



National Library of Medicine  
National Center for Biotechnology Information

Log in

PubMed.gov

# PubMed

Search

Advanced

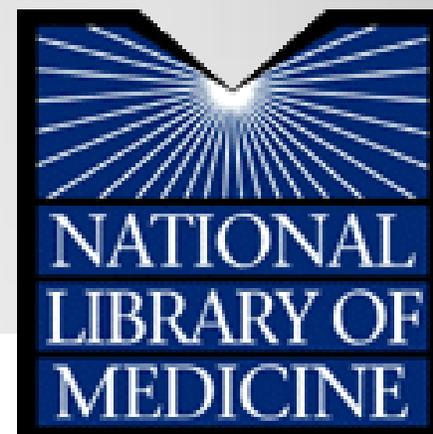
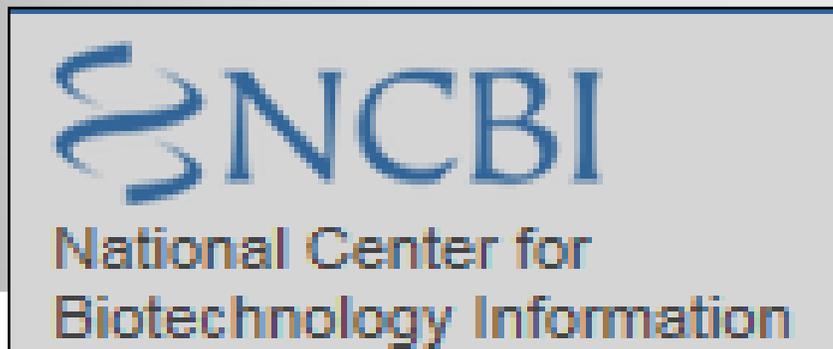
Filter results

PubMed® comprises more than 34 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.



## معرفی

- پابمد منبعی رایگان است که توسط مرکز ملی اطلاعات بیو تکنولوژی ([NCBI](#)) - مرکزی پیشرو در زمینه اطلاعات زیستی - در کتابخانه ملی پزشکی آمریکا ([NLM](#)) تولید و توسعه یافت .
- پابمد بالغ بر ۲۴ میلیون اسناد متون زیست پزشکی از مدلاین، مجلات علوم زیستی و کتب آنلاین را شامل می شود.



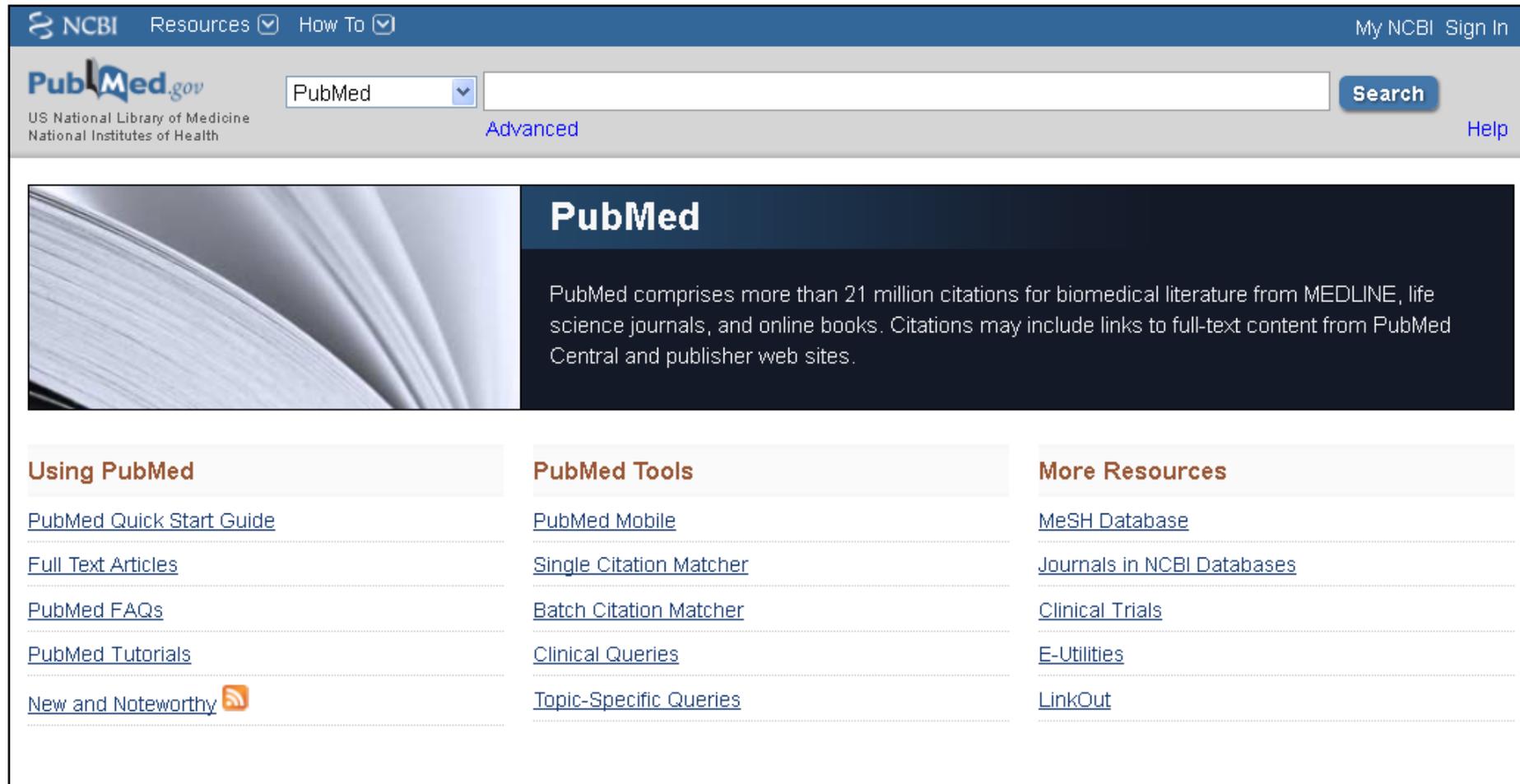
- استنادات جدید هر روز به استنادات قبلی اضافه می شوند که سابقا پنج روز در هفته استنادات بروز می شد.



# PubMed

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/>

<http://www.pubmed.gov/>



The screenshot shows the PubMed website interface. At the top, there is a blue navigation bar with the NCBI logo, "Resources" and "How To" dropdown menus, and "My NCBI" and "Sign In" links. Below this is a search bar with a "PubMed" dropdown menu, a search input field, and a "Search" button. The text "US National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health" is visible on the left, and "Advanced" and "Help" links are on the right. The main content area features a large image of a book on the left and a dark blue box on the right with the text: "PubMed comprises more than 21 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." Below this are three columns of links: "Using PubMed" (PubMed Quick Start Guide, Full Text Articles, PubMed FAQs, PubMed Tutorials, New and Noteworthy), "PubMed Tools" (PubMed Mobile, Single Citation Matcher, Batch Citation Matcher, Clinical Queries, Topic-Specific Queries), and "More Resources" (MeSH Database, Journals in NCBI Databases, Clinical Trials, E-Utilities, LinkOut).

NCBI Resources How To

My NCBI Sign In

PubMed.gov

PubMed

Search

US National Library of Medicine  
National Institutes of Health

Advanced

Help

## PubMed

PubMed comprises more than 21 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.

### Using PubMed

[PubMed Quick Start Guide](#)

[Full Text Articles](#)

[PubMed FAQs](#)

[PubMed Tutorials](#)

[New and Noteworthy](#) 

### PubMed Tools

[PubMed Mobile](#)

[Single Citation Matcher](#)

[Batch Citation Matcher](#)

[Clinical Queries](#)

[Topic-Specific Queries](#)

### More Resources

[MeSH Database](#)

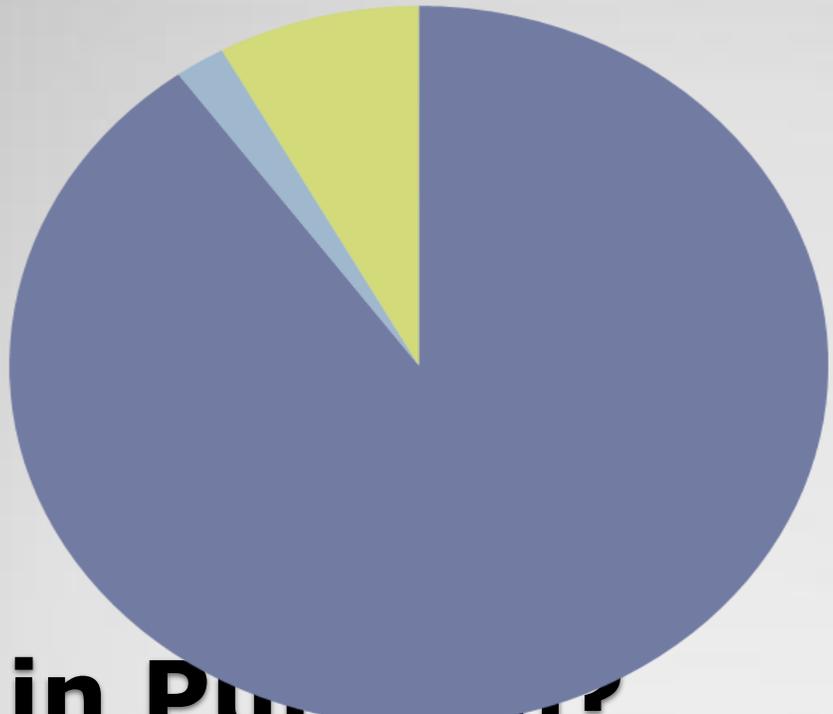
[Journals in NCBI Databases](#)

[Clinical Trials](#)

[E-Utilities](#)

[LinkOut](#)

## PubMed Records



- MEDLINE (90%)
- in process (2%)
- other (8%)

- includes:**
- records for online books & chapters
  - out of scope articles

**What's in PubMed?**

**What is MEDLINE?**

## 1964 – MEDLINE

پایگاه استنادی مقالات مجلات بیومدیکال

ایندکس مدیکوس ..... مدلارز..... مدلاین.....



k1524836 www.fotosearch.com



- مدلاین بانک استنادی مقالات مجله های بیومدیکال منتشر یافته است
- مدلاین بیشتر از ۵۶۰۰ مجله را بطور جاری ایندکس می کند.
  - مجلات باید توسط کمیته مرور تایید شوند
- برای نمایه سازی مقالات از اصطلاحنامه MeSH استفاده می کنند که ماهانه ۵۰۰۰۰ مقاله نمایه سازی می شود.
- بیشتر استنادات از مقاله های انگلیسی زبان است.

چه کسانی مجلات را برای ایندکس شدن در مدلاین تایید می کنند؟

## کمیته مرور فنی انتخاب متون

- متخصصین و کتابداران حوزه علوم پزشکی
- سه بار در سال جلسه دارند
- تقریبا ۱۸۰ عنوان عنوان را در هر جلسه مرور می کنند
- و با دقت ۲۰ تا ۲۵ درصد عناوین مرور شده انتخاب می شوند.





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**MEDLINE Licensees**

# یک رکورد مدلاین (اطلاعات کتابشناختی)

Clin Obstet Gynecol. 2012 Jun;55(2):531-40. doi: 10.1097/GRF.0b013e31824f3ae1.

## Management of HIV in the pregnant woman.

Davis JA, Yawetz S.

### Author information

Division of Infectious Diseases, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, USA. john.davis@osumc.edu

### Abstract

The treatment of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-infected pregnant women is one of the most effective HIV-prevention interventions known. With prenatal testing, antiviral therapy, scheduled cesarean section when indicated, and formula feeding when feasible, rates of neonatal and perinatal HIV infection can diminish significantly. Although significant prevention is achievable, new cases of HIV in neonates continue to occur both worldwide and locally due to limited resources, delayed diagnosis, lack of linkage to care, and lack of timely effective therapy. Where those resources are available, the management of HIV infection in the pregnant woman requires a multidisciplinary expert approach to achieve optimal outcomes for both mother and child.

PMID: 22510636 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

### Publication Types, MeSH Terms, Substances

#### Publication Types

[Review](#)

#### MeSH Terms

[Anti-HIV Agents/therapeutic use](#)

[Breast Feeding/contraindications](#)

[CD4 Lymphocyte Count](#)

[Cesarean Section](#)

[Female](#)

[HIV Infections/diagnosis](#)

[HIV Infections/drug therapy\\*](#)

[Humans](#)

[Infant, Newborn](#)

[Infectious Disease Transmission, Vertical/prevention & control\\*](#)

[Labor, Obstetric](#)

[Postnatal Care](#)

[Preconception Care](#)

[Pregnancy](#)

[Pregnancy Complications, Infectious/diagnosis](#)

[Pregnancy Complications, Infectious/drug therapy\\*](#)

[Viral Load](#)

#### Substances

[Anti-HIV Agents](#)

چگونه در پابمد جستجو کنیم؟

- ساده ترین راه برای شروع یک جستجو، شناسایی آنچه که شما نیاز دارید یا می خواهید درباره آن تحقیق کنید است. به عبارت دیگر، هدف جستجوی شما چیست؟
- هدف، جزییات در مورد موضوع تحقیق را فراهم می کند.

مثال: من به مقاله هایی راجع به رفتار غذایی بزرگسالان نیاز دارم



## برای شروع هر جستجویی:

- به دنبال یک پایگاه اطلاعاتی باشید که مقالات پژوهشی را براساس موضوعی که انتخاب کرده اید ارائه می دهد.
- اطمینان حاصل کنید که یافته های شما شامل موارد زیر باشد:

مطالعات بالینی

مرور های سیستماتیک

پایگاه اطلاعاتی های زیر برای پژوهشهای مبتنی بر شواهد ایده آل هستند:

PubMed

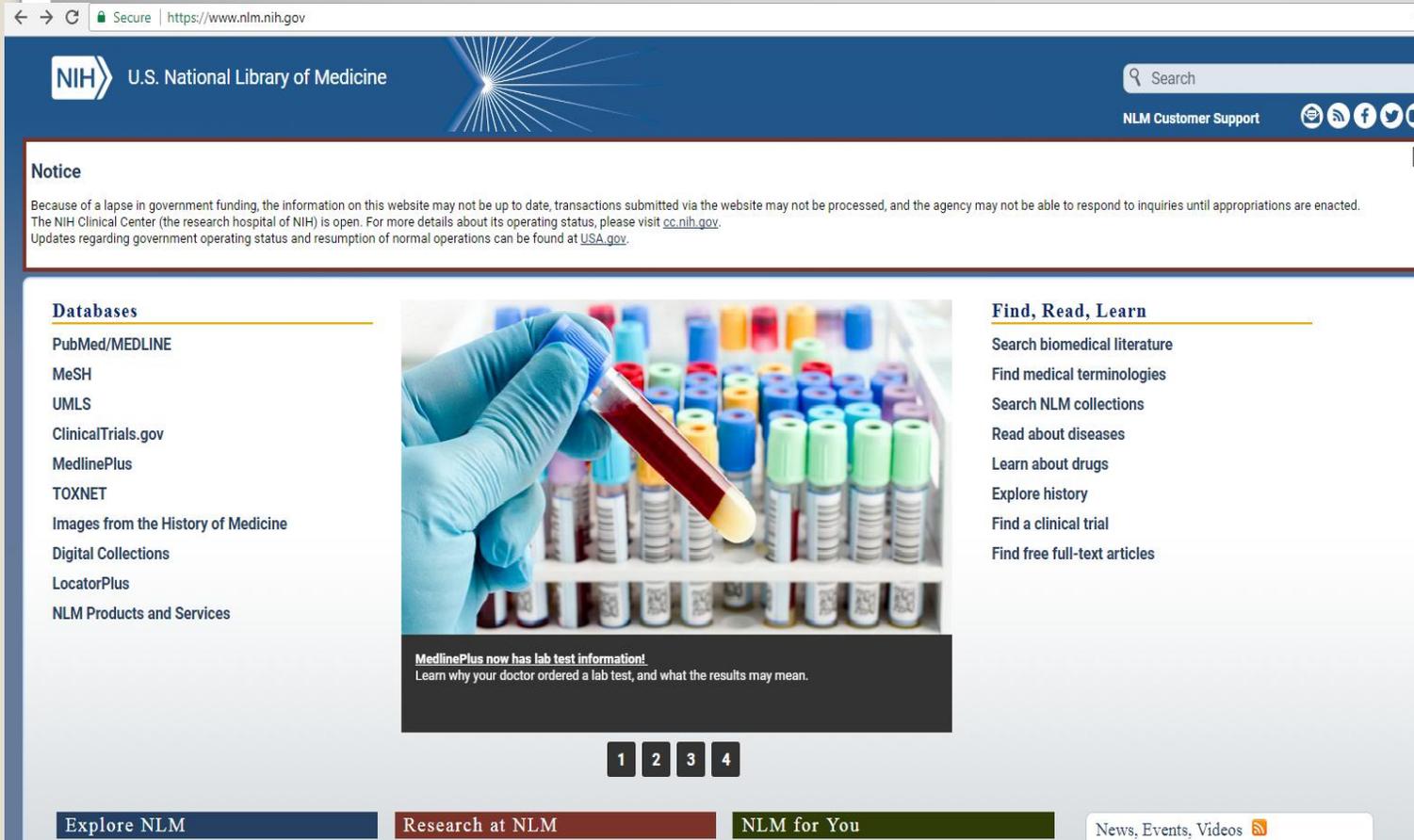
CINAHL

Medline

The screenshot shows the PubMed website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'NCBI Resources' and 'How To' menus, and a 'My NCBI Sign In' link. Below this is the PubMed logo and a search bar with a 'Search' button. The main content area features a large banner with the text: 'PubMed comprises more than 21 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.' Below the banner are three columns of links: 'Using PubMed' (including Quick Start Guide, Full Text Articles, FAQs, Tutorials, and New and Noteworthy), 'PubMed Tools' (including Mobile, Single Citation Matcher, Batch Citation Matcher, Clinical Queries, and Topic-Specific Queries), and 'More Resources' (including MeSH Database, Journals in NCBI Databases, Clinical Trials, E-Utilities, and LinkOut). At the bottom, there is a footer with a breadcrumb trail 'You are here: NCBI > Literature > PubMed', a 'Write to the Help Desk' link, and a grid of categories: 'GETTING STARTED', 'RESOURCES', 'POPULAR', 'FEATURED', and 'NCBI INFORMATION'.

سر عنوان موضوعی مربوط را برای موضوع پژوهش خود تعیین کنید  
پایگاههای اطلاعاتی مختلف سر عنوانهای مختلفی استفاده می کنند.

پایگاه های داده مانند PubMed، CINHAL و Medline از سر عنوان موضوع پزشکی MeSH استفاده می کنند.



The screenshot shows the homepage of the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NIH). The header includes the NIH logo, the text "U.S. National Library of Medicine", a search bar, and "NLM Customer Support" with social media icons. A "Notice" section is present, followed by a "Databases" list on the left and a "Find, Read, Learn" section on the right. A central image shows a hand holding a test tube with red liquid, with a tray of other test tubes in the background. Below the image is a "MedlinePlus now has lab test information!" banner. At the bottom, there are navigation buttons for "Explore NLM", "Research at NLM", "NLM for You", and "News, Events, Videos".

← → ↻ Secure | <https://www.nlm.nih.gov> ☆

**NIH** U.S. National Library of Medicine Search NLM Customer Support

**Notice**

Because of a lapse in government funding, the information on this website may not be up to date, transactions submitted via the website may not be processed, and the agency may not be able to respond to inquiries until appropriations are enacted. The NIH Clinical Center (the research hospital of NIH) is open. For more details about its operating status, please visit [cc.nih.gov](https://cc.nih.gov). Updates regarding government operating status and resumption of normal operations can be found at [USA.gov](https://www.usa.gov).

**Databases**

- PubMed/MEDLINE
- MeSH
- UMLS
- ClinicalTrials.gov
- MedlinePlus
- TOXNET
- Images from the History of Medicine
- Digital Collections
- LocatorPlus
- NLM Products and Services

**Find, Read, Learn**

- Search biomedical literature
- Find medical terminologies
- Search NLM collections
- Read about diseases
- Learn about drugs
- Explore history
- Find a clinical trial
- Find free full-text articles

**MedlinePlus now has lab test information!**  
Learn why your doctor ordered a lab test, and what the results may mean.

1 2 3 4

Explore NLM Research at NLM NLM for You News, Events, Videos

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/>

# Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

The NLM Controlled Vocabulary



## سر عنوان های موضوعی پزشکی (MeSH):

- مفاهیم حاضر در متون بایومدیکال را توصیف می کند
- موضوع مقالات مجلات را برای مدلاین توصیف می کند
- برای فهرست بندی کتب و منابع سمعی و بصری استفاده می شود
- توسط محققین استفاده می شود
- سالانه ویرایش می شود
- نمایه سازی متون بایومدیکال را یکدست و هماهنگ می کند

## MeSH Headings (مثال ها)

- Lung Neoplasms
- Erythrocytes
- Quality of Life
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Ascorbic Acid
- Birth Order
- Glycolysis
- Patient Dropouts

## Lung Neoplasms

Tumors or cancer of the LUNG.

Entry Terms:

- Neoplasms, Pulmonary
- Neoplasm, Pulmonary
- Pulmonary Neoplasm
- Neoplasms, Lung
- Lung Neoplasm
- Neoplasm, Lung
- Pulmonary Neoplasms
- Lung Cancer
- Cancer, Lung
- Cancers, Lung
- Lung Cancers
- Cancer of Lung
- Pulmonary Cancer
- Cancer, Pulmonary
- Cancers, Pulmonary
- Pulmonary Cancers
- Cancer of the Lung

# MeSH Tree in Use

[All MeSH Categories](#)

[Diseases Category](#)

[Neoplasms](#)

[Neoplasms by Histologic Type](#)

[Neoplasms, Germ Cell and Embryonal](#)

[Neuroectodermal Tumors](#)

[Neuroendocrine Tumors](#)

**Melanoma**

[Hutchinson's Melanotic Freckle](#)

[Melanoma, Amelanotic](#)

[Melanoma, Experimental](#)

[All MeSH Categories](#)

[Diseases Category](#)

[Neoplasms](#)

[Neoplasms by Histologic Type](#)

[Neoplasms, Nerve Tissue](#)

[Neuroectodermal Tumors](#)

[Neuroendocrine Tumors](#)

**Melanoma**

[Hutchinson's Melanotic Freckle](#)

[Melanoma, Amelanotic](#)

[Melanoma, Experimental](#)

[All MeSH Categories](#)

[Diseases Category](#)

[Neoplasms](#)

[Neoplasms by Histologic Type](#)

[Nevi and Melanomas](#)

**Melanoma**

[Hutchinson's Melanotic Freckle](#)

[Melanoma, Amelanotic](#)

[Melanoma, Experimental](#)

# MeSH Tree in Use

[All MeSH Categories](#)

[Anatomy Category](#)

[Body Regions](#)

[Head](#)

[Face](#)

**Nose**

[All MeSH Categories](#)

[Anatomy Category](#)

[Respiratory System](#)

**Nose**

[Nasal Bone](#)

[Nasal Cartilages](#)

[Nasal Cavity](#)

[Nasal Mucosa](#)

[Goblet Cells](#)

[Olfactory Mucosa](#) +

[Nasal Septum](#)

[Vomer](#)

[Paranasal Sinuses](#)

[Ethmoid Sinus](#)

[Frontal Sinus](#)

[Maxillary Sinus](#)

[Sphenoid Sinus](#)

[Turbinates](#)

[All MeSH Categories](#)

[Anatomy Category](#)

[Sense Organs](#)

**Nose**

[Olfactory Mucosa](#)

[Olfactory Receptor Neurons](#)

[Vomeronasal Organ](#)

- Lung Neoplasms/diagnosis
- Erythrocytes/classification
- Quality of Life/legislation and jurisprudence
- Diabetes Mellitus/rehabilitation
- Ascorbic Acid/secretion
- Birth Order/physiology
- Glycolysis/genetics
- Patient Dropouts/psychology

**Subheadings (مثال ها)**

## Screening for breast cancer with mammography.

Getzsche PC<sup>1</sup>, Nielsen M.

### Author information

<sup>1</sup>The Nordic Cochrane Centre, Rigshospitalet, Blegdamsvej 9, 3343, Copenhagen, Denmark, DK-2100.

### Update in

Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2013;6:CD001877.

### Abstract

**BACKGROUND:** A variety of estimates of the benefits and harms of mammographic screening for breast cancer and national policies vary.

**OBJECTIVES:** To assess the effect of screening for breast cancer with mammography on mortality and morbidity.

**SEARCH STRATEGY:** We searched PubMed (November 2008).

**SELECTION CRITERIA:** Randomised trials comparing mammographic screening with no mammographic screening.

**DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS:** Both authors independently extracted data. Study authors were contacted for missing data.

**MAIN RESULTS:** Eight eligible trials were identified. We excluded a biased trial and included 600,000 women. Adequate randomisation did not show a significant reduction in breast cancer mortality at 13 years (relative risk (RR) 0.99, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.79 to 1.02); four trials with suboptimal randomisation showed a significant reduction in breast cancer mortality (RR 0.81, 95% CI 0.67 to 0.83). The RR for all seven trials combined was 0.81 (95% CI 0.74 to 0.87). We found that inadequate randomisation did not find an effect of screening on cancer mortality, including breast cancer, after 13 years (RR 1.10) or on all-cause mortality after 13 years (RR 0.99, 95% CI 0.95 to 1.03). Numbers of lumpectomies and mastectomies in the screened groups (RR 1.31, 95% CI 1.22 to 1.42) for the two adequately randomised trials that measured radiotherapy was similarly increased.

**AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS:** Screening is likely to reduce breast cancer mortality. As the effect was lowest in the most recent trials, a reasonable estimate is a 15% reduction corresponding to an absolute risk reduction of 0.05%. Screening leads to overtreatment, or an absolute risk increase of 0.5%. This means that for every 2000 women invited for screening, 15 women will have her life prolonged and 10 healthy women, who would not have been diagnosed if there had not been screening, will be unnecessarily treated. Furthermore, more than 200 women will experience important psychological distress for many years. It is thus not clear whether screening does more good than harm. To help ensure that the women are aware of the benefits and harms before they decide whether or not to attend screening, we have written an evidence-based leaflet for patients in several languages on [www.cochrane.dk](http://www.cochrane.dk).

### Update of

Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2009;(4):CD001877.

PMID: 21249649 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Publication Types, MeSH Terms

### MeSH Terms

[Adult](#)

[Aged](#)

[Breast Neoplasms/mortality\\*](#)

[Breast Neoplasms/radiography\\*](#)

[Breast Neoplasms/surgery](#)

[Cause of Death](#)

[Diagnostic Errors](#)

[Female](#)

[Humans](#)

[Mammography/adverse effects\\*](#)

[Mammography/psychology\\*](#)

[Mass Screening\\*](#)

[Mastectomy/statistics & numerical data](#)

[Middle Aged](#)

[Pamphlets](#)

[Patient Education as Topic](#)

[Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic](#)



The image shows a screenshot of the NCBI (National Center for Biotechnology Information) website. At the top, there is a blue navigation bar with the NCBI logo and the text "Resources" and "How To". Below this, the "PubMed.gov" logo is visible, along with the text "US National Library of Medicine" and "National Institutes of Health". A dropdown menu is open, listing various databases and resources. The "MeSH" option is highlighted in blue. Other options in the menu include "NCBI Web Site", "NLM Catalog", "Nucleotide", "OMIA", "OMIM", "Orgtrack", "PMC", "PopSet", "Probe", "Protein", "Protein Cluster", and "PubChem BioA". To the right of the menu, there is a search bar and a link labeled "Advanced". Below the search bar, there is a dark blue banner with white text that reads "more than 22 million citation" and "from MEDLINE, life science" and "books. Citations may includ" and "content from PubMed Central a".

## The MeSH Database

MeSH

MeSH

heart attack

Search

[Save search](#) [Limits](#) [Advanced](#)[Help](#)[Display Settings:](#) Full[Send to:](#)**Myocardial Infarction**

NECROSIS of the MYOCARDIUM caused by an obstruction of the blood supply to the heart (CORONARY CIRCULATION).

Year introduced: 1979

PubMed search builder options

[Subheadings:](#)

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> analysis              | <input type="checkbox"/> enzymology                      | <input type="checkbox"/> physiology                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> anatomy and histology | <input type="checkbox"/> epidemiology                    | <input type="checkbox"/> physiopathology               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> blood                 | <input type="checkbox"/> ethnology                       | <input type="checkbox"/> prevention and control        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cerebrospinal fluid   | <input type="checkbox"/> etiology                        | <input type="checkbox"/> psychology                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chemically induced    | <input type="checkbox"/> genetics                        | <input type="checkbox"/> radiography                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chemistry             | <input type="checkbox"/> history                         | <input type="checkbox"/> radionuclide imaging          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> classification        | <input type="checkbox"/> immunology                      | <input type="checkbox"/> radiotherapy                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> complications         | <input type="checkbox"/> legislation and jurisprudence   | <input type="checkbox"/> rehabilitation                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> congenital            | <input type="checkbox"/> metabolism                      | <input type="checkbox"/> statistics and numerical data |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cytology              | <input type="checkbox"/> microbiology                    | <input type="checkbox"/> surgery                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> diagnosis             | <input type="checkbox"/> mortality                       | <input type="checkbox"/> therapy                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> diet therapy          | <input type="checkbox"/> nursing                         | <input type="checkbox"/> ultrasonography               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drug therapy          | <input type="checkbox"/> organization and administration | <input type="checkbox"/> urine                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> economics             | <input type="checkbox"/> parasitology                    | <input type="checkbox"/> veterinary                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> embryology            | <input type="checkbox"/> pathology                       | <input type="checkbox"/> virology                      |

 Restrict to MeSH Major Topic. Do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy.

Tree Number(s): C14.280.647.500, C14.907.585.500

MeSH Unique ID: D009203

Entry Terms:

- Infarction, Myocardial
- Infarctions, Myocardial
- Myocardial Infarctions
- Cardiovascular Stroke
- Cardiovascular Strokes

**PubMed Search Builder**

 AND[YouTube Tutorial](#)**Related information**[PubMed](#)[PubMed - Major Topic](#)[Clinical Queries](#)[NLM MeSH Browser](#)[dbGaP Links](#)[MedGen](#)**Recent Activity**[Turn Off](#) [Clear](#)

- heart attack (1) MeSH
- Myocardial Infarction MeSH
- case (57650) Books
- PubMed Help - PubMed Help
- PubMed Help

[See more...](#)

صفحه اول  
و Mesh  
Subheadings

- Infarction, Myocardial
- Myocardial Infarctions
- Cardiovascular Stroke
- Cardiovascular Strokes
- Stroke, Cardiovascular
- Strokes, Cardiovascular
- Myocardial Infarct
- Infarct, Myocardial
- Infarcts, Myocardial
- Myocardial Infarcts

See Also:

- [Heart Rupture, Post-Infarction](#)

[All MeSH Categories](#)

[Diseases Category](#)

[Cardiovascular Diseases](#)

[Heart Diseases](#)

[Myocardial Ischemia](#)

**Myocardial Infarction**

[Anterior Wall Myocardial Infarction](#)

[Inferior Wall Myocardial Infarction](#)

[Myocardial Stunning](#)

[Shock, Cardiogenic](#)

[All MeSH Categories](#)

[Diseases Category](#)

[Cardiovascular Diseases](#)

[Vascular Diseases](#)

[Myocardial Ischemia](#)

**Myocardial Infarction**

[Anterior Wall Myocardial Infarction](#)

[Inferior Wall Myocardial Infarction](#)

[Myocardial Stunning](#)

[No-Reflow Phenomenon](#)

[Shock, Cardiogenic](#)

PubMed Help

[See more...](#)

"myocardial infarction" [MeSH Terms]

Search

[See more...](#)

You are here: [NCBI](#) > [Literature](#) > [MeSH Database](#)

[Write to the Help Desk](#)

**GETTING STARTED**

[NCBI Education](#)

**RESOURCES**

[Chemicals & Bioassays](#)

**POPULAR**

[PubMed](#)

**FEATURED**

[Genetic Testing Registry](#)

**NCBI INFORMATION**

[About NCBI](#)

# Query: nutrition behavior in adolescents

The screenshot shows the PubMed website interface. A dropdown menu is open, listing various resources. The 'MeSH' option is highlighted. Two arrows point to the dropdown menu and the 'MeSH' option. The main content area displays the PubMed logo and a search bar. Below the search bar, there are sections for 'PubMed Tools' and 'More Resources'. The 'PubMed Tools' section includes links for 'PubMed Mobile', 'Single Citation Matcher', 'Batch Citation Matcher', 'Clinical Queries', and 'Topic-Specific Queries'. The 'More Resources' section includes links for 'MeSH Database', 'Journals in NCBI Databases', 'Clinical Trials', 'E-Utilities', and 'LinkOut'. The taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows Start button and several open applications, including 'Home - PubMed - NCBI', 'Microsoft PowerPoint', and 'Document1 - Microsoft'.

در صفحه NCBI از Drop Menu ،  
MeSH را انتخاب می کنیم و هر کلیدواژه را  
بطور جداگانه تایپ کرده و اصطلاح مرجح آن را  
در MeSH می یابیم.

• بعد از شناسایی کلید واژه مناسب، بر عبارت **Add to search builder** کلیک می کنیم و بعد **Search Pubmed** انجام می دهیم.

• این عملیات را برای همه کلید واژه ها انجام می دهیم

The screenshot shows the MeSH website interface. At the top, there is a search bar with 'MeSH' selected and 'nutrition' entered. Below the search bar, there are options for 'Save search', 'Limits', and 'Advanced'. The main content area displays search results for 'nutrition', showing 1 to 20 of 31 results. The first result, 'Nutritional Sciences', is selected. To the right of the results, there is a 'PubMed search builder' panel. This panel contains a text box with the MeSH term '"Nutritional Sciences" [Mesh]', an 'Add to search builder' button, an 'AND' dropdown menu, and a 'Search PubMed' button. The 'Add to search builder' and 'Search PubMed' buttons are circled in brown. Below the search builder, there is a 'Find related data' section with a 'Database: Select' dropdown and a 'Find items' button. At the bottom, there is a 'Search details' section showing the search query: '"nutritional status"[MeSH Terms] OR "nutritional sciences"[MeSH Terms] OR nutrition[Text Word]'. The browser's address bar shows 'www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh?term=nutrition'.

## در قسمت جستجوی پیشرفته، جستجو را خاص تر کنید

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### PubMed Advanced Search Builder

YouTube Tutorial

(((("Nutritional Sciences"[Mesh]) AND "Adolescent"[Mesh]) AND "Behavior"[Mesh]))

[Edit](#) [Clear](#)

**Builder**

 Title/Abstract ▾ (((("Nutritional Sciences"[Mesh]) AND "Adolescent"[Mesh]) AND "Behavior"[Mesh])) - [Show index list](#)

AND ▾ All Fields ▾ - + [Show index list](#)

**Search** or [Add to history](#)

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### History

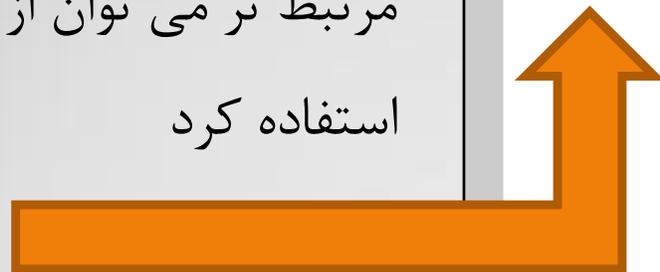
[Download history](#) [Clear history](#)

Search	Add to builder	Query	Items found	Time
<a href="#">#15</a>	<a href="#">Add</a>	Search (((("Nutritional Sciences"[Mesh]) AND "Adolescent"[Mesh]) AND "Behavior"[Mesh]))	<a href="#">511</a>	03:38:51
<a href="#">#13</a>	<a href="#">Add</a>	Search (("Nutritional Sciences"[Mesh]) AND "Adolescent"[Mesh]) AND "Behavior"[Mesh]	<a href="#">511</a>	03:38:28
<a href="#">#9</a>	<a href="#">Add</a>	Search "Adolescent"[Mesh]	<a href="#">1835460</a>	03:34:08
<a href="#">#7</a>	<a href="#">Add</a>	Search "Nutritional Sciences"[Mesh]	<a href="#">18496</a>	03:33:39
<a href="#">#5</a>	<a href="#">Add</a>	Search ("Nutritional Sciences"[Mesh]) AND "Adolescent"[Mesh]	<a href="#">1253</a>	03:07:46
<a href="#">#3</a>	<a href="#">Add</a>	Search adolscent	<a href="#">11</a>	03:07:11

برای محدود کردن دامنه جستجو و بازیابی نتایج

مرتبط تر می توان از فیلترها و Limitation

استفاده کرد



https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=((("Nutritional%20Sciences"%5BMesh%5D)%20AND%20"Adolescent"%5BMesh%5D)%20AND%20"Behavior"%5BMesh%5D)

Article types  
Clinical Trial  
Review  
Customize ...

Text availability  
Abstract  
Free full text  
Full text

PubMed  
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5 years  
10 years  
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Other Animals

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Format: Summary ▾ Sort by: Most Recent ▾ Per page: 20 ▾ Send to ▾ Filters: [Manage Filters](#)

### Search results

Items: 1 to 20 of 511 << First < Prev Page 1 of 26 Next > Last >>

- [Sport Nutrition Knowledge, Behaviors and Beliefs of High School Soccer Players.](#)  
1. Manore MM, Patton-Lopez MM, Meng Y, Wong SS. *Nutrients*. 2017 Apr 1;9(4): E350. doi: 10.3390/nu9040350. PMID: 28368321 [Free PMC Article](#)  
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- [Eating behaviour among nutrition students and social desirability as a confounder.](#)  
2. Freitas D, Oliveira BM, Correia F, Pinhão S, Poinhos R. *Appetite*. 2017 Jun 1;113:187-192. doi: 10.1016/j.appet.2017.02.036. Epub 2017 Feb 27. PMID: 28242313  
[Similar articles](#)
- [A Narrative Review of Social Media and Game-Based Nutrition Interventions Targeted at Young Adults.](#)  
3. Nour M, Yeung SH, Partridge S, Allman-Farinelli M. *J Acad Nutr Diet*. 2017 May;117(5):735-752.e10. doi: 10.1016/j.jand.2016.12.014. Epub 2017 Feb 24. Review. PMID: 28238894  
[Similar articles](#)
- [Living status and frequency of eating out-of-home foods in relation to nutritional adequacy in 4,017 Japanese female dietetic students aged 18-20 years: A multicenter cross-sectional study.](#)  
4. Kobayashi S, Asakura K, Suga H, Sasaki S; Three-generation Study of Women on Diets and Health Study Group. *J Epidemiol*. 2017 Jun;27(6):287-293. doi: 10.1016/j.je.2016.07.002. Epub 2017 Feb 10. PMID: 28190656 [Free PMC Article](#)  
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- [Consumer Perception of the Healthfulness of Ultra-processed Products Featuring Different Front-of-Pack Nutrition Labeling Schemes.](#)  
5. Machín L, Cabrera M, Curutchet MR, Martínez J, Giménez A, Ares G. *J Nutr Educ Behav*. 2017 Apr;49(4):330-338.e1. doi: 10.1016/j.jneb.2016.12.003. Epub 2017 Feb 6. PMID: 28185813  
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- [Assessing the Risk of Orthorexia in Dietetic and Physiotherapy Students Using the BOT \(Bratman Test for Orthorexia\).](#)  
6. ...

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### Search details

("Nutritional Sciences"[Mesh] AND "Adolescent"[Mesh]) AND "Behavior"[Mesh]

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- Q ("Nutritional Sciences"[Mesh]) AND "Adolescent"[Mesh] AND "Beha... (51 PubMed)
- Q ((behavior[MeSH Terms]) AND adolescent[MeSH Terms]) AND nutritio MeSH
- Q behavior (87) MeSH
- Q adolescent (28) MeSH
- Q nutrition (34) MeSH

• پس از بررسی و انتخاب آن مقالات که مربوط به جستجوی شما هستند، می توانید انتخاب خود را ذخیره کنید. ذخیره مقالات انتخابی شما آسان است. این میتواند با دو راه انجام شود:

1. شما می توانید سوابق مورد نیاز خود را انتخاب کنید و آنها را به **clipboard** ارسال کنید، که به طور موقت آنها را در طول زمان انجام جستجوی شما ذخیره می کند.

The screenshot shows a PubMed search results page. At the top, there are filters for 'Format: Summary', 'Sort by: Most Recent', and 'Per page: 20'. A 'Send to' dropdown menu is open, showing options: File, Collections, Order, Citation manager, Clipboard, E-mail, and My Bibliography. A large orange arrow points to the 'Clipboard' option. Below the menu, the search results are listed, including titles like 'Sport Nutrition Knowledge, Behaviors and Beliefs of High School Soccer Players' and 'Eating behaviour among nutrition students and social desirability as a confounder'. The page also features a 'Download CSV' button and a 'Find related data' section.

۲. رکوردها را می توان به طور دائمی با ارسال آنها به my bibliography ذخیره کرد.

The screenshot shows a PubMed search results page. On the left, there are navigation menus for 'Article types', 'Text availability', 'PubMed Commons', 'Publication dates', and 'Species'. The main content area displays search results with columns for checkboxes, article titles, authors, and publication details. A 'Send to' dropdown menu is open, showing options: File, Collections, Order, Citation manager, Clipboard, E-mail, and My Bibliography. A large brown arrow points to the 'My Bibliography' option. Other elements include 'Format: Summary', 'Sort by: Most Recent', 'Per page: 20', 'Filters: Manage Filters', and a 'Download CSV' button.

Article types  
Clinical Trial  
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Customize ...

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5 years  
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Species  
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Format: Summary ▾ Sort by: Most Recent ▾ Per page: 20 ▾

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Search results  
Items: 1 to 20 of 511

1. [Sport Nutrition Knowledge, Behaviors and Beliefs of High School Soccer Players.](#)  
Manore MM, Patton-Lopez MM, Meng Y, Wong SS.  
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Freitas D, Oliveira BM, Correia F, Pinhão S, Póinhos R.  
Appetite. 2017 Jun 1;113:187-192. doi: 10.1016/j.appet.2017.02.036. Epub 2017 Feb 27.  
PMID: 28242313  
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3. [A Narrative Review of Social Media and Game-Based Nutrition Interventions Targeted at Young Adults.](#)  
Nour M, Yeung SH, Partridge S, Allman-Farinelli M.

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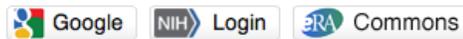
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Database: Select ▾  
Find items

Search details  
("Nutritional Sciences"[Mesh] AND "Adolescent"[Mesh]) AND "Behavior"[Mesh]

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<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
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Use of service data to inform pediatric HIV-free survival following prevention of mother-to-child transmission programs in rural Malawi.  
Mandala J, Moyo T, Torpey K, Weaver M, Suzuki C, Dirks R, Hayashi C.  
BMC Public Health. 2012 Jun 6;12:405. doi: 10.1186/1471-2458-12-405.  
PMID: 22672627 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] [Free PMC Article](#)  
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Antiretroviral adherence during pregnancy and postpartum in Latin America.  
Kreitchmann R, Harris DR, Kakehasi F, Haberer JE, Cahn P, Losso M, Teles E, Pilotto JH, Hofer CB, Read JS; NISDI LILAC Study Team.  
AIDS Patient Care STDP. 2012 Aug 26;26(8):100-05. doi: 10.1007/s12019-012-0010-5. Epub 2012

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Use of service data to inform HIV-free survival following prevention of mother-to-child transmission programs in rural Malawi [BMC Public Health].  
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Trop Med Int Health. 2009 Sep;14(9):1011-9. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2009.02326.x. Epub 2009 Jun 22.

## Severe malaria and concomitant bacteraemia in children admitted to a rural Mozambican hospital.

Bassat Q, Guinovart C, Sigaúque B, Mandomando I, Aide P, Sacarlal J, Nhampossa T, Bardaji A, Morais L, Machevo S, Letang E, Macete E, Aponte JJ, Roca A, Menéndez C, Alonso PL.

### Author information

Barcelona Center for International Health Research, University of Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain.  
quique.bassat@cresib.cat

### Abstract

**OBJECTIVES:** To describe the prevalence, aetiology and prognostic implications of coexisting invasive bacterial disease in children admitted with severe malaria in a rural Mozambican Hospital.

**METHODS:** Retrospective study of data systematically collected from June 2003 to May 2007 in a rural Mozambican hospital, from all children younger than 5 years admitted with severe malaria.

**RESULTS:** Seven thousand and forty-three children were admitted with a diagnosis of malaria. 25.2% fulfilled the criteria for severe malaria. 5.4% of the children with severe malaria and valid blood culture results had a concomitant bacteraemia. Case fatality rates of severe malaria cases rose steeply when bacteraemia was also present (from 4.0% to 22.0%,  $P < 0.0001$ ), and bacteraemia was an independent risk factor for death among severe malaria patients (adjusted OR 6.2, 95% CI 2.8-13.7,  $P = 0.0001$ ). Streptococcus pneumoniae, Gram-negative bacteria, Staphylococcus aureus and non-typhoid Salmonella (NTS) were the most frequently isolated microorganisms among severe malaria cases. Their frequency and associated case fatality rates (CFR) varied according to age and to syndromic presentation. Streptococcus pneumoniae had a relatively low CFR, but was consistently associated with severe malaria syndromes, or anaemia severity groups. No clear-cut relationship between malarial anaemia and NTS bacteraemia was found.

**CONCLUSIONS:** The coexistence of malaria and invasive bacterial infections is a frequent and life-threatening condition in many endemic African settings. In Mozambique, S. pneumoniae is the leading pathogen in this interaction, possibly as a consequence of the high HIV prevalence in the area. Measures directed at reducing the burden of both those infections are urgently needed to reduce child mortality in Africa.

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Acute bacterial meningitis among children, in Manhiça, [Acta Trop. 2008]

Salmonella bacteraemia among young children at a [Ann Trop Paediatr. 1993]

**Review** Severe febrile illness in adult hos [Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg. 2012]

**Review** Bloodstream infections in cancer [Int J Antimicrob Agents. 2008]

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Blood glucose as a predictor of mortality in [Am J Trop Med Hyg. 2013]

Severe malaria in Battambang Referral Hospital, an area of mul [Malar J. 2013]

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Nutrients. 2017 Apr 1;9(4). pii: E350. doi: 10.3390/nu9040350.

## Sport Nutrition Knowledge, Behaviors and Beliefs of High School Soccer Players.

Manore MM<sup>1</sup>, Patton-Lopez MM<sup>2</sup>, Meng Y<sup>3</sup>, Wong SS<sup>4</sup>.

### Author information

### Abstract

For adolescent athletes (14-18 years), data on sport nutrition knowledge, behaviors and beliefs are limited, especially based on sex, race/ethnicity and socioeconomic status. High school soccer players ( $n = 535$ ; 55% female; 51% White, 41% Latino; 41% National School Lunch Program (NSLP) participants (80% Latino)) completed two questionnaires (demographic/health history and sport nutrition). The sport nutrition knowledge score was 45.6% with higher scores in NSLP-Whites vs. NSLP-Latinos ( $p < 0.01$ ). Supplement knowledge differed by sex (16% lower in females;  $p = 0.047$ ) and race/ethnicity (33% lower in Latinos;  $p < 0.001$ ). Breakfast consumption was 57%; females ate breakfast less (50%) than males (60%;  $p < 0.001$ ); NSLP-participants ate breakfast less (47%) than non-NSLP (62%;  $p < 0.001$ ). Supplement use was 46%, with Latinos using more supplements than Whites do ( $p = 0.016$ ). Overall, 30% used protein shakes, with females using less than males ( $p = 0.02$ ), while use was twice as likely in Latino vs. White ( $p = 0.03$ ). Overall, 45% reported their nutrient requirements were different from non-athlete peers. Latinos were less likely ( $p = 0.03$ ) to report that their diet met nutritional requirements, but more than twice as likely to report that nutritional supplements were necessary for training ( $p < 0.001$ ). Adolescent athletes, especially females and Latinos, would benefit from sport nutrition education that enhances food selection skills for health and sport performance.

**KEYWORDS:** Latino; National School Lunch Program; adolescent athletes; diet behaviors; free or reduced lunch; low-income; supplement use

PMID: 28368321 PMCID: PMC5409689 DOI: 10.3390/nu9040350

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## Severe malaria and concomitant bacteraemia in children admitted to a rural Mozambican hospital

Quique Bassat<sup>1,2</sup>, Caterina Guinovart<sup>1,2</sup>, Betuel Sigaúque<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Inácio Mandomando<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Pedro Aide<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Jahit Sacarlal<sup>1,2,4</sup>, Tacilta Nhampossa<sup>2,3</sup>, Azucena Bardají<sup>1,2</sup>, Luís Morais<sup>2</sup>, Sonia Machevo<sup>2,4</sup>, Emilio Letang<sup>1,2</sup>, Eusébio Macete<sup>2,5</sup>, John J. Aponte<sup>1,2</sup>, Anna Roca<sup>1,2</sup>, Clara Menéndez<sup>1,2</sup> and Pedro L. Alonso<sup>1,2</sup>

1 Barcelona Center for International Health Research, University of Barcelona, Spain

2 Centro de Investigação em Saúde de Manhiça, Maputo, Mozambique

3 Instituto Nacional de Saúde, Ministério de Saúde, Maputo, Mozambique

4 Faculdade de Medicina, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Maputo, Mozambique

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**Corresponding Author Quique Bassat**, Barcelona Center for International Health Research (CRESIB), Rosselló 132, E-08036 Barcelona, Spain. Tel.: +34 93 227 57 06; Fax +34 93 227 98 53; E-mail: [quique.bassat@cresib.cat](mailto:quique.bassat@cresib.cat)

### KEYWORDS

severe malaria • bacteraemia • Africa • risk factors • co-morbidity

# Question?

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