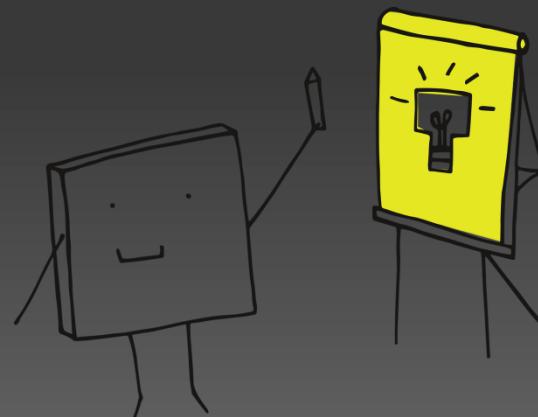


臺北醫學大學數位圖書館說明會暨2019年專案結盟醫院會議
2019.03.29 (五) 10:10-10:40

實證醫學教學經驗分享談

方靜如

成功大學醫學圖書館參考館員
成大醫院實證教學小組醫圖代表
flora@mail.ncku.edu.tw
<http://orcid.org/0000-0002-7892-8840>





時空背景



情境題

試題一

32歲的陸小姐，小孩剛滿週歲，看到寶寶手冊裡面建議接種麻疹、德國麻疹與腮腺炎疫苗 (MMR vaccine)。前一陣子國內傳出麻疹群聚感染，她上網查了一下，一直猶豫小孩到底該不該接種這個疫苗，因為她查到有研究顯示，接種這個疫苗與之後發生自閉症有關，她很擔心如果小孩之後得自閉症該怎麼辦。另外，她自己最近要到沖繩出差，那邊仍有零星疫情，回想自己小時候有接種疫苗，但她不知道要不要補打。

她想問，接種這個疫苗的預防效果好嗎？接種疫苗是不是真的會造成小孩自閉症？她有打過疫苗，疫苗效果可以維持多久呢？她還要再補打嗎？

你是被諮詢的醫療人員，請利用證據回答這位焦急媽媽的問題。

焦點新聞



迷信「神保佑」不打疫苗 美猶太社區麻疹擴散

奇摩新聞

9小時前



國內新增2例麻疹 3/24
搭高鐵661車次須當心

奇摩新聞

14小時前



美國紐約爆麻疹疫情 當局進入30天緊急狀態

Yahoo奇摩新聞

1天前



小兒泌尿道感染 – 同病不同命



尿道攝影 (VCUG)

Mayo Clinic Health System. https://youtu.be/V19ghG_u7Pg



腎臟核子醫學掃描(DMSA)

急性中耳炎 與 流感疫苗



31

國病:J219 就診日:1050926 健保參
診察398 藥費 111 治療 0 藥事33 申請
掛費100 自付
※本次門診收據共計： 100 元 藥師：
N 藥品名稱 _____ 用法_劑量_單位_服法*天數_總量
1 LONZUMIN TABLETS 口服 0.56 TAB 1天3次* 3天 5. TAB
BUCLIZINE 2HL
警語:偶有嗜睡
適應症:充血性心臟病、高血壓、糖尿病
VENTOLIN (SALBUTAMOL) LIQUID
SALBUTAMOL (SULPHATE)
適應症:支氣管氣喘、支氣管炎
FLUTAPIN GRANULES 口服 0.06 1天3次* 3天 0.3
ACETAMINOPHEN (=PARACETAMOL)
適應症:退燒、止痛
CENTERTHRO LIQUID 口服 4.00 CC 1天3次* 3天 1. 瓶
THEOPHYLLINE
適應症:支氣管痙攣
2 ANTI-PHEN SYRUP 口服 5.00 CC 1天1次* 3天 1. 瓶
ACETAMINOPHEN (=PARACETAMOL)
地點:依醫師指示服用,如有過敏反應請即刻停藥
警語:偶有嗜睡

38

國病:H6693 叢側中耳炎 就診序號:0012
診察398 藥費 93 治療 0 藥事33 申請
掛費100 自付
※本次門診收據共計： 100 元 藥師：
N 藥品名稱 _____ 用法_劑量_單位_服法*天數_總量
1 CURAM 1000MG FIL 口服 0.17 瓶 1天3次* 3天 1.5瓶
AMOXICILLIN CAPS 口服 0.33 瓶 1天3次* 3天 3. 瓶
AMOXICILLIN (TRIHYDRATE)
LONZUMIN TABLETS 口服 0.56 TAB 1天3次* 3天 5. TAB
BUCLIZINE 2HL
警語:偶有嗜睡
適應症:充血性心臟病、高血壓、糖尿病
VENTOLIN TABLETS 口服 0.39 TAB 1天3次* 3天 3.5 TAB
SALBUTAMOL (SULPHATE)
適應症:支氣管氣喘、支氣管炎
CENTERTHRO LIQUID 口服 4.00 CC 1天3次* 3天 1. 瓶
THEOPHYLLINE (ANHYDROUS)
適應症:支氣管痙攣
地點:依醫師指示服用,如有過敏反應請即刻停藥
警語:偶有嗜睡

D3

國病:H6693 叢側中耳炎
診察398 藥費 治療 0 藥事 申請 398
掛費100 自付
※本次門診收據共計： 100 元 藥師：
N 藥品名稱 _____ 用法_劑量_單位_服法*天數_總量
1 VAXIGRIP 1.00 瓶
地點:依醫師指示服用,如有過敏反應請即刻停藥
警語:偶有嗜睡

全部

圖片

新聞

影片

地圖

更多 ▾

搜尋工具

約有 112,000 項結果 (搜尋時間 : 0.38 秒)

[小兒及兒童中耳炎作者：臺大醫院耳鼻喉科](#)
epaper.ntuh.gov.tw/health/201212/child_1.html ▾

中耳炎是嬰幼兒及兒童很常見的一個疾病，根據流行病學調查，傳統教科書都載明必須投予10到14天的口服抗生素，

[小兒中耳炎一定要用抗生素治療嗎？](#) | entdoctor.com.tw/ 小兒中耳炎一定要用抗生素治療嗎
2013年3月18日 - 在門診時，經常會有罹患中耳炎小朋友的抗生素？吃的臉色都不好看了！小兒中耳炎是否一

[育兒知識：兒童急性中耳炎簡介，與預防](#)
twkid.com/p/1069 ▾

2015年3月3日 - 根據統計，有75%的小朋友曾經得過中耳炎，這是一個常見的問題，也有經常直接使用後線抗生素之類的問題。



[黃璇寧：急性中耳炎衛教/人物·專題-專欄/親子天下](#)
www.parenting.com.tw ▾ 人物·專題，專欄 ▾

很多媽媽以為耳朵痛就一定是中耳炎，錯。耳朵痛有太多的原因，可能是外耳炎，也可能只是因為發燒，有些孩子發燒就會耳朵痛，但不見得都是中耳炎。中耳炎 ...

您瀏覽過這個網頁。

[中耳炎的4迷思+5預防 - 懷孕·生產·育兒·情報站- 嬰兒與母親知識補給](#)
www.mababy.com ▾ 知識補給 ▾

當孩子耳朵流出膿或水，或說耳朵痛，一定是中耳炎嗎？為什麼孩子感冒容易併發中耳炎？中耳炎的治療一定要服用抗生素嗎？得過中耳炎的孩子嚴禁游泳？中耳炎的 ...





近5成幼童中耳炎 易反覆發作

2015年04月12日

傳送

f 讀 960

G+1 1

更多專欄文章

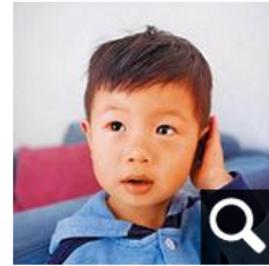


又發燒不舒服了！(設計對白)

報導／黃子倫 攝影／施偉平

黃璇寧醫師指出，中耳炎主要因肺炎鏈球菌或不分型嗜血桿菌感染耳道引起，臨床觀察有75%的幼童都罹患過中耳炎，且年紀越小越容易感染，尤其3歲前孩子更是常見，主因在於小朋友耳咽管較短，細菌易從鼻腔跑到中耳腔，直到7、8歲後，孩子的耳咽管功能較健全，自然感染機率較低。

另外，有部分的孩子因帶有過敏性鼻炎，以及先天體質影響，導致耳咽管的排菌能力較差，若再加上常躺著喝奶瓶，讓耳咽管處在壓力不平衡的狀態下，甚至是暴露在二手菸的環境中，都易造成中耳炎反覆發作，臨床也常見感冒的小孩，因鼻涕帶菌而感染中耳炎。



幼童常摸耳朵並不一定是中耳炎感染。

耳痛 不一定感染

黃璇寧醫師進一步提到，雖說中耳炎症狀包括耳痛、耳壓不平衡、耳鳴等，診間更常見憂心家長帶著摳著耳朵的孩子前來求診，但其實孩子常抓耳朵感覺不舒服並不一定就是中耳炎，也可能是單純發燒或是外耳炎引起，尤其年紀小還不太會表達的孩子，感染中耳炎時常以哭鬧、食欲不振等症狀表現。

建議有疑慮的家長應帶孩子至小兒科檢查，若經確診中耳腔發炎化膿，針對2歲以下的孩子會直接施以抗生素治療，而2歲以上通常會先開立止痛藥，並請父母帶回家自行觀察約2~3天，視症狀有無自行好轉，若無再回診施以抗生素治療，原因在於讓年紀大一點的孩子減少抗生素的使用，以免日後增加抗藥性。

醫學是門不完美的科學

醫學是門不完美的科學，是個瞬息萬變的知識體，我們得到的訊息不一定靠得住，而執行醫療業務的人不免會犯錯，同時面對的卻是性命攸關的事。我們所作所為的確是有科學根據的，但我們也依靠習慣、本能，有時也得猜測，碰碰運氣。在我們既有的知識和我們的目標之間，永遠有一段落差。這個落差使得我們做的每一件事更加複雜。

文字摘自《一位外科醫師的修煉，葛文德》
<https://bookzone.cwgv.com.tw/topic/details/1466>

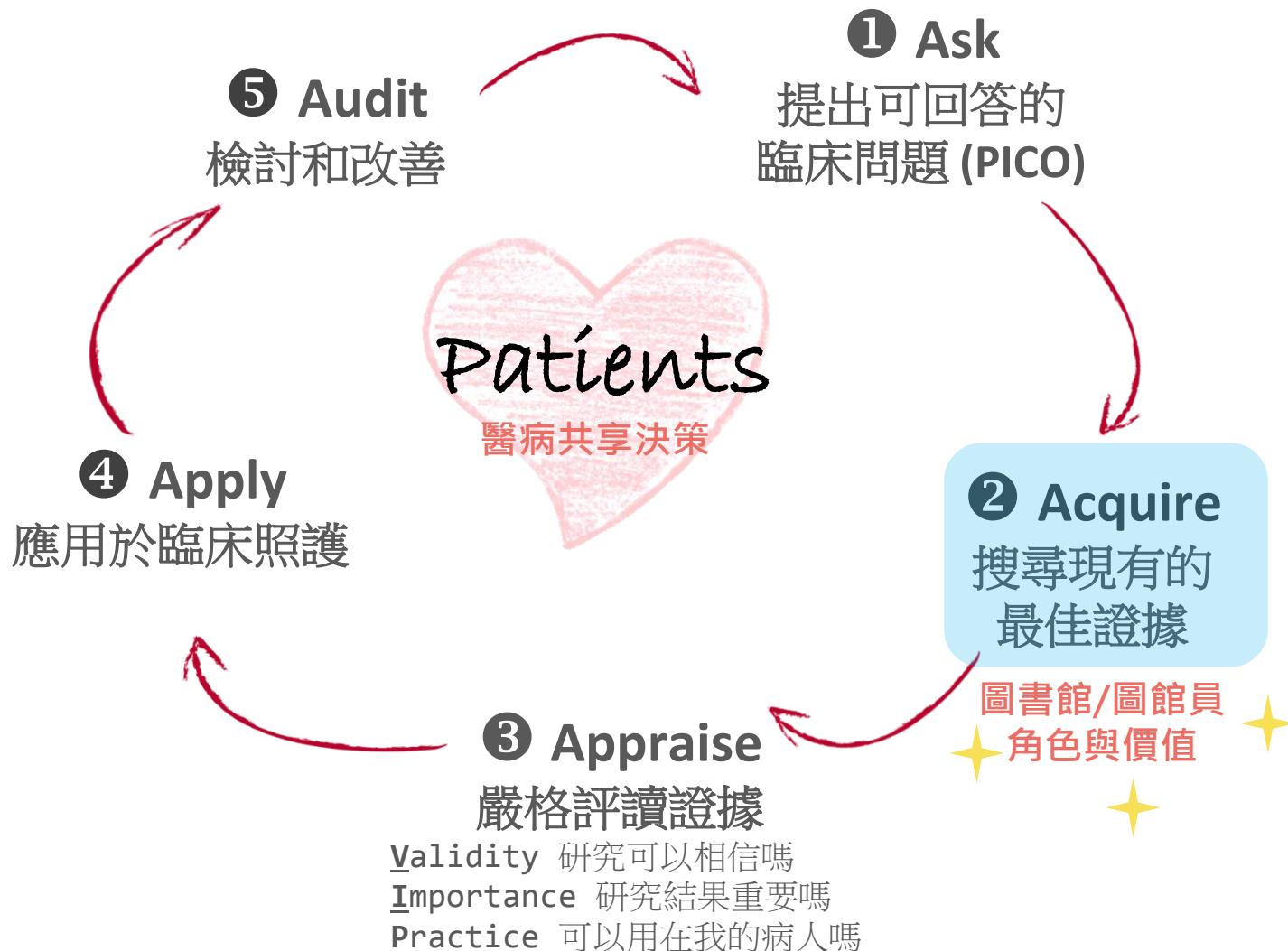
實證醫學



Evidence-Based Medicine, EBM

- 實證健康照護
Evidence-Based Health Care, EBHC
- 2007 年美國醫學研究院 (Institute of Medicine) 提出 2020 年美國醫療照護體系的願景目標 - 90% 臨床決策都能有精確、最新的臨床證據及相對最佳的實證研究所支持。
(出處：實證醫學知識網 <http://imohw.tmu.edu.tw/>)
- 實證醫學不僅是白色巨塔裡的科學，全民你我他也該瞭解！
 - 醫療人員 – 如何採行最佳研究證據以做為臨床照護的參考！
 - 一般大眾 – 如何不迷惑於專家說「吃OO有助於XX」！
 - 病人/家屬 – 如何檢視眼前的證據，並捫心價值觀，做出無悔的診治決定！

實證醫學 5A步驟



IV. 教學配方

V. 教學家私

I. 實證資源

II. 來者何人

III. 實證目的



Filtered

EBM 6S資源 求解省力路徑

成大醫圖首頁 > 實證醫學資源 <http://www.medlib.ncku.edu.tw/ebm>

Unfiltered

DynaMed Plus
UpToDate
FirstConsult [ClinicalKey)
NGC *

DARE*
ACP J Club [PubMed]
Evidence Updates*

Cochrane SR
MEDLINE, Embase
(SR Limit / Filter)

ACP J Club [PubMed]
Evidence Updates*

MEDLINE [PubMed*, Ovid]
Embase, CENTRAL
CINAHL, PsycINFO
Google Scholar
臺灣期刊論文索引
華藝線上圖書館

Systems 臨床支援決策系統

Summaries 證據概觀與建議

Synopses of Syntheses 單篇系統性回顧之評析或結構化摘要

Syntheses 系統性回顧文獻

Synopses of Studies 單篇原始研究之評析或結構化摘要

Studies 原始研究

Meta Search

Accesssss
SumSearch
Trip
Epistemonikos

| 實證資源

可及性優化

II 來者何人

III 實證目的

IV 教學項目

V 教學家私

時間有限
耐心不多
重點給我
自有出路

講義必印
筆記勤抄
S O P
乖巧焦慮

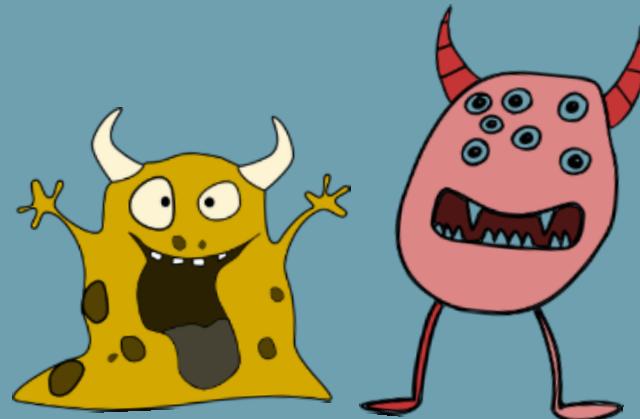
學習力強
作業首要
但很好睡

兩者之間



領域、角色、程度、動機

II 來者何人



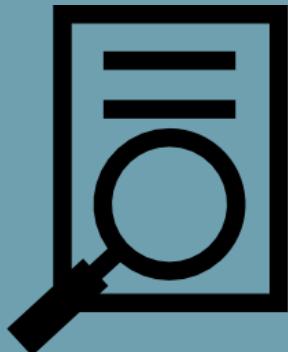
圖來源 [torange.biz
flaticon.com](http://torange.biz/flaticon.com)

證據使用者

Evidence User

High Specificity

- 臨床應用/養成
- 競賽: 查證/臨床



證據產出者

Evidence Doer



High Sensitivity

- Systematic Review
- Practice Guideline

VS

評鑑與報告

III 實證目的

I 實證資源

II 來者何人

III 教學配方

V 教學家私

臨床文獻搜尋的評鑑標準

醫策會醫療品質獎 | 實證護理學會 | 護理師升等



1. 使用合適的關鍵字
2. 清楚敘述檢索策略
3. 利用檢索功能提昇效率
4. 清楚描述條選文獻的理由

第十九屆醫療品質獎
實證醫學類文獻查證新人組、文獻查證臨床組評分項目

項目（權重）		給分				
PICO 的質與量 10%	1.清楚描述病人（族群）及疾病	5	4	3	2	1
	2.清楚描述主要/其它的介入、診斷或暴露因素	5	4	3	2	1
	3.正確指出結果成效的測量指標	5	4	3	2	1
文獻搜尋的方法與分析 30%	1.使用合適的關鍵字	5	4	3	2	1
	2.清楚敘述檢索策略	5	4	3	2	1
	3.利用檢索功能提昇效率	5	4	3	2	1
	4.清楚地描述挑選文獻的理由	5	4	3	2	1
嚴格的文獻評讀 30%	1.使用適當的文獻評讀工具	5	4	3	2	1
	2.正確且嚴謹的評讀「效度」(validity)	5	4	3	2	1
	3.正確且嚴謹的評讀「效益」(importance)	5	4	3	2	1
	4.正確整合及評定證據品質	5	4	3	2	1
證據之臨床應用 25%	1.能否能應用在本案例及類似的病人	5	4	3	2	1
	2.描述不同臨床決策對醫療品質的影響	5	4	3	2	1
	3.考量成本效益	5	4	3	2	1
	4.考量利益與風險	5	4	3	2	1
	5.考量病人觀點且有效說明	5	4	3	2	1
現場表現 5%	1.報告內容系統分明、前後連貫	5	4	3	2	1
	2.圖表文字清晰簡明，易於瞭解	5	4	3	2	1
加分項目 2%	1.團隊的呈現手法創新	2		1		0

備註：總分為 102 分，由主辦單位做各分項成績處理。

PRISMA 系統性文獻回顧撰寫標準

Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis

3 items / 7 sections 27 items



section	#	item	reported on page #
METHODS			
Information Sources 資訊來源	7	Describe all information sources (e.g., databases with dates of coverage, contact with study authors to identify additional studies) in the search and date last searched.	
Search 搜尋策略	8	Present full electronic search strategy for at least one database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.	
RESULTS			
Study Selection 研究篩選	17	Give numbers of studies screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally with a flow diagram.	

SR撰寫 #7資訊來源



Information Sources

Describe all **information sources** (e.g., databases with **dates of coverage**, contact with study authors to identify additional studies) in the search and **date last searched**.

Acupuncture for treating aromatase inhibitor-related arthralgia in breast cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Altern Complement Med.* 2015; 21: 251-60.

<http://doi.org/10.1089/acm.2014.0083>

Methods

Data sources and eligibility criteria

The conduct of this systematic review complied with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) Statement to ensure transparent and complete reporting.^{18,19} The following **10 databases** were searched for relevant RCTs, with no language restrictions, from their inception dates to February 2014: MEDLINE (Ovid), PubMed (Publisher-Supplied Subset, supplementary to Ovid MEDLINE not yet covered), EMBASE, Cochrane Library, CINAHL, PEDro, Index to Taiwan Periodical Literature System, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, and the Wan-Fang Med-Chinese BioMedical Literature Database. Data from completed clinical trials were also obtained from the World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Registry Platform. Reference lists of eligible articles were reviewed to identify additional studies for possible inclusion. E-mail alerts were established to identify newly released studies from the different databases that fell within the scope of our review.

SR撰寫 #8搜尋策略

Search: Present **full electronic search strategy** for **at least one database**, including any limits used, such that it could **be repeated**.

The purpose of this review is to provide an update which may help physicians to properly manage *H. pylori* infection in patients after gastric surgery. A literature search was conducted mainly in PubMed (1948-), and a supplementary search in Embase (1974-) and Google Scholar. Search keywords used controlled vocabulary (MeSH or Emtree) and text words, including: *Helicobacter pylori*[MeSH], *Helicobacter infections*[MeSH], *Helicobacter*, *Campylobacter*, *H. pylori*, *C. pylori*; *gastrectomy*[MeSH], *gastrectom**, *hemigastrectom**, *gastric surger**, *stomach surger**; *gastric stump*[MeSH], *stump**, *residual*, *remnant**; *eradicat**; *spontaneous remissions*[MeSH], *spontaneous clearance*, *spontaneous regression**, *spontaneous eradication**; *atrophic gastritis*[MeSH], *atrophy*[MeSH], *atroph**, *dysplas**; *metaplasia*[MeSH], *metaplas**; *peptic ulcer*[MeSH], *ulcer**; *stomach neoplasms*[MeSH], *local neoplasm recurrence*[MeSH], *second primary neoplasms*[MeSH], *cancer**, *malignanc**, *carcinoma**, *cancerogen**, *carcinogen**, *neoplasmogen**, *oncogen**, *tumorigen**. The keywords based on PubMed syntax were adequately revised for the remaining databases. The



Search strategy

The eight databases searched for this study comprised Medline (Ovid), EMBASE, CENTRAL, PsycINFO, Psychology and Behavioral Sciences Collection (PBSC), CINAHL, Iowa Drug Information Service (IDIS), and Index to Taiwan Periodical Literature System (all from inception to the end of June 2016), and a supplementary search in TRIP Database and Google Scholar. References provided in the selected studies and systematic reviews were further checked for additional citations of published or unpublished reports. Email alerts were established to identify newly released studies from the databases that fell within the scope of our review.

The keywords used in the search were “antipsychotic agents” and “myocardial infarction.” The search strategy included free-text and controlled vocabulary terms (e.g., medical subject headings) for these topics. No language restrictions were applied. On the basis of the MEDLINE (Ovid) search strategy, queries were revised to perform the best searches in the other databases. The MEDLINE (Ovid) search strategy is shown online in Supplementary Table 2.

Management of *Helicobacter pylori* infection after gastric surgery.

World J Gastroenterol. 2014; 20: 5274–82.

<http://doi.org/10.3748/wjg.v20.i18.5274>

Myocardial infarction risk and antipsychotics use revisited: a meta-analysis of 10 observational studies. J Psychopharmacol. 2017; 31: 1544–55.

<http://doi.org/10.1177/0269881117714047>

SR撰寫 #17 研究篩選



Study Selection

Give **numbers of studies** screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions **at each stage**, ideally with a **flow diagram**.

Results

Study description

Searches of the 10 databases led to identification of 263 potentially relevant articles, 251 of which were ultimately excluded. Among the excluded files, 20 articles were duplicates, 223 titles/abstracts were irrelevant, and 8 did not have matching full text or were nonclinical trials (Fig. 1).

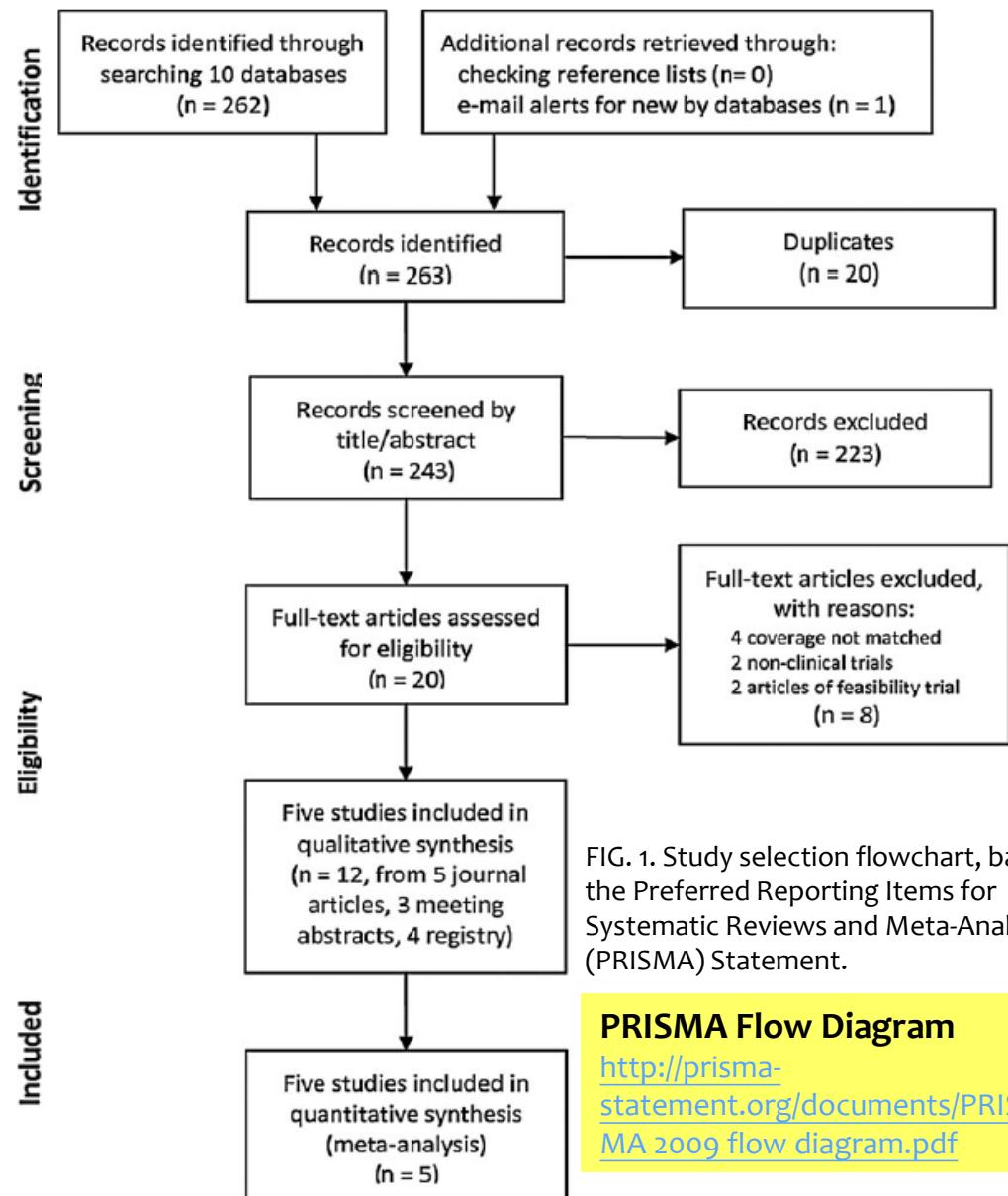


FIG. 1. Study selection flowchart, based on the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) Statement.

PRISMA Flow Diagram

http://prisma-statement.org/documents/PRISMA_2009_flow_diagram.pdf

MECIR 系統性文獻回顧撰寫標準

Methodological standards for the conduct of new Cochrane Intervention Reviews

14 items / 75 items



Item No.	Status	Item name	Standard	Rationale and elaboration	Relevant section(s) in the Handbook (5.1)
Searching for studies					
C24	Mandatory	Searching key databases	Search the Cochrane Review Group's Specialized Registers (e.g. via the Cochrane Library), externally via CENTRAL. Ensure that CENTRAL, MEDLINE (e.g. via PubMed) and Embase, if it is available to either the CRG or the review author, have been searched (either for the review or for the Review Group's Specialized Register).	Searches for studies should be as extensive as possible in order to reduce the risk of publication bias and to identify as much relevant evidence as possible. The Cochrane Library includes the Cochrane Review Group's Specialized Register (if it exists and was designed to support reviews in this way), CENTRAL, MEDLINE, and Embase (if available to the CRG or the review author). Expertise may be required to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort. Some, but not all, reports of eligible studies from MEDLINE, Embase and the Cochrane Review Groups' Specialized Registers are already included in CENTRAL. Supplementary searches should be performed as described in sections 6.3.2 and 6.3.3 of the Cochrane Handbook.	6.2.1.1 6.3.3
C25	Highly desirable	Searching specialist bibliographic databases	Search appropriate national, regional and subject specific bibliographic databases. 搜尋國家、區域、主題性書目資料庫	Searches for studies should be as extensive as possible in order to reduce the risk of publication bias and to identify as much relevant evidence as possible. The types of evidence relevant to the topic should be covered (e.g. CINAHL for nursing-related interventions, PsycInfo for psychological interventions), and regional databases (e.g. LILACS) should be considered.	6.2.1.4 6.2.1.5 6.4.1
C26	Mandatory	Searching for different types of evidence	If the review has specific eligibility criteria around study design to address adverse effects, non-randomized studies, quality of life, resource use or other outcomes, then these should be addressed.	Sometimes different searches will be conducted for different types of evidence, such as for non-randomized studies for addressing adverse effects, or for quality of life or economic studies.	13.3 14.5 15.3 20.3.2.1
C27	Mandatory	Searching trials registers	Search trials registers and repositories of results, where relevant to the topic through ClinicalTrials.gov (and other parts of the WHO ICTRP portal, Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP) portal and other sources as appropriate).	Searches for studies should be as extensive as possible in order to reduce the risk of publication bias and to identify as much relevant evidence as possible. Although ClinicalTrials.gov is the lead of the register within the WHO ICTRP portal, it is recommended that both ClinicalTrials.gov and the ICTRP portal are searched separately due to additional features in ClinicalTrials.gov.	6.2.3.1 6.2.3.2 6.2.3.3
C28	Highly desirable	Searching for grey literature	Search relevant grey literature sources such as conference proceedings, databases, and databases containing abstracts.	Searches for studies should be as extensive as possible in order to reduce the risk of publication bias and to identify as much relevant evidence as possible.	6.2.1.7 6.2.1.8 6.2.2
C29	Highly desirable	Searching within other reviews	Search within other reviews for the same topic.	Searches for studies should be as extensive as possible in order to reduce the risk of publication bias and to identify as much relevant evidence as possible.	6.2.2.5
C30	Mandatory	Searching reference lists	Check reference lists in included studies and any relevant systematic reviews, ideally.	Searches for studies should be as extensive as possible in order to reduce the risk of publication bias and to identify as much relevant evidence as possible.	6.2.2.5
確認納入研究和相關 Systematic Review 文獻的參考書目清單					

C31	Highly desirable	Searching by contacting relevant individuals and organisations	Contact relevant individuals and organisations for information about unpublished or ongoing studies 聯繫相關個人或機構以取得未出版或進行中研究	Searches for studies should be as extensive as possible in order to reduce the risk of publication bias and to identify as much relevant evidence as possible. It is good practice to keep a record of who was contacted when, so that when the review is later updated these contacts can be revisited.	6.2.3
C32	Mandatory	Structuring search strategies for bibliographic databases	Inform the structure of search strategies in bibliographic databases around the main concepts of the review, using appropriate elements from PICO and study design. In structuring the search, prioritize sensitivity with the use of Boolean operators AND and OR. Ensure correct use of the AND and OR operators. 結構化的搜尋策略 (PICO、研究設計、高敏感度與合理精確性、布林邏輯)	Inappropriate or inadequate search strategies may fail to identify records that are included in bibliographic databases. Expertise may need to be sought, in particular from the Cochrane Review Group's Trials Search Coordinator. The structure of a search strategy should be based on the main concepts being examined in a review. In general databases, such as MEDLINE, a search strategy to identify studies in Cochrane reviews will typically consist of terms: 1) terms to search for the health condition of interest, i.e. the population; 2) terms to search for interventions (e.g. interventions, comparisons, outcomes evaluated); and 3) terms to search for the types of study design to be included (typically a 'filter' for randomized trials). There are exceptions, however. For instance, for reviews of complex interventions, it may be necessary to search only for the population or the intervention. Within each concept, terms are joined together with the Boolean 'OR' operator, and the concepts are combined with the Boolean 'AND' operator. The 'NOT' operator should be avoided where possible to avoid the danger of inadvertently removing from the search set records that are relevant.	6.4.2 6.4.4 6.4.7
C33	Mandatory	Developing search strategies for bibliographic databases	Identify appropriate controlled vocabulary (e.g. MeSH, Emtree, including 'exploded' terms) and free-text terms (considering, for example, truncation, wildcards, acronyms, truncation and proximity operators). 發展搜尋策略，採用適當控制詞彙 (MeSH、Emtree，包含其狹義詞)，以及自由詞彙 (拼音變化、同義詞、縮寫、切截、鄰近字等)	Inappropriate or inadequate search strategies may fail to identify records that are included in bibliographic databases. Search strategies need to be customized for each database. It is important that MeSH terms are 'exploded' wherever applicable, and that the same principle applies to EMTREE when searching EMBASE and also to a number of other databases. The developed vocabulary search in MEDLINE and EMBASE are not identical, neither is the exploded vocabulary. EMTREE is more comprehensive as possible. It is necessary to choose an appropriate range of free-text terms for each of the concepts selected. It is important to use truncation and wildcards. Developing a search strategy is an iterative process in which the terms that are used are modified, based on what has already been retrieved.	6.4.5 6.4.6 6.4.8
C34	Highly desirable	Using search filters	Use specially designed and tested search filters where appropriate including the Cochrane Highly Sensitive Search Strategies for identifying randomized trials in MEDLINE, but do not use filters in pre-printed systematic review filter in DARE. 使用特定篩選語法 (例篩選MEDLINE RCT)	Inappropriate or inadequate search strategies may fail to identify records that are included in bibliographic databases. Search filters should be used with caution. They should be assessed not only for the reliability of their development and reported performance but also for their current accuracy, relevance and effectiveness given the frequent interface and indexing changes affecting	6.4.11 6.4.2 13.3.1.2 14.5.2 15.3.1 17.5 20.3.2.1
C35	Mandatory	Restricting database searches	Justify the use of any restrictions in the search strategy on publication date or publication format. 解釋採用限制條件(例日期或出版品類型)的理由	Date restrictions in the search should only be used when there are date restrictions in the eligibility criteria for studies. They should be applied only if it is known that relevant studies could only have been reported during a specific time period, for example if the intervention was only available after a certain time point. Searches should be restricted to the date of entry into the database (rather than date of publication), to avoid duplication of effort. Publication format restrictions (e.g. exclusion of letters) should generally not be used in Cochrane reviews, since any information about an eligible study may be of value.	6.4.9
C36	Mandatory	Documenting the search process	Document the search process in enough detail to ensure that it can be reported consistently. 完整紀錄搜尋過程，確保過程可再重複	The search process (including the sources searched, when, by whom, and using what terms) needs to be documented in enough detail throughout the process to enable the reader to understand the scope of the review, to the extent that all the searches of all the databases are reproducible.	6.6.1
C37	Mandatory	Rerunning searches	Rerun or update searches for all relevant databases within 12 months before publication of the review or review update and report any new or additional studies. 發表前重新或更新搜尋	The published review should be as up to date as possible. The search must be rerun close to publication, if the initial search date is more than 12 months (preferably 6 months) from the intended publication date, and the results screened for potentially eligible studies. Ideally the studies should be fully incorporated. If not, then the potentially eligible studies will need to be reported, at a minimum as a reference under 'Studies awaiting classification' or 'Ongoing studies'.	21



- 資料庫介紹
- 搜尋技巧 / 策略
- PICO解析
- 參考文獻管理

IV 教學配方

從基礎到進階

簡配

大全配

定期/單位 通識	資料庫介紹	搜尋技巧/策略	PICO解析	參考文獻管理軟體
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">常用資料庫收錄範圍檢索介面儲存與輸出	<ul style="list-style-type: none">AND / OR片語切截字限定欄位	<ul style="list-style-type: none">PICO 架構 (量化/質性)問題類型 (Dx, Tx...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">匯入書目找全文去重複
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">檢索詞的搜尋 (同義詞與控制詞彙)適當檢索介面研究設計篩選器	<ul style="list-style-type: none">鄰近字查詢搜尋語法禁忌 <i>"cardiovascular disease*"</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">檢索詞的蒐集 ex (同義詞與控制詞彙)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">改條件去重複
家教 深度諮詢	<ul style="list-style-type: none">專科資料庫平台強弱項	<ul style="list-style-type: none">搜尋策略評估搜尋結果收放 (精準 vs 完整)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">檢索詞完整性PICOS 適當性Study Designs Filters 適用性	<ul style="list-style-type: none">SR篩選流程管理

- 最佳證據搜尋術
- 系統性文獻回顧
- EndNote應用SR

講義 + 案例



實戰演練



腦力激盪



V 教學家私

I 實證資源

II 來者何人

III 實證目的

IV 教學配方

PubMed: MeSH

系統如何自動轉譯使用者輸入的關鍵字:

- 關鍵字依序比對 MeSH表 ⇒ 刊名表 ⇒ 作者表
- 若比到MeSH: 以MeSH(含狹義詞,副標題)與All Fields檢索
- 若未比到任何表: 關鍵字檢索All Fields
- 關鍵字加 “雙引號”, 切截*, [限欄位] 就不啟動自動轉譯

1) 避免只使用縮寫

Query	Found
diabetes	 598721
alternative therapy	307345
dm	 39660

2) 檢查Search Details > See more... (檢索完畫面右下角)

Search details

控制詞彙

```
"diabetes mellitus" [MeSH Terms] OR {"diabetes" [All Fields] AND "mellitus" [All Fields]} OR "diabetes mellitus" [All Fields] OR
```

自由詞彙

Search See more...

Search details

```
"complementary therapies" [MeSH Terms] OR {"complementary" [All Fields] AND "therapies" [All Fields]} OR "complementary therapies" [All Fields] OR ("alternative" [All Fields] AND "therapy" [All Fields]) OR "alternative therapy" [All Fields]
```

"Dyn Med" [Journal] OR "dm" [All Fields] OR "Dis Mon" [Journal] OR "dm" [All Fields] OR "Dis Manag" [Journal] OR "dm" [All Fields]

ex. MRA □
MRI □
breast milk □

二〇一一年五月一日 星期

國外新療法 做試管嬰兒看笑片 增1.67倍成功率 醫院播豬哥亮秀仿效

【高麗玲、邱俊吉、許晉榮／台北報導】國外最新研究發現，要做試管嬰兒的婦女，若看小丑表演、開懷大笑，可啟動天然抗壓機制，使懷孕成功率增加1.67倍。國內也有醫療院所仿效，讓進行試管嬰兒療程的婦女接受治療時，看令人發噱的周星馳電影、豬哥亮餐廳秀影帶，以紓解緊張情緒、提高受孕率。

醫 界目前沒有國內不孕症類型、植入胚胎數等因素人數的統計，但依美國流行病學分析，大約每6對夫婦中就有1對不孕。

Infertility researchers in Israel have found a 15-minute encounter with a clowning immediately after IVF treatment dramatically increased the chances of a successful pregnancy.



PubMed: MeSH 3) 從已知書目反推MeSH

Search: PubMed
RSS Save search Limits Advanced search

clowning [ti] Search Clear

Summary, 20 per page, Sorted by Recently Added

Fertil Steril. 2011; 94(1):30-33. doi: 10.1016/j.fertnstert.2010.12.030.

The effect of clowning on pregnancy after embryo transfer.

Abstract

This experimental prospective quasi-randomized study examined the effect of a medical clowning encounter after embryo transfer (ET) on the outcome of in vitro fertilization (IVF) found that the pregnancy rate in the intervention group was 36.4%, compared with 20.2% in the control group (adjusted P = .001; 95% confidence interval, 1.36-5.24). Medical clowning as a stress reduction technique may improve the outcome of IVF.

PMID: 21211796 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Related citations

ELSEVIER FULL-TEXT ARTICLE Findit NCKU

Publication Types, MeSH Terms

Publication Types
Randomized Controlled Trial

MeSH Terms

- Adult
- Embryo Transfer/methods
- Fertilization in Vitro/methods*
- Infertility/therapy
- Laughter Therapy/methods*
- Questionnaires
- Stress, Psychological/complications
- Stress, Psychological/epidemiology
- Treatment Outcome
- Wit and Humor as Topic/psychology*

clown* OR

"Pig Brother Light" OR

"Chow Sing Chi" OR

"Sister Hold" OR

Laughter OR

Laughter Therapy OR

Wit and Humor as Topic



clown*[ti] OR

"Pig Brother Light"[ti] OR

"Chow Sing Chi"[ti] OR

"Sister Hold"[ti] OR

Laughter[mh] OR

Laughter Therapy[mh] OR

Wit and Humor as Topic[mh]



PICO 練習題

你的鄰居66歲楊婆婆，有第二型糖尿病，得知並接受門診追蹤已有六年，目前服用 metformin 控制糖尿病情。楊婆婆問你：『我看到水果日報說，現在對付糖尿病有比較新型的藥物 DPP-4 抑制剂，如果再“加吃”這個藥會不會血糖控制得比現在好咧？而且聽說比較不會有變胖、血糖過低的副作用？』

另外，楊婆婆每天會開車15分鐘到兒子家去照顧孫子，但似乎是因為糖尿病影響血糖、視力與感覺，最近生活上愈感力不從心，她很擔心再這樣下去就不能幫忙照顧孫子了。

糖尿病患不可不知的恐怖「低血糖」

千萬別讓憾事再度發生

2013年12月25日

傳送

讚 42

G+



服用降血糖藥物的糖尿病患，也不能輕乎低血糖造成的後遺症。

【廣編特輯】

王先生，今年60歲，是一名口服降血糖藥物的糖尿病患，雖然長期服用降血糖的藥物，但是他卻都不明白，也沒留意降糖尿病藥物可能產生低血糖副作用，而在一年前，他開車出門買醬油，突然覺得人有點不適，出現頭暈的現象，甚至有些冒冷汗，不知何故，緊接著就出了車禍，雖然這只是一個虛擬案例，但是它確實有可能會

國泰綜合醫院內分泌新陳代謝科林慶齡主任指出：目前台灣糖尿病患人口已達百萬。多數患者都是藉由口服降血糖藥物來控制血糖。但是許多的糖尿病患，不清楚自身服用的降血糖藥物有何副作用？低血糖的常見症狀就是有頭暈、發抖，嚴重更會影響到行動力、甚至昏迷，不可輕忽；除了傳統的口服降血糖藥物，目前已開發出可讓低血糖發生率減少50%~70%的降血糖藥物：也就是DPP-4抑制劑，可作為糖尿病治療新選擇。

國內已有多種DPP-4抑制劑，目前上市時間最長的已有六年，具有豐富臨床使用經驗，臨床結果顯示對於血糖控制效果好且安全性佳。每位病人的藥效與藥品副作用發生率不同，建議糖尿病患者都應依醫囑正確認識各種降血糖藥物可能的副作用，提前注意以避免之。並且三餐定時定量，配合醫師醫囑隨時注意，才能既有效控制血糖又大幅降低發生低血糖副作用的風險，活得健康又平安！

PICO 練習題

72歲的唐媽媽患有多年第二型糖尿病，老伴一再提醒她得要嚴格控制血糖，免得像鄰居一樣年紀輕輕就併發心血管疾病。但是她的女兒看到網路報導『糖尿病的慢性併發症如腎衰竭、視網膜病變、心血管疾病等需十幾年的病程，步入老年才發作的糖尿病患較不會有這些問題，且對於糖尿病老年人而言，嚴格控制血糖反而提高低血糖致死的風險。』

左右為難的她，來求助於正在醫(學)院的你，可以告訴她該怎麼做比較適當嗎？並且想知道吃藥加上生活習慣改變也可能有效控制血糖嗎？



NOWnews > 其它

三高代謝症候群 成人與高齡應採不同標準

記者黃于庭 / 綜合報導 - 2016-07-19 15:21:46

代謝症候群的指標分別為腰圍過大、血壓偏高、血糖偏高、三酸甘油酯偏高及高密度脂蛋白膽固醇偏低，患者比一般人更容易產生心血管疾病。不過，千禧之愛健康基金會董事長蔡克嵩表示，糖尿病的慢性併發症如腎衰竭、視網膜病變、心血管疾病等需十幾年的病程，步入老年才發作的糖尿病患較不會有這些問題，且對於糖尿病老年人而言，嚴格控制血糖反而提高因低血糖致死的風險。

使用合適的關鍵字

(示範用途 實際需因目的而調整)

方式1. 分列同義詞(自由詞彙)與控制詞彙 - 適合操作限定欄位

主要概念	英文同義詞	控制詞彙 MeSH
P 第二型糖尿病	type 2 diabetes type II diabetes non insulin dependent diabetes	Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2
I 密集控制血糖	glycemic, sugar, glucose, hb1c control*, monitor*	Blood Glucose Glycated Hemoglobin A
C 常規控制血糖	intensive*, strict*, tight*	-
O 心血管疾病 併發症	cardiovascular disease* cardiovascular risk* cardiovascular complication*	Cardiovascular Diseases

使用合適的關鍵字

(示範用途 實際需因目的而調整)

方式2. 混列同義詞與控制詞彙 - 適合快速檢索

主要概念

英文同義詞 與 控制詞彙 MeSH

P

第二型糖尿病

type 2 diabetes

畫底線提醒自己/他人已確認MeSH

type II diabetes

同義詞即可酌量列舉

non insulin dependent

diabetes

glycemic, sugar, glucose,
hb1c

control*, monitor*

intensive*, strict*, tight*

C

常規控制血糖

-

O心血管疾病
併發症cardiovascular disease

不加 *才能啟用自動比對控制詞彙

cardiovascular risk*

(在PubMed採用單數較易達單複數皆搜效果)

cardiovascular complication*

確認非控制詞彙才加 切截*

清楚敘述檢索策略 利用檢索功能提升效率

PubMed例

Search	Query	Items
#17	#7 Filters: Female; Aged; Meta-Analysis, <u>Randomized Controlled Trial</u> , Systematic Reviews	<u>94</u>
#16	Therapy/Narrow[filter] AND #7	<u>28</u>
#15	Therapy/Broad[filter] AND #7	<u>105</u>
#14	systematic[sb] AND #12	<u>21</u>
#12	(diabetes[ti] OR diabetes[mj]) AND (glycemic [ti] OR hba1c[ti] OR blood glucose[ti] OR hba1c[mj] OR blood glucose[mj]) AND (intensive*[ti] OR tight*[ti] OR strict*[ti]) AND (cardiovascular[ti] OR cardiovascular diseases[mj])	<u>137</u>
	③ 限定高相關欄位	
#8	#5 AND #6	<u>1868</u>
#7	#4 AND #5 AND #6	<u>773</u>
O	#6 cardiovascular diseases OR cardiovascular risk* OR cardiovascular complication*	<u>898728</u>
I	#5 ("glycemic control" OR "sugar control" OR HbA1c OR blood glucose) AND (intensive* OR tight* OR strict*)	<u>10943</u>
P	#4 type 2 diabetes OR type II diabetes OR non insulin dependent diabetes	<u>67257</u>
#3	diabetes glycemic control cardiovascular	<u>3095</u>
#2	diabetes "intensive glycemic control" cardiovascular complications	<u>103</u>
#1	diabetes "intensive glycemic control" cardiovascular complication	<u>5</u>

④ Clinical Queries

(可自設 NCBI Filters 取代)

⑤ 左側Filters

② 彈性組合PICO

① 使用MeSH, 同義字

幼幼PICO

- 最佳證據搜尋術
- 系統性文獻回顧
- EndNote應用SR

講義 + 案例



1 : 1

- 尋找證據學習單
- SR搜尋紀錄表
- 結構化/提示小抄

實戰演練



V 教學家私

尋找證據 學習單

尋找證據 (Acquire Evidence)

Question(並標示出PICO) :

1. PICO 問題轉為關鍵字: 包含同義字、MeSH Term(畫底線)。並適當以AND、OR組合。

Patient/Problem	
Intervention	
Comparison	
Outcome	

Type of Question: Diagnosis Therapy Harm Prognosis Etiology Other: _____

2. Filtered Resources (UpToDate · DynaMed · FirstConsult...)

資料庫名稱	查詢結果	花費時間
<input type="checkbox"/> 無資料	<input type="checkbox"/> 有資料，但不足以支持解決臨床問題.....	
<input type="checkbox"/> 有資料，且可充分支持解決臨床問題.....		
<input type="checkbox"/> 無資料	<input type="checkbox"/> 有資料，但不足以支持解決臨床問題.....	
<input type="checkbox"/> 有資料，且可充分支持解決臨床問題.....		

3. Unfiltered Resources (Embase · PubMed · _____)

應用技巧	筆數	檢索過程/結果(可省略)
<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Reviews		
<input type="checkbox"/> Cochrane Reviews		
<input type="checkbox"/> Clinical Queries	<input type="checkbox"/> Narrow (Type of Question) <input type="checkbox"/> Broad	
<input type="checkbox"/> 限定高相關性欄位 (篇名/關鍵字/控制詞彙)		
<input type="checkbox"/> EBM評論性期刊(ACP J Club...)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Filters / Limits		條件:
<input type="checkbox"/> 其他:		

4. 最佳證據文獻 (Author, Title, Journal, Year, Vol: Page, PMID) · 關鍵性結論 · 研究設計: _____

部科系所: _____ 姓名: _____ 日期: _____

(研究問題簡稱可填於此)

進行系統性回顧之文獻搜尋紀錄表

Literature Search for Conducting Systematic Review: Documentation Form

1. 研究問題 Question

Question:	
Population	
Intervention	
Comparison	
Outcome	
Type of Question/ Publication Type	

2. 檢索詞 Search Terms

	中文同義字 Chinese Synonyms	英文同義字 English Synonyms	控制詞彙 Emtree / MeSH Controlled Vocabulary
P			
I			
C			
O			
其他限制 Limits: (除非特殊原因，否則避免語言與年代等限制)			

3. 搜尋資料庫 Searched Databases

資料庫 Database	新文通知 Alert	搜尋日期 Date searched	書目紀錄筆數 Citations				
			搜尋結果 Records identified through database searching	排除重複後 / 篇名摘要待篩 Records after duplicates removed / Records screened	全文待篩 Full-text articles assessed for eligibility	納入質性綜述 Studies included in qualitative synthesis	納入統合分析 Studies included in quantitative synthesis
1) Embase							
2) MEDLINE							
3) CENTRAL							
4)							
5)							
additional sources	-	-					
文獻篩選流程 PRISMA flow diagram:			included:	included:	included:	included:	included:
			de-duplicates:	excluded:	excluded:	說明排除理由	說明排除理由

註 2: 篩選流程自去除重複後，每階段都需要兩位評讀者 Reviewers 獨立進行再彙整共識，必要時由第三位裁決

註 3: 重複排除與篩選流程管理，可利用相關軟體，例如 EndNote ([for SR 教材下載](#) 後須解壓縮)

註 4: 請保存自資料庫輸出之各書目紀錄原始檔案，可供未來更新搜尋比對新增書目使用。

4. 搜尋策略 Search Strategy (投稿時附上此項為 Appendix)

資料庫 Database	#	搜尋語法 Search syntax	結果筆數 Citations found
1) Embase	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		

S
R
搜尋紀錄表

表單諮詢：成功大學醫學圖書分館 方靜如 flora@mail.ndku.edu.tw 06-235-3535 #5155 (v.2 最近更新: 2018/12/11)

3

檢索語法小抄 (SR適用)

成大醫圖最近確認日期: 2019.2 · 檢索時請確認有效性

語法	PubMed	OVID	Embase	EBSCOhost	Cochrane L	WoS	Scopus
切截字 (多字元)	combin*	combin* an*emia*	combin* an*emia*	combin*	combin* an*emia *glip*tin*	combin* an*emia *glip*tin*	combin* an*emia *glip*tin*
切截字 (單字元)		combine? g?rd	combine? g?rd	combine? g?rd	combine? g?rd ?lide	combine? g?rd ?lide	combine? g?rd ?lide
			不含0字元	?不含0, #含0字元	不含0字元	?不含0, \$含0字元	不含0字元
精確 片語	"high dose" <small>不可與切截並用</small>	"high dose"	"high dose" 'high dose'	"high dose"	"high dose"	"high dose"	"high dose"
鄰近字 (有次序)			high next/3 dose 隔2單字	high w2 dose 隔2	high next/2 dose 隔2		high pre/2 dose 隔2
鄰近字 (無次序)		high adj3 dose 隔2	high near/3 dose 隔2	high n2 dose 隔2	high near/2 dose 隔2	high near/2 dose 隔2	high w/2 dose 隔2
交集	AND(大寫); &	and	and	and	and	and	and
聯集	OR ;	or	or	or	or	or	or
差集	NOT	not	not	not	not	not	and not
free-text 欄位	pain OR ache <small>(預設all)</small>	(pain OR ache).af	pain OR ache <small>(預設all)</small>		pain OR ache <small>(預設all)</small>	ts=pain <small>(主題=篇名,摘要,KeywordsPlus)</small>	title-abs-key(pain)
	pain[tw] OR ache[tw]	(pain OR ache).mp	(pain OR ache):ti,ab,kw,de <small>片語引號必須</small>	pain OR ache <small>(預設文字欄位)</small>	(pain OR ache):ti,ab,kw		
controlled vocabulary 欄位 (含/不含 狹義詞)	back pain[mh] back pain[mh:noexp]	exp back pain/ back pain/	"back pain"/exp "back pain"/de <small>片語引號必須</small>	MH (pain+ OR pain management+) MH (pain OR pain management)	[mh "back pain"] [mh ^"back pain"] <small>片語引號必須</small>	-	-
subheading	surgery[sh] surgery[sh:noexp]	su.xs su.fs	surgery:lnk	MW "SU"	[mh /SU]	-	-

SR搜尋紀錄表

練習 vs 解答

(課程範例僅供練習，檢索詞並未策略未周全)

進行系統性回顧之文獻搜尋紀錄表

Literature Search for Conducting Systematic Review: Documentation Form

1. 研究問題 Question

Question:	對五十肩患者施予肩關節囊擴張術能改善關節活動程度嗎？
Population	五十肩
Intervention	肩關節囊擴張術
Comparison	
Outcome	關節活動程度 (此例實務上不會訂定單一 outcome，也不會納入檢索)
Type of Question/ Publication Type	Therapy / Randomized Controlled Trial

2. 檢索詞 Search Terms

	中文同義字 Chinese Synonyms	英文同義字 English Synonyms	控制詞彙 MeSH / Emtree Controlled Vocabulary
P	五十肩 冰凍肩 溫風風 肩關節周圍炎 沾黏性關節囊炎	frozen shoulder* adhesive capsuliti* bursiti* periarthritis* stiff* 相鄰 3 shoulder*	Bursitis frozen shoulder humeroscapular periarthritis bursitis
I			
C			
O			



(課程範例僅供練習，檢索詞並未策略未周全)

進行系統性回顧之文獻搜尋紀錄表

Literature Search for Conducting Systematic Review: Documentation Form

1. 研究問題 Question

⊕	Question:	對五十肩患者施予肩關節囊擴張術能改善關節活動程度嗎？
	Population	五十肩
	Intervention	肩關節囊擴張術
	Comparison	
	Outcome	關節活動程度 (此例實務上不會訂定單一 outcome，也不會納入檢索)
	Type of Question/ Publication Type	Therapy / Randomized Controlled Trial

2. 檢索詞 Search Terms

	中文同義字 Chinese Synonyms	英文同義字 English Synonyms	控制詞彙 MeSH / Emtree Controlled Vocabulary
P	五十肩 冰凍肩 溫風風 肩關節周圍炎 沾黏性關節囊炎	frozen shoulder* adhesive capsuliti* bursiti* periarthritis* stiff* 邊 3 shoulder*	Bursitis frozen shoulder humeroscapular periarthritis bursitis
I	關節囊擴張術	dilat* (-ation, -ion) disten*ion* hydrodilat* hydrodisten*ion*	Injections, Intra-Articular intraarticular drug administration hydrodistension [candidate term]
C	關節 活動	joint articular 鄰 10	Range of Motion, Articular joint characteristics and functions (不包含 鄰 10)

SR搜尋紀錄表

練習 vs 解答

4. 搜尋策略 Search Strategy (投稿時附上此項為 Appendix)

資料庫 Database	#	搜尋語法 Search syntax	結果筆數 Citations found
1) MEDLINE	1	exp bursitis/	
	2	("frozen shoulder*" OR "adhesive capsuliti*" OR bursiti* OR peiarthriti* OR stiff* ADJ4 shoulder*).mp	
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7	All:	
	8	RCT:	
2) Embase	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		

簡單諮詢：成功大學醫學圖書分館 方靜如 flora@mail.ncku.edu.tw 06-235-3535 #5155 (v2 最近更新: 2018/12/11)

(講程範例僅供練習，檢索詞並未策略未周全)

	6	
	7	

4. 搜尋策略 Search Strategy (投稿時附上此項為 Appendix)

資料庫 Database	#	搜尋語法 Search syntax	結果筆數 Citations found
1) MEDLINE	1	exp bursitis/	
	2	("frozen shoulder*" OR "adhesive capsuliti*" OR bursiti* OR peiarthriti* OR stiff* ADJ4 shoulder*).mp	
	3	exp "Injections, Intra-Articular"/	
	4	(dilat* OR disten*ion* OR hydrodilat* OR hydrodisten*ion*).mp	
	5	exp "Range of Motion, Articular"/	
	6	((joint OR articular) ADJ11 (motion* or motilit* or mobili* or rotat* or flexi*)).mp	
	7	(1 OR 2) AND (3 OR 4) AND (5 OR 6)	ALL: 131
	8	7 AND (randomized controlled trial.pt. or controlled clinical trial.pt. or random*ed.ab. or placebo.ab. or drug therapy.fs. or random*ly.ab. or trial.ab. or groups.ab. not (exp animals/ not humans.sh.))	RCT:
2) Embase	1	"frozen shoulder"/exp OR "humeroscapular periarthritis"/exp OR bursitis/exp	
	2	("frozen shoulder*" OR "adhesive capsuliti*" OR bursiti* OR peiarthriti* OR stiff* NEAR/4 shoulder*):ti,ab,kw,de	

簡單諮詢：成功大學醫學圖書分館 方靜如 flora@mail.ncku.edu.tw 06-235-3535 #5155 (v2 最近更新: 2018/12/11)

(講程範例僅供練習，檢索詞並未策略未周全)

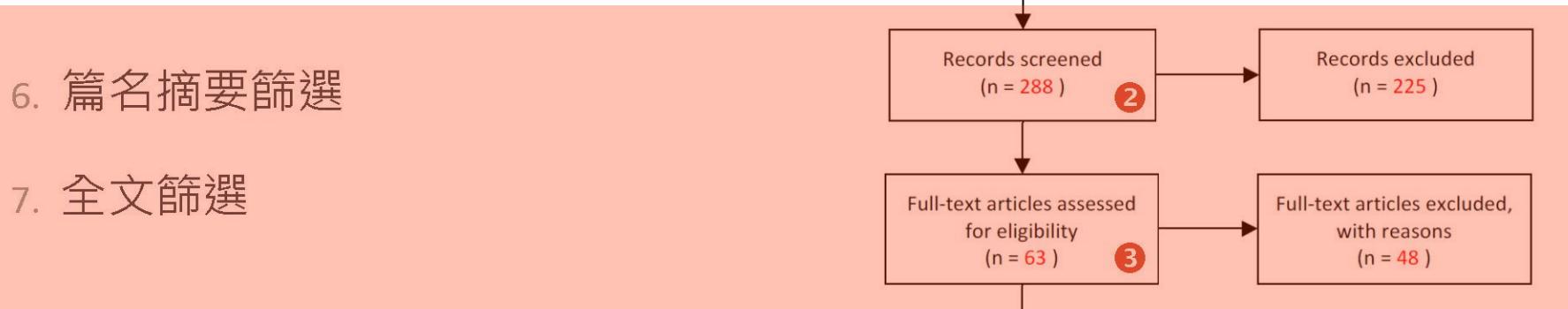
	3	"intraarticular drug administration"/exp OR "hydrodistension"/exp	
	4	(dilat* OR disten*ion* OR hydrodilat* OR hydrodisten*ion*):ti,ab,kw,de	

結構化、漸進式、小抄提示

EndNote for SR



1. 資料庫輸出書目
2. 建立EndNote Library
3. 建立期刊全名縮寫對照表
4. 匯入EndNote
5. 去除重複書目

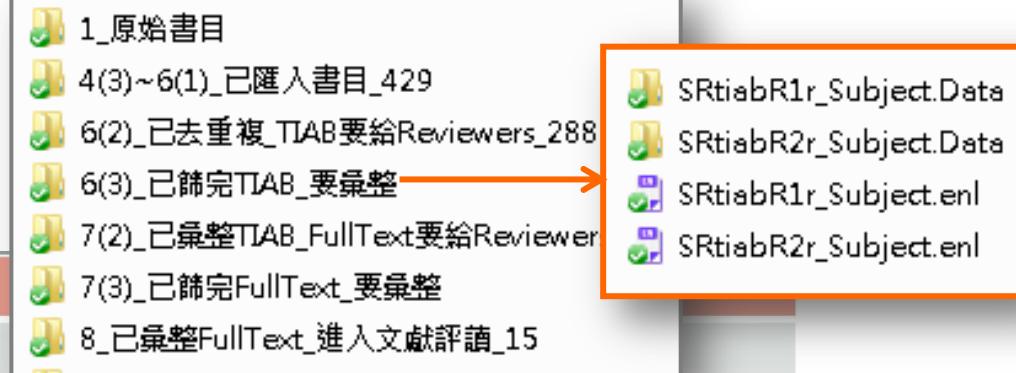


6. 篇名摘要篩選
7. 全文篩選
8. 納入質性綜述
9. 納入統合分析

本說明提供基本原則，在熟練操作流程與意義後，步驟中的細節部分可以視需要調整或略過。

EndNote for SR

主步驟	子步驟	
1. 資料庫輸出書目		
2. 建立 EndNote Library		File > New
3. 建立期刊全名縮寫對照表		Tools > Define Term Lists
4. 匯入 EndNote	(1) 依次匯入書目檔 (計數①) (2) 同時建立與拖曳至Group (3) 同時填寫Name of Database欄位 (4) 將Record Number複製到Label欄位	Create Group Tools > Change Fields Tools > Copy Fields
5. 去除重複書目	(1) 預設值篩重複 (2) 變更判斷條件再篩 (3) 依Title排序再篩—一篇摘要待篩 (計數②)	References > Find Duplicates Edit > Preferences > Duplicates
6. 篇名摘要篩選 Records screened	(1) 建立Groups (2) 獨立篩選—2 Reviewers (3) 彙整共識—全文待篩 (計數③)	References > Find Duplicates Create Group Create From Group
7. 全文篩選 Full-text articles assessed eligibility	(1) 附加全文 (2) 獨立篩選—2 Reviewers(註排除理由) (3) 彙整共識 (4) 最終裁決(並整理排除理由) (計數④)	References > Find Duplicates Find Full Text OpenURL Link Create Group Create From Group
8. 紳入質性綜述 Studies included in qualitative synthesis		
9. 紳入統合分析 Studies included in quantitative synthesis (meta-analysis) (計數⑤)		



- 最佳證據搜尋術
- 系統性文獻回顧
- EndNote應用SR

講義 + 案例



- 一問一答
- 上台共筆 (學生)
- Google文件共編

腦力激盪



- 尋找證據學習單
- SR搜尋紀錄表
- 結構化/提示小抄

實戰演練



V 教學家私

腦力激盪 - Google文件共編

前置作業

- 建立學習單 (分組&個人)
- 設定計分 (=COUNTUNIQUE)
- 汇入總表 (=ImportRange)
- 設定共用
- 產生縮址
- 測試

① 登入雲端硬碟 <https://drive.google.com>



The screenshot shows the Google Drive homepage. At the top left is the Google logo. To its right is a search bar with the placeholder "搜尋雲端". Below the search bar are two main navigation links: "雲端硬碟" (Cloud Drive) with its icon and "我的雲" (My Cloud). On the left side, there's a sidebar with a "新增" (New) button highlighted in red. Below it are several options: "資料夾" (Folder), "檔案上傳" (File Upload), "資料夾上傳" (Folder Upload), "Google 文件" (Google Document), "Google 試算表" (Google Sheets), and "Google 簡報" (Google Slides). A blue bracket groups the last three items under the heading "→ ② 新增文件類型: 試算表" (② New file type: Spreadsheet).

Google 搜尋雲端

雲端硬碟 我的雲

新增

名稱 ↑

資料夾

檔案上傳

資料夾上傳

Google 文件

Google 試算表

Google 簡報

更多 >

→ ② 新增文件類型: 試算表

5 自動計算指定儲存格範圍內唯一值的總數

= COUNTUNIQUE(RANGE)

fx

=COUNTUNIQUE(B4:B23)

A	B	C	D	E
1 臨床問題：「長途飛行穿著彈性襪預防深度靜脈栓塞」				
2 第1組計分 =	5	0		
3 關鍵字	[同義字]	[控制詞彙 MeSH]		
4 長途	long-haul extended (😢) long-distance extended (😢)			1. 請依分組進行本任務，計時開始時，請學員使用專屬網址進入本表填寫關鍵字 可多機同時各自編輯(當儲存格被框住「藍色以外」顏色時，表示有他人停留在該格)； 可先討論分工再進行
5 飛行	flight travel			2. 每欄清單若重複輸入，扣該欄3分 (同義字和控制詞彙為不同欄可重複) 3. 同義字：以下狀況僅認列1分 (1) 同義字的「字尾」變化，例: dog、dogs、doggy (應採用dog*) (2) 片語內含有另一個同義字，例acupuncture therapy、acupuncture (應採用acupuncture)
6 彈性襪				4. 控制詞彙(MeSH)：不須再列出其狹義MeSH，否則只認列1分 例: Complementary Therapies --> 只須採用此MeSH，即可包含狹義MeSH Acupuncture Therapy
7 深部靜脈 栓塞				5. 分兩段(1)同義字、(2)控制詞彙來進行與計分，總分最高前兩組可獲得小獎品 進行第(2)階段時，再修改同義字並不會再增加分數

4 制定遊戲規則

[遊戲規則]

1. 請依分組進行本任務，計時開始時，請學員使用專屬網址進入本表填寫關鍵字
可多機同時各自編輯(當儲存格被框住「藍色以外」顏色時，表示有他人停留在該格)；
可先討論分工再進行
2. 每欄清單若重複輸入，扣該欄3分 (同義字和控制詞彙為不同欄可重複)
3. 同義字：以下狀況僅認列1分
(1) 同義字的「字尾」變化，例: dog、dogs、doggy (應採用dog*)
(2) 片語內含有另一個同義字，例acupuncture therapy、acupuncture (應採用acupuncture)
4. 控制詞彙(MeSH)：不須再列出其狹義MeSH，否則只認列1分
例: Complementary Therapies --> 只須採用此MeSH，即可包含狹義MeSH
Acupuncture Therapy
5. 分兩段(1)同義字、(2)控制詞彙來進行與計分，總分最高前兩組可獲得小獎品
進行第(2)階段時，再修改同義字並不會再增加分數

↓ ③ 建立「蒐集關鍵字」學習單(分組)

⑥ 匯入各組學習單到總表呈現(動態更新)

=ImportRange("來源表單網址","匯入儲存格範圍")

f_x =ImportRange("https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1UnDOi2n8dn5-oL7K86zxEWz6Aslu2z_ln_rsVj1no/edit?usp=sharing","蒐集關鍵字!A1:C100")

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	總分 0									
2	第 1 組計分 -	32	16	總分 0	第 2 組計分 -	24	10	總分 0	第 3 組計分 -	
3	關鍵字	同義字	控制詞彙 (MeSH)	關鍵字	同義字	控制詞彙 (MeSH)	關鍵字	同義字	長途	
4	長途			長途	long-distance	triptorelin pamoate			long distance	
5		Long distance			long haul	trip			gray dog	
6		toll			long trip				far	
7		cross country			ultra-long-haul				long travel	
8		far	long travel duration		LONG TERM				long journey	
9		hard way							long trip	
10		long term							visiting	
11		long range							trip	
12		long-haul							travel	
13									round way	
14									one-way	
15										
16										
17				飛行	flight	Space Flight	飛行	aviation		
18	飛行	flight	Travel		Aviation	Escape Reaction			air travel	
19		long distance flight	air travel		voyage				Parachuting	
20		flying	Aircraft		avintion				Traffic Control,	
21		soar	Aerospace Medicine		passage				Control, Air Tra	
22		speed	aviation		air travel					
23		air travel			fly					
24		pilot			Flight, Space					
25		cruise			Spaceflight				plane*	

+ 備忘 ▾ 說明 ▾ 蒐集關鍵字 ▾ 編號# ▾ 分組結果(自動) ▾ 蒐集關鍵字-測試用 ▾ 編號#-測試用 ▾

④ 建立「檢索策略」學習單(個人任務)

sunflora.fi

第 1 組

檔案 編輯 檢視 插入 格式 資料 工具 外掛程式 說明 所有變更都已儲存到雲端硬碟 註解

fx

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	檢索策略: 至少完成1個資料庫的「檢索歷程」，貼上圖片(插入>繪圖> print screen貼上)或文字均可													
2	Medline (PubMed or Ovid 2選1)				CENTRAL				Embase					
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														
15														
16														
17														

+ 三 說明 規範關鍵字 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 17 18 19 27 temp

7 設定共用

我的雲端硬碟 > 20151226_SR

新增

我的雲端硬碟

與我共用

Google 相簿

近期存取

已加星號

垃圾桶

已使用 14 GB (共 15 GB)

升級儲存空間

名稱 ↗

0 all groups

第 1 組

第 2 組

第 3 組

第 4 組

第 5 組

第 6 組

第 7 組

與他人共用

連結共用設定已開啟 [瞭解詳情](#)

知道連結的人均可以編輯

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1EHwVwbeJ1a1wptNtKwpbr>

使用者

輸入名稱或電子郵件地址...

可以編輯

完成

開啟連結共用設定

進階

A red circle highlights the user icon in the top right corner of the interface.

多人同時編輯

第 1 組

登入

檔案 編輯 檢視 插入 格式 資料 工具 外掛程式 說明

F 註解 共用

NT\$ % .0 .00 123 Arial 12 B I A 更多選項

	A	B	C	D
1	第 1 組計分=	0	0	
2	關鍵字	[同義字]	[控制詞彙 MeSH]	
3				
4				1. 分組：以橫排為一組，
5	長途	Flora Fang		2. 計時開始時，請各組人
6				可多機同時各自編輯(當
7				多機同時進行)
8	飛行	匿名犰狳		輸入，
9				確認
10		匿名企鵝		這個
11				：不須
12				plementary The
13				Acupuncture The
14				

您本人

Flora Fang

匿名犰狳

匿名企鵝



藍框以外顏色顯示
有其他動物佔據ing

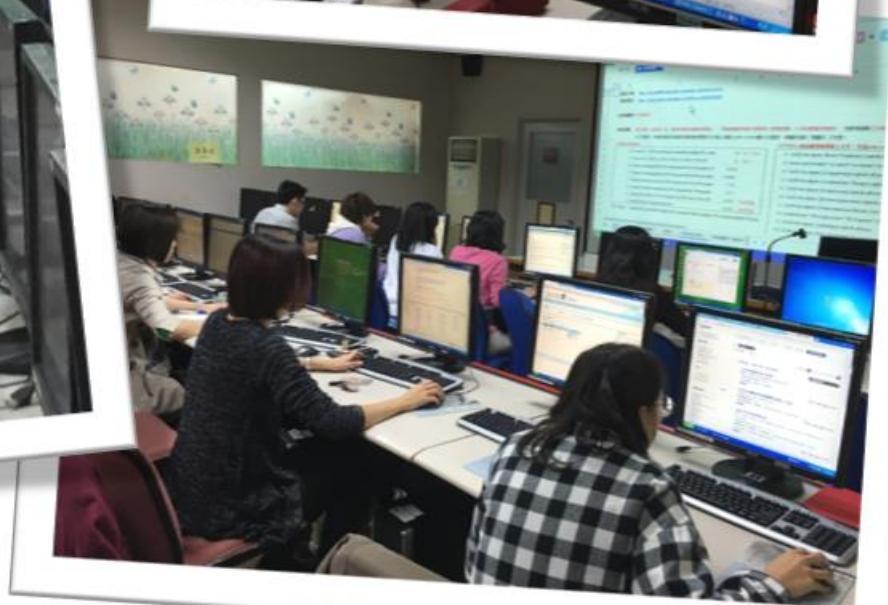
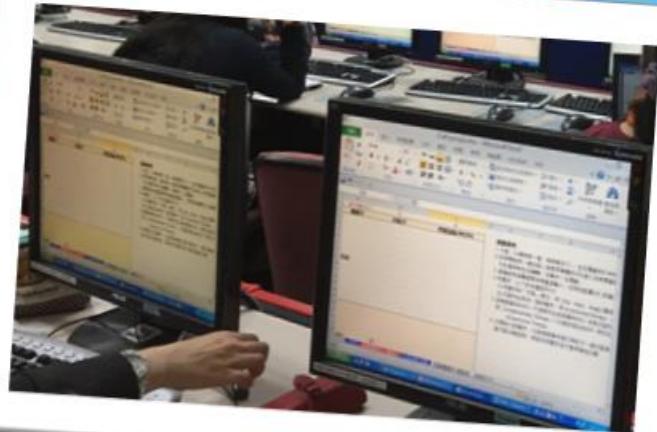
噏噏噏噏...上課了!



- 共7組，一排一組

分組任務: ①同義字、②控制詞彙

(講課一作答7'—解答5')、(講課一作答7'—解答5')



即時賽況

0 all groups ★ ■

檔案 編輯 檢視 插入 格式 資料 工具 外掛程式 說明 上次編輯：2015年12月29日

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
總分 0				總分 0				總分 0		
第 1 組計分=	32	16		第 2 組計分=	24	10		第 3 組計分=	39	37
關鍵字	同義字	控制詞彙 (MeSH)		關鍵字	同義字	控制詞彙 (MeSH)		關鍵字	同義字	控制詞彙 (MeSH)
長途				長途	long-distance	tripotorelin pamoate		長途	long distance	Aviation
	Long distance				long haul	trip			gray dog	Susliks*
	toll				long trip				far	
	cross country				ultra-long-haul				long travel	Citellus
	far	long travel duration			LONG TERM				long journey	Spermophilus
	hard way								long trip	Prairie Dogs
	long term									Dog, Prairie
	long range								visiting	
	long-haul								trip	Prairie Dog
									travel	travel
									round way	Squirrel
									one-way	Chipmunks
										Chipmunk
				飛行	flight	Space Flight		飛行	aviation	Tamias
飛行	flight	Travel			Aviation	Escape Reaction			air travel	Eutamias
	long distance flight	air travel			voyage				Parachuting	Seat, Ejection
	flying	Aircraft			avintion				Traffic Control, Air	Parachuting
	soar	Aerospace Medicine			passage				Control, Air Traffic	Helicopters*
	speed	aviation			air travel					Airplanes*
	air travel				fly					
	pilot				Flight, Space					
	cruise				Spaceflighth				plane*	space flight

個人任務：檢索策略(歷程)

(講—練10') – (講—練5') – (講—練5') – 參考答案一大練習30'



穿插小天使



榮譽/獎勵



瑞士來的刀子



原裝進口便利貼



手機抓寶也可以

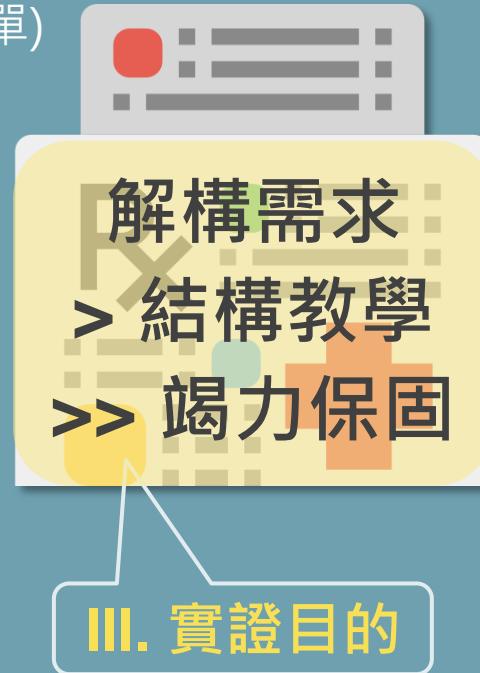


IV. 教學配方

- 資料庫介紹
- 搜尋技巧/策略
- 文獻管理(EN於SR)
- PICOs解題

V. 教學家私

- 講義+案例
- 腦力激盪
- 實戰演練(表單)



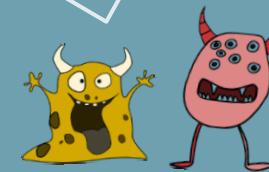
證據使用者

- 臨床應用/養成
- 競賽: 查證/臨床

證據製造者

- Systematic Review
- Guideline
- 升等論文/專題報告

評鑑與報告



- 醫師
- 護師
- 藥師
- 學生
- ...



借鏡實證醫學 5A步驟





【擔仔麵】

這道麵食的主要成份為：
麵條或米粉、豆芽菜、香
菜、蒜泥、五印醋、蝦仁、
少許湯汁以及**獨門肉燥**。
(維基百科)



食巧毋食飽