciata la ricerca cliccare su Save Search e dare un nome alla ricerca. Al momento del salvataggio è possibile impostare gli invii automatici degli aggiornamenti automatici delle ricerche per e-mail.

Le strategie salvate

Per recuperare le strategie salvate in precedenza occorre ricollegarsi al My NCBI e cliccare su Saved Searches, selezionare la o le ricerche da rilanciare e cliccare su Show What's New.

Il My NCBI indicherà se ci sono referenze nuove rispetto all'ultima volta in cui è stata fatta la ricerca; cliccando sugli item si visualizzeranno i risultati aggiornati.

Collections

E' possibile salvare permanentemente collezioni di articoli. Dopo aver selezionato le citazioni che ci interessano, cliccare su Send to: Collections e creare una nuova collection se non è stata ancora creata o aggiungere i record ad una collection esistente. Si possono salvare fino a 500 citazioni per collezione.

Le citazioni salvate possono esser cancellate, rinominate o visualizzate si nuovo in PubMed. La collezione è visibile solo all'utente registrato in quel momento. Si può decidere di condividere la collezione rendendola pubblica e quindi visibile ad un determinato indirizzo internet.

My Bibliography

Tale funzione è stata creata per far sì che gli autori possano gestire e le loro pubblicazioni presente in PubMed.

Le citazioni di lavori non indicizzati in PubMed possono comunque essere inserite manualmente. Per creare una nuova bibliografia cliccare su My Bibliography.

Cliccando sul simbolo + si possono creare nuove bibliografie o aggiungere voci alle bibliografiche esistenti.

Una volta selezionate e aggiunte le voci, queste possono esser visualizzate cliccando sul comando View. Anche in questo caso, cliccando su Edit My Bibliography Settings si può decidere di rendere disponibile pubblicamente la bibliografia.

Filters

Dalla funzione è possibile selezionare filtri per la ricerca. Si può decidere infatti di visualizzare i risultati per area di interesse, ad esempio solo alcuni tipi di pubblicazione (Randomized Controlled Trial), solo una popolazione specifica (bambini). Ina volta selezionati i parametri che interessano, i risultati appariranno suddivisi per filtro. I filtri impostati appariranno nella parte destra della videata nella sezione Filter your results. Sono modificabili in qualsiasi momento attraverso il comando Manage Filters.

The screenshot shows the My NCBI website in a Windows Internet Explorer browser. The page title is "My NCBI - Home" and the URL is "http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/myncbi". The page features a navigation bar with "NCBI", "Resources", and "How To" links. The main content area is titled "My NCBI" and includes a description: "My NCBI allows you to create automatic email alerts, save your searches and records, filter results by subject, and [much more](#)." Below this, there are two sign-in options: "Sign in directly to your My NCBI account" and "Register or sign in through one of the partner organization login routes". The "My NCBI Sign In" section has fields for "Username:" and "Password:", checkboxes for "Keep me signed in unless I sign out (Leave unchecked on public computers)" and "Remember my username", and a "Sign In" button. Below these are links for "Register for an account", "I forgot my username", "I forgot my password", and "About automatic sign in". The "Sign in via Partner Organization" section lists "Google", "NIH Login", "eRA Login", and "UKPMC Funders Group grantees". It also has a dropdown menu for "Or choose from:" with options like "Case Western Reserve University", "Colorado State University", "Columbia University", and "Cornell University", and a "Sign In" button. At the bottom, there is a "You are here: NCBI" breadcrumb and a "Write to the Help Desk" link. A footer menu contains sections: "GETTING STARTED" (NCBI Education, NCBI Help Manual, NCBI Handbook, Training & Tutorials), "RESOURCES" (Chemicals & Bioassays, Data & Software, DNA & RNA, Domains & Structures, Genes & Expression, Genetics & Medicine, Genome 2.0 Home), "POPULAR" (PubMed, Nucleotide, BLAST, PubMed Central, Gene, Bookshelf, Protein), "FEATURED" (GenBank, Reference Sequences, Map Viewer, Genome Projects, Human Genome, Mouse Genome, Influenza Virus), and "NCBI INFORMATION" (About NCBI, Research at NCBI, NCBI Newsletter, NCBI FTP Site, NCBI on Facebook, NCBI on Twitter, NCBI on YouTube).

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