

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی درمانی
شیراز

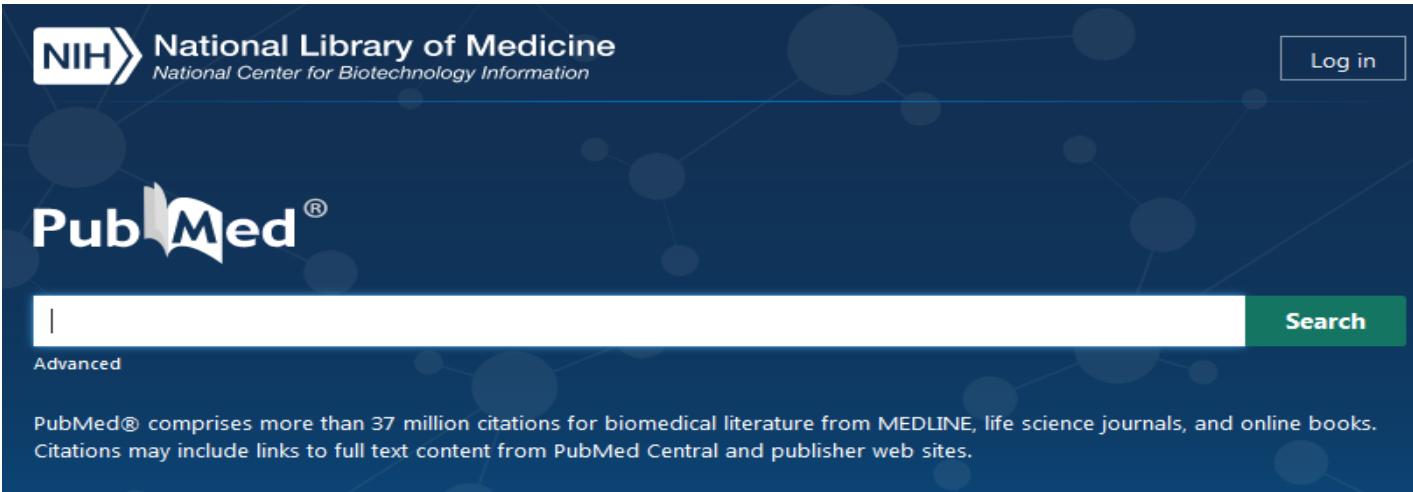
آشنایی با پایگاه PubMed

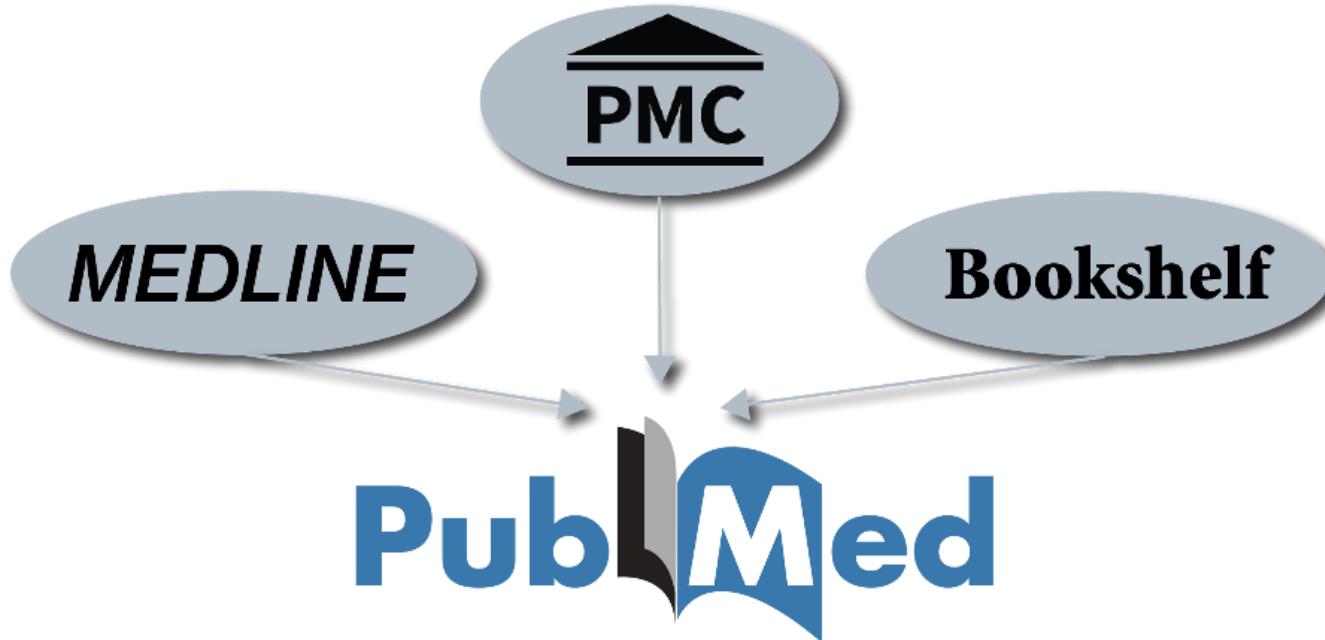
سمانه خویدکی (دکتری بازیابی اطلاعات و دانش)

PubMed

یک منبع رایگان است که در مرکز ملی اطلاعات بیوتکنولوژی (NCBI) زیر نظر کتابخانه ملی پزشکی ایالات متحده (NLM) واقع در انتستیتوی ملی سلامت (NIH) تهیه و نگهداری می‌شود.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>





Medline

مدلاین در واقع بزرگترین زیرمجموعه PubMed است. مدلاین حاوی اطلاعات کتابشناختی و چکیده مجلات شاخه‌های پزشکی و زیست‌شناسی است.

PubMed Central

دومین جزء PubMed می‌باشد که دارای متن کامل مقالات است در واقع یک آرشیو متن کامل است.

Bookshelf

قفسه کتاب، یک آرشیو متن کامل از کتاب‌ها، گزارش‌ها، پایگاه‌های داده و سایر اسناد مربوط به علوم پزشکی، بهداشتی و زیستی است.



MEDLINE

Largest Component of PubMed

PubMed Central (PMC)



Second largest component of PubMed



Bookshelf

Third component of PubMed



PubMed

Supports the search and retrieval of biomedical and life sciences literature from NLM literature resources – MEDLINE, PMC, and Bookshelf

Medline

مدلاین نمایه‌نامه تخصصی کتابخانه ملی پزشکی امریکا در زمینه نمایه‌سازی مقاله‌های مجله‌های حوزه‌های زیست‌پزشکی و علوم زیستی و بزرگترین زیرمجموعه پایگاه پاب‌مد است. فعالیت نمایه‌نامه مدلاین از سال ۱۹۶۴ آغاز شد و مقاله‌های مجله‌ها از سال ۱۹۴۶ به بعد را پوشش می‌دهد.

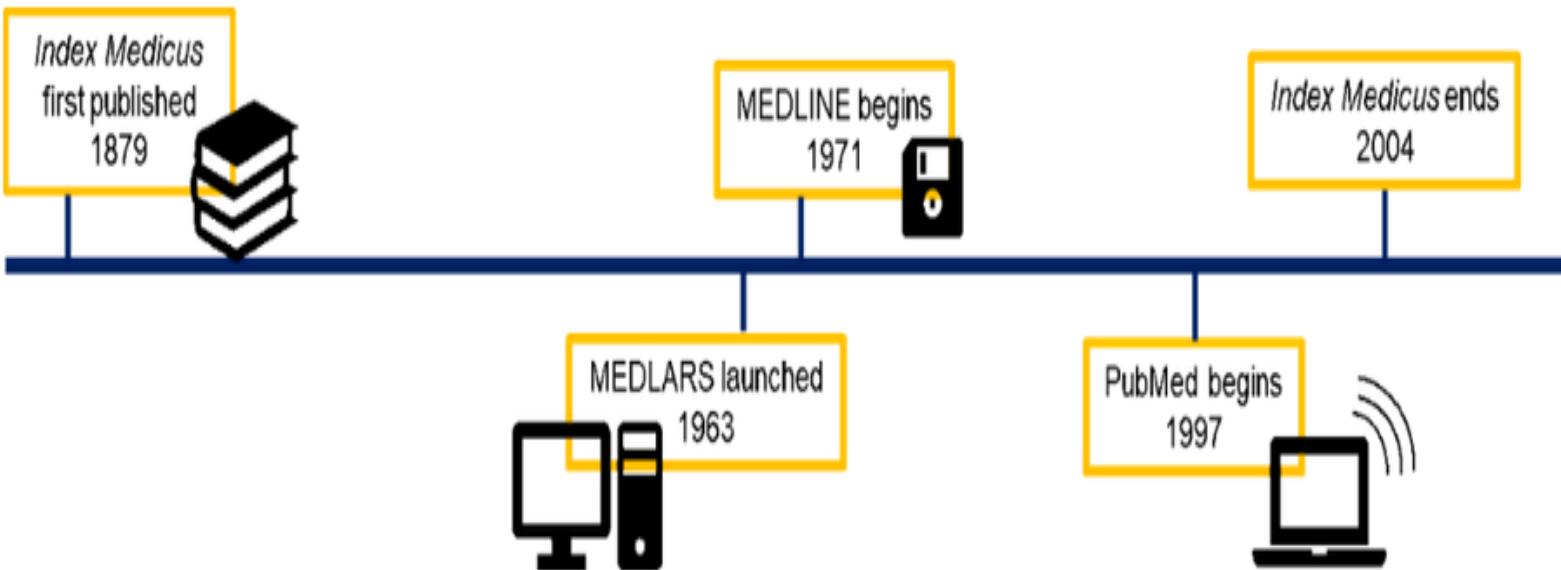
در بررسی تاریخی مدلاین باید به سابقه انتشار نمایه‌نامه پزشکی ایندکس مدیکوس (Index Medicus) اشاره کرد. این نمایه از ۱۸۷۹ و به صورت ماهانه به وسیله کتابخانه ملی پزشکی امریکا منتشر شد.

در بهار ۱۹۶۱ به ۷۲ شرکت فراخوان داده شد که در صورت تمایل پیشنهاد خود را برای مکانیزه کردن ایندکس مدیکوس ارائه دهند که در نهایت شرکت جنرال الکتریک برای اجرای عملیات فنی این نظام انتخاب شد. به این ترتیب مدلارز (نظام بازیابی و تحلیل متون پزشکی) (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System) که نسخه الکترونیکی ایندکس مدیکوس به شمار می‌رود.

مدلارز نظام بازیابی اطلاعات رایانه‌ای است که در مقیاس وسیعی جستجوی اطلاعات در حوزه پزشکی را برای عموم امکانپذیر می‌ساخت.

در سال ۱۹۷۱ نسخه پیوسته مدلارز یا مدلارز آنلاین معرفی شد که مدلاین نام گرفت.

در دهه ۱۹۹۰ توسعه پروژه مدلاین ادامه یافت و در سال ۱۹۹۶ پاب‌مد (PubMed) معرفی شد که امکانات و قابلیت‌های بیشتری را در محیط پیوسته در اختیار کاربران قرار می‌داد.



PubMed®

Advanced

PubMed® comprises more than 37 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.

Search

در بخش Learn شامل درباره پابمد، سوالات متداول و راهنمایی کاربران می باشد.

بخش Find جستجو پیشرفته، سوالات بالینی و جستجوی استنادات را مدنظر قرار داده است.

در بخش Download ابزاری برای بازیابی ID مقالات در پابمد و پابمد سنترال ایجاد شده است.

در بخش Explore اصطلاحنامه مش و فهرست ژورنال های وجود دارد.



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Explore

MeSH Database
Journals

Trending Articles

PubMed records with recent increases in activity

[Global burden and strength of evidence for 88 risk factors in 204 countries and 811 subnational locations, 1990-2021: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2021.](#)

GBD 2021 Risk Factors Collaborators. Lancet. 2024. PMID: 38762324

[Burden of disease scenarios for 204 countries and territories, 2022-2050: a forecasting analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2021.](#)

GBD 2021 Forecasting Collaborators. Lancet. 2024. PMID: 38762325

[An age-progressive platelet differentiation path from hematopoietic stem cells causes exacerbated thrombosis.](#)

Pascabio DM, et al. Cell. 2024. PMID: 38749423

[ARID1A suppresses R-loop-mediated STING-type I interferon pathway activation of anti-tumor immunity.](#)

Maxwell MB, et al. Cell. 2024. PMID: 38754421

[Andexanet for Factor Xa Inhibitor-Associated Acute Intracerebral Hemorrhage.](#)

Connolly SJ, et al. N Engl J Med. 2024. PMID: 38749032 Clinical Trial.

[See more trending articles](#)

Latest Literature

New articles from highly accessed journals

[Arch Phys Med Rehabil \(1\)](#)

[Cell \(3\)](#)

[Cell Metab \(1\)](#)

[J Am Acad Dermatol \(1\)](#)

[J Neurosci \(2\)](#)

[Lancet \(1\)](#)

[Nat Commun \(52\)](#)

[Nature \(12\)](#)

[Neuron \(3\)](#)

[Oncogene \(3\)](#)

NCBI Literature Resources

MeSH

PMC

Bookshelf

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شیوه‌های جستجو در PubMed

- جستجوی ساده
- جستجوی پیشرفته
- جستجو با استفاده از تگ‌ها
- جستجو با استفاده از سرعنوان موضوعی پزشکی (Mesh)

1

Basic search

جستجو ساده

□ جستجوی ساده

The screenshot shows the PubMed search interface. At the top, the NIH National Library of Medicine logo and the text "National Center for Biotechnology Information" are visible. On the right, there is a "Log in" button. The main search bar contains the Persian text "کلیدوازه‌ها و مفاهیم پیشنهادی" (Suggested keywords and concepts), which is highlighted with a red box and has a red arrow pointing to it from the left. To the left of the search bar, a dropdown menu lists several English terms related to heart health: "heart a", "heart attack", "american heart association", "heart anatomy", "heart attacks", and "heart aging". To the right of the search bar is a green "Search" button. Below the search bar, the text "and online" is partially visible.



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Explore

[MeSH Database](#)
[Journals](#)

2

Advanced Search

جستجو پیشرفته

National Library of Medicine
National Center for Biotechnology Information

Log in

PubMed®

Search

Advanced

PubMed® comprises more than 35 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.

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 Find

[Advanced Search](#) **(This link is highlighted with an orange border)**
[Clinical Queries](#)
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[E-utilities API](#)
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[MeSH Database](#)
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PubMed Advanced Search Builder

انتخاب فیلدهای مورد نظر برای
جستجو مانند عنوان، نویسنده، ...

Add terms to the query box

All Fields

Enter a search term

عبارت جستجو

Query box

Enter / edit your search query here



User Guide

عملگریبولی

AND, OR, NOT

ADD

Show Index

Search

با وارد کردن کلیدواژه موردنظر و
انتخاب فیلد با انتخاب **show index**
لیستی الفبایی که مرتبط با کلیدواژه
مورد جستجوست به همراه تعداد اسناد
نمایش داده می شود.

Show Index

National Library of Medicine
National Center for Biotechnology Information

Log in

PubMed Advanced Search Builder

Add terms to the query box

Query box

Enter / edit your search query here

heart attack

heart attack (5,164)

heart attack 2 (8)

heart attack action (3)

heart attack admissions (3)

heart attack and (982)

ADD Show Index

Search

History and Search Details

Download Delete

Search Actions Details Query Results Time



سه حالت متفاوت برای جستجو کردن در قسمت Advance Search

1. Add terms to the query box
2. Combining searches from history
3. Type directly in the query box

Combining searches from history

The screenshot shows the PubMed search interface. At the top, there are fields for 'MeSH Terms' and 'Enter a search term', followed by an 'ADD' button and a 'Show Index' link. Below this is a 'Query box' with a yellow border around the 'Add query', 'Delete', and 'Create alert' options. To the right of the query box is a message in Persian: 'ذخیره تاریخچه جستجو به صورت اکسل' (Save search history to Excel) with a red arrow pointing to the 'Create alert' button. Below the query box is a 'History and Search Details' section with a table of previous searches.

Search	Actions	Details	Query	Results	Time
#4	...	>	Search: "MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep"[jour] Sort by: Most Recent	9,571	01:35:59
#3	...	>	Search: heart attack	290,425	01:09:27
#2	...		Search: Md Siraj M	1	01:08:10

Download Delete

در این بخش امکان اضافه کردن کلیدواژه (Add Query) به Query Box (Actions)، امکان حذف کردن (Delete) جستجوی انجام شده از قسمت تاریخچه و امکان ذخیره جستجو و ایجاد ایمیل آگاهی‌دهنده (Create Alert) وجود دارد.

جستجو با استفاده از تگ / برچسب

Search field tags

Affiliation [ad]	Full Investigator Name [fir]	Pagination [pg]
All Fields [all]	Grant Number [gr]	Personal Name as Subject [ps]
Article Identifier [aid]	Investigator [ir]	Pharmacological Action [pa]
Author [au]	ISBN [isbn]	Place of Publication [pl]
Author Identifier [auid]	Issue [ip]	PMCID and MID
Book [book]	Journal [ta]	PMID [pmid]
Comment Correction Type	Language [la]	Publication Date [dp]
Completion Date [dcom]	Last Author Name [lastau]	Publication Type [pt]
Conflict of Interest Statement [cois]	Location ID [lid]	Publisher [pubn]
	MeSH Date [mhda]	Secondary Source ID [si]
Corporate Author [cn]	MeSH Major Topic [majr]	Subset [sb]
Create Date [crdt]	MeSH Subheadings [sh]	Supplementary Concept [nm]
EC/RN Number [rn]	MeSH Terms [mh]	Text Words [tw]
Editor [ed]	Modification Date [lr]	Title [ti]
Entry Date [edat]	NLM Unique ID [jid]	Title/Abstract [tiab]
Filter [filter] [sb]	Other Term [ot]	Transliterated Title [tt]
First Author Name [1au]	Owner	Volume [vi]
Full Author Name [fau]		

شیوه دیگر برای جستجو در PubMed استفاده از تگ / برچسب می‌باشد بدین صورت که می‌توان یک عبارت را در یک فیلد خاص با قرار دادن تگ (برچسب) جستجو بعد از عبارت جستجو کرد. برای مثال

"smith j"[au]

تکنیک‌های جستجو در PubMed

جستجوی عبارتی (Phrase Searching)

برای جستجوی یک عبارت خاص، از یکی از قالب‌های زیر استفاده کنید:

- عبارت را در دو گیومه قرار دهید مانند "kidney allograft"
- از یک تگ / برچسب جستجو استفاده کنید مانند [kidney allograft[tw]]
- از خط فاصله استفاده کنید مانند kidney-allograft

تکنیک‌های جستجو در PubMed

کوتاه کردن عبارات جستجو (Truncating Search Terms)

برای جستجوی تمام عباراتی که با یک کلمه شروع می‌شوند، کلمه‌ای را که با یک ستاره (*) دنبال می‌شود وارد کنید.

برای جستجوی عبارتی شامل یک عبارت کوتاه، از قالب‌های زیر استفاده کنید:

❖ عبارت را در دو گیومه قرار دهید: "breast feed*"

❖ از یک برچسب جستجو استفاده کنید: breast feed*[tiab]

❖ از خط فاصله استفاده کنید: breast-feed*

تکنیک‌های جستجو در PubMed

جستجوی مجاورتی (Proximity Searching)

می‌توانید از جستجوی مجاورتی برای جستجوی عبارات متعددی که به هر ترتیب در فاصله مشخصی از یکدیگر در قسمت‌های [عنوان] یا [عنوان/چکیده] ظاهر می‌شوند، استفاده کنید. برای ایجاد جستجوی مجاورتی در PubMed، اصطلاحات خود را با استفاده از قالب زیر وارد کنید:

- **"search terms"[field:~N]**

Search terms = Two or more words enclosed in double quotes.

Field = The search field tag for [Title] or [Title/Abstract] fields.

N = The maximum number of words appearing between your search terms.

"rationalizing healthcare"[Title:~2]

3

Searching Mesh

جستجو با استفاده از سرعنوان
موضوعی پزشکی

سرعنوان‌های موضوعی پزشکی (Medical Subject Headings Mesh)

کتابخانه ملی پزشکی امریکا برای اینکه یک سیستم جامع طبقه‌بندی موضوعات پزشکی داشته باشد و بتواند براساس روشی یکسان و علمی موضوعات مقالات چاپ شده را فهرست‌بندی نماید، موضوعات خاصی را تحت عنوان سرعنوان‌های موضوعی پزشکی انتخاب کرده است.

اصطلاحنامه سرفصل‌های موضوعی پزشکی (Mesh) یک واژگان کنترل شده و سازمان‌یافته سلسله مراتبی است که برای نمایه‌سازی، فهرست‌نویسی و جستجوی اطلاعات زیست‌پزشکی و مرتبط با سلامت استفاده می‌شود. Mesh شامل عناوین موضوعی است که در MEDLINE/PubMed، کاتالوگ NLM و سایر پایگاه‌های داده NLM ظاهر می‌شوند.

سرعنوان‌های موضوعی پزشکی (Medical Subject Headings Mesh)

سرعنوان‌های موضوعی پزشکی به صورت چاپی در هر سال منتشر و در آن اطلاعات واژگان انتخاب شده، واژگان انتخاب نشده، جایگاه موضوعات نسبت به یکدیگر، آخرین تغییرات واژگان انتخاب شده و واژگان جدید اضافه شده ارائه می‌شود. کتاب سرعنوان‌های موضوعی پزشکی شامل دو بخش فهرست الفبایی و ساختار درختی می‌باشد.

فهرست الفبایی اطلاعات زیر ارائه می‌دهد:

- ❖ واژه‌های مترادف انتخاب شده؛
- ❖ جایگاه در ساختار درختی (به صورت یک کد عددی)؛
- ❖ واژه‌های اختصاصی مرتبط با موضوع، که برای بررسی اختصاصی موضوع به کار می‌روند؛
- ❖ واژگان انتخاب نشده معادل موضوع (X)؛
- ❖ سرفصل‌های موضوعی عام‌تر یا وابسته (XR) که از جملات انتخاب شده باشد.

سرعنوان‌های موضوعی پزشکی (Medical Subject Headings Mesh)

ساختار درختی (Tree structure)

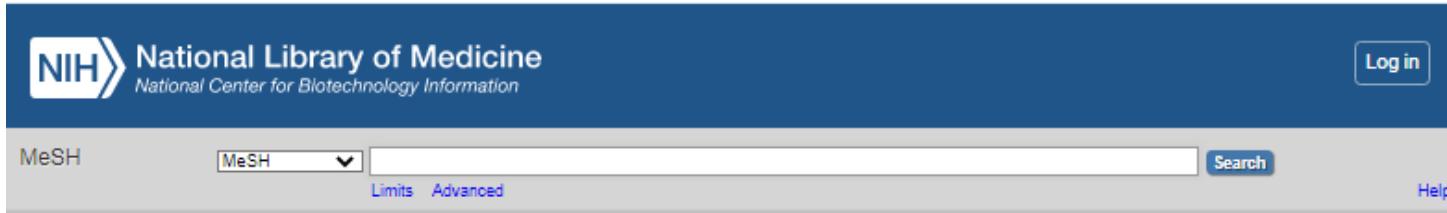
در قسمت فهرست الفبایی برای هر موضوع کد عددی خاصی مشخص می‌گردد. در قسمت ساختار درختی کتاب، سرعنوان‌های موضوعی پزشکی می‌توان جایگاه هر موضوع را، با کمک کدهای عددی، در میان سایر موضوعات یافته، دیدگاه مناسبی از موضوعات کلی‌تر و یا زیرشاخه‌های عنوان مورد نظر به دست آورد.

Main headings are organized in a "tree" with 16 main branches:

- A. Anatomy
- B. Organisms
- C. Diseases
- D. Chemicals and Drugs
- E. Analytical, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Techniques and Equipment
- F. Psychiatry and Psychology
- G. Phenomena and Processes
- H. Disciplines and Occupations
- I. Anthropology, Education, Sociology and Social Phenomena
- J. Technology, Industry, Agriculture
- K. Humanities
- L. Information Science
- M. Named Groups
- N. Health Care
- V. Publication Characteristics
- Z. Geographicals

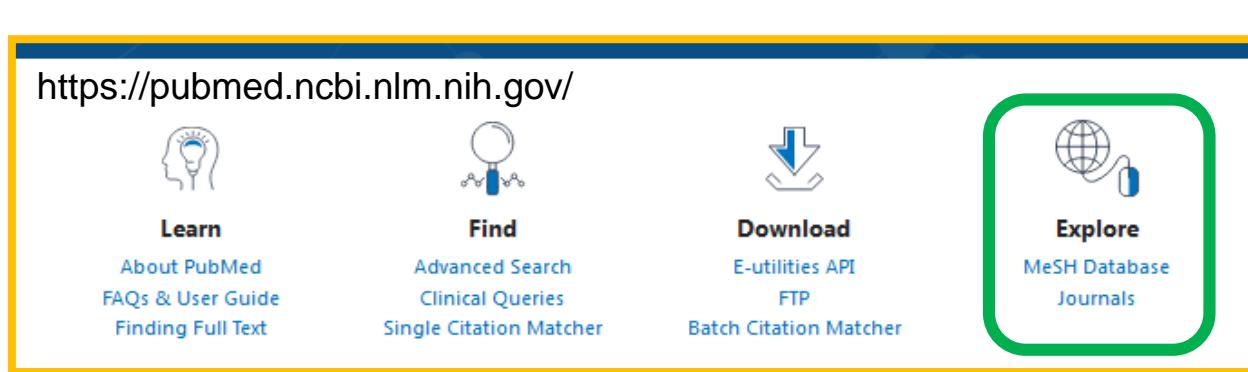


Each branch has many levels of sub-branches, and each heading has a position in the hierarchy. For example:



The screenshot shows the MeSH search interface. At the top, there's a blue header with the NIH logo and "National Library of Medicine" text. Below it is a search bar with "MeSH" selected in a dropdown menu. The search bar has a "Search" button and a "Help" link. Below the search bar are "Limits" and "Advanced" buttons. The main content area features a photograph of a forest on the left and a dark panel on the right with the word "MeSH". Below this panel is a descriptive text: "MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) is the NLM controlled vocabulary thesaurus used for indexing articles for PubMed." At the bottom of the main content area are two sections: "Using MeSH" with links to "Help" and "Tutorials", and "More Resources" with links to "E-Utilities" and "NLM MeSH Homepage".

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh>



The screenshot shows the PubMed homepage. A yellow box highlights the URL "https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/". Below the URL are four main navigation links: "Learn" (with icons of a brain and a lightbulb), "Find" (with icons of a magnifying glass and a person), "Download" (with icons of a download arrow and a computer mouse), and "Explore" (with icons of a globe and a computer mouse). The "Explore" link is enclosed in a green rounded rectangle. Under each main link are additional sub-links: "About PubMed", "FAQs & User Guide", "Finding Full Text" under Learn; "Advanced Search", "Clinical Queries", "Single Citation Matcher" under Find; "E-utilities API", "FTP", "Batch Citation Matcher" under Download; and "MeSH Database", "Journals" under Explore.



MeSH

MeSH

heart attack

Search

Create alert Limits Advanced

Help

Full ▾

Myocardial Infarction

سرعنوان اصلی یا
توصیفگر

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:

تعاریف

سرعنوان‌های
فرعی

- analysis
- embryology
- parasitology
- anatomy and histology
- enzymology
- pathology
- blood
- epidemiology
- physiology
- cerebrospinal fluid
- ethnology
- physiopathology
- chemically induced
- etiology
- prevention and control
- chemistry
- genetics
- psychology
- classification
- history
- radiotherapy
- complications
- immunology
- rehabilitation

Send to: ▾

PubMed Search Builder

Add to search builder

AND ▾

Search PubMed

YouTube Tutorial

Related information

PubMed

PubMed - Major Topic

Clinical Queries



MeSH

MeSH

heart attack

Search

Create alert Limits Advanced

Help

drug therapy
 economics

nursing
 organization and administration

veterinary
 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, C23.550.513.355.750, C23.550.717.489.750

MeSH Unique ID: D009203

Entry Terms:

Infarction, Myocardial
Infarctions, Myocardial
Myocardial Infarctions
Cardiovascular Stroke
Cardiovascular Strokes
Stroke, Cardiovascular
Strokes, Cardiovascular
Myocardial Infarct
Infarct, Myocardial
Infarcts, Myocardial
Myocardial Infarcts
Heart Attack
Heart Attacks

م الموضوعات متداولة و انتخاب نشده در
اصطلاحنامه

Recent Activity

[Turn Off](#) [Clear](#)

Myocardial Infarction

MeSH

heart attack (1)

MeSH

hearth attack (80)

MeSH

heath attack (0)

MeSH

[See more...](#)

"myocardial infarction"[MeSH Terms] OR
heart attack[Text Word]

Search

[See more...](#)



MeSH

MeSH

heart attack

Search

Create alert Limits Advanced

Help

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](#)

[MINOCA](#)

[Non-ST Elevated Myocardial Infarction](#)

[Shock, Cardiogenic](#)

[ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction](#)

[All MeSH Categories](#)

[Diseases Category](#)

[Cardiovascular Diseases](#)

[Vascular Diseases](#)

[Myocardial Ischemia](#)

Myocardial Infarction

[Anterior Wall Myocardial Infarction](#)

[Inferior Wall Myocardial Infarction](#)

[MINOCA](#)

[Non-ST Elevated Myocardial Infarction](#)

[Shock, Cardiogenic](#)

[ST Elevation Myocardial Infarction](#)

ساختار درختی مش را نشان می‌دهد:
تورفتگی کمتر، موضوع عام تر
تورفتگی بیشتر، موضوع خاص تر

MeSH

MeSH heart attack

Create alert Limits Advanced

Help

Full

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"/> blood | <input type="checkbox"/> enzymology | <input type="checkbox"/> pathology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cerebrospinal fluid | <input type="checkbox"/> epidemiology | <input type="checkbox"/> physiopathology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chemically induced | <input type="checkbox"/> ethnology | <input type="checkbox"/> prevention and control |
| <input type="checkbox"/> classification | <input type="checkbox"/> etiology | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> psychology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> complications | <input type="checkbox"/> genetics | <input type="checkbox"/> radiotherapy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> congenital | <input type="checkbox"/> history | <input type="checkbox"/> rehabilitation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> diagnosis | <input type="checkbox"/> immunology | <input type="checkbox"/> surgery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> diagnostic imaging | <input type="checkbox"/> metabolism | <input type="checkbox"/> therapy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> diet therapy | <input type="checkbox"/> microbiology | <input type="checkbox"/> urine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drug therapy | <input type="checkbox"/> mortality | <input type="checkbox"/> veterinary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nursing | <input type="checkbox"/> virology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> embryology | <input type="checkbox"/> parasitology | |

Send to:

PubMed Search Builder

("Myocardial Infarction"[Mesh]) AND ("Myocardial Infarction/nursing"[Mesh])



AND

 [Tutorial](#)

Related information

[PubMed](#)

[PubMed - Major Topic](#)

[Clinical Queries](#)

[NLM MeSH Browser](#)

[dbGaP Links](#)

[MedGen](#)

برای انجام جستجو در PubMed لازم است سرعنوان اصلی و سرعنوان‌های فرعی موردنظر را انتخاب کرده و سپس ابتدا گزینه **Search PubMed** و در ادامه گزینه **Add to Search Builder** را کلیک کنید.

جستجو پیشرفته Mesh

National Library of Medicine
National Center for Biotechnology Information

MeSH Home Help Log in

MeSH Advanced Search Builder

Use the builder below to create your search

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

Builder

All Fields AND All Fields

[Show index list](#) [Show index list](#)

Search or [Add to history](#)

History

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

Search	Add to builder	Query	Items found	Time
#1	Add	Search cancer	404	10:27:40

جستجو با کلیدواژه Mesh در قسمت جستجو پیشرفته PubMed

PubMed Advanced Search Builder

PubMed®
User Guide

Add terms to the query box

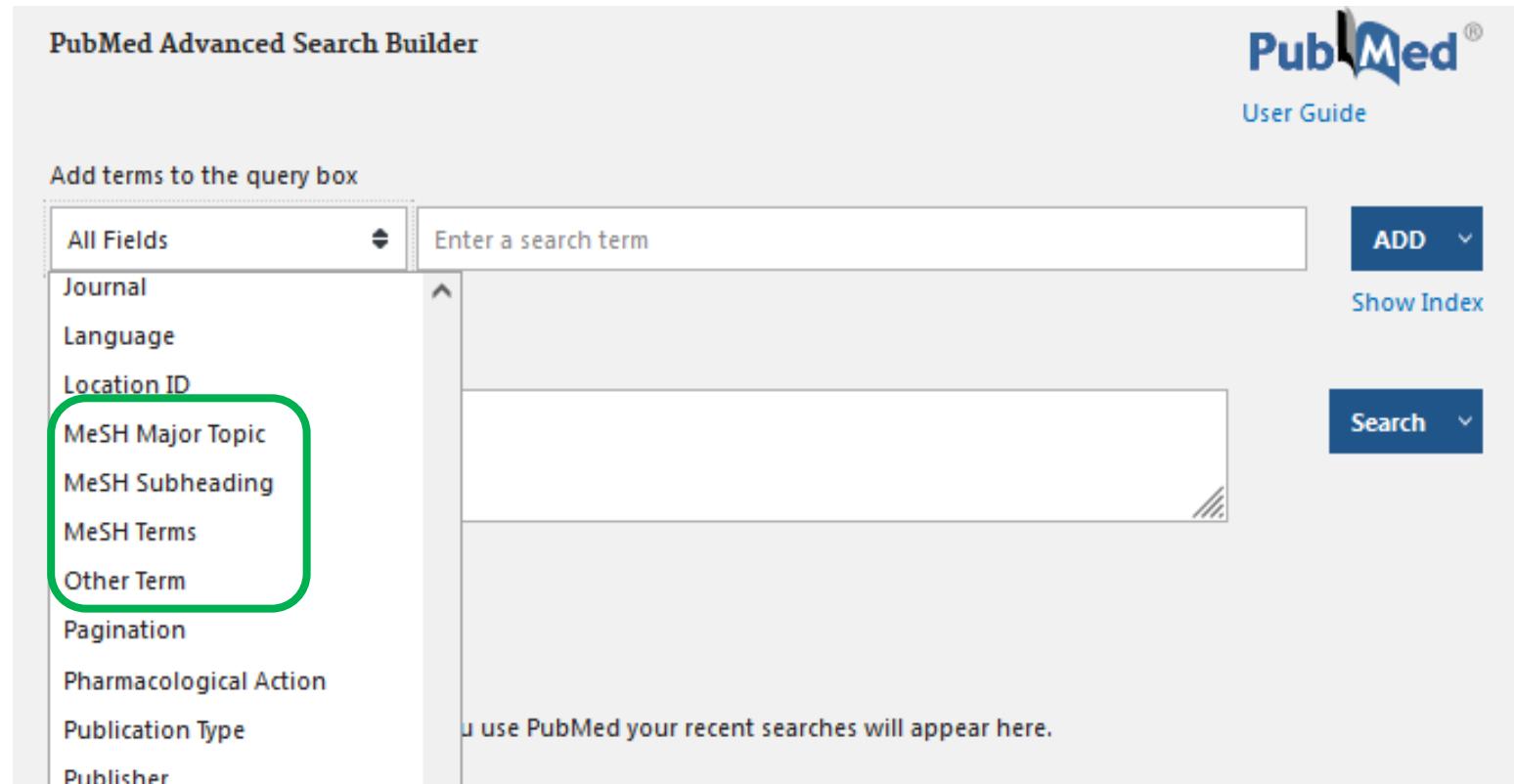
All Fields ▾ Enter a search term ADD ▾

Journal
Language
Location ID
MeSH Major Topic (highlighted with a green box)
MeSH Subheading
MeSH Terms
Other Term
Pagination
Pharmacological Action
Publication Type
Publisher

Show Index

Search ▾

If you use PubMed your recent searches will appear here.







heart attack

Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS

User Guide

Save

Email

Send to

Sorted by: Best match

Display options

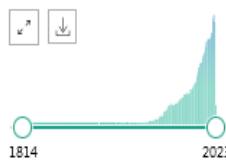


MY NCBI FILTERS

290,157 results

<< < Page 1 of 29,016 > >>

RESULTS BY YEAR



TEXT AVAILABILITY

- Abstract
- Free full text
- Full text

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

- Associated data

ARTICLE TYPE

- Books and Documents
- Clinical Trial
- Meta-Analysis

Heart attack.

[No authors listed]

Nurs Stand. 2014 Nov 18;29(11):19. doi: 10.7748/ns.29.11.19.s25.
PMID: 25388712 No abstract available.

Myocardial Infarction: Symptoms and Treatments.

Lu L, Liu M, Sun R, Zheng Y, Zhang P.

Cite Cell Biochem Biophys. 2015 Jul;72(3):865-7. doi: 10.1007/s12013-015-0553-4.
PMID: 25638347 Review.

Myocardial infarction (MI) is a term used for an event of heart attack which is due to formation of plaques in the interior walls of the arteries resulting in reduced blood flow to the heart and injuring heart muscles because of lack of o ...

Awareness of Heart Attack Symptoms and Response Among Adults - United States, 2008, 2014, and 2017.

Fang J, Luncheon C, Ayala C, Odom E, Loustalot F.

Cite MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2019 Feb 8;68(5):101-106. doi: 10.15585/mmwr.mm6805a2.
PMID: 31851653 Free PMC article.

Heart attacks (also known as myocardial infarctions) occur when a portion of the heart muscle does not receive adequate blood flow, and they are major contributors to heart disease, with an estimated 750,000 occurring annually (2). ... To assess changes ...

Advanced:

برای جستجوی کلیدواژه‌های خود در فیلد خاص می‌توانید از این بخش استفاده نمایید و تاریخچه جستجوی خود را مشاهده کرده، جزئیات جستجو را مشاهده نمایید.

Create alert:

جستجوی خود را ذخیره و یک ایمیل آگاهی‌دهنده ایجاد نماید.

Create RSS:

با استفاده از این تکنولوژی می‌توانید نتایج جدید در جستجویی که انجام داده‌اید را توسط یک Feed Reader بدون نیاز به مراجعه مجدد به پایگاه را دریافت کنید.

Display Options:

مرتب سازی و نحوه نمایش رکوردها را می‌توان تغییر داد.

The screenshot shows the PubMed search results for "heart attack". The search bar contains "heart attack", and the "Search" button is highlighted. Below the search bar are buttons for "Save", "Email", and "Send to". To the right are "Sort by: Best match" and "Display options" (which is also highlighted). The main search results area shows 303,729 results. The first result is "After a Heart Attack, Who Should Care?" by Yasuhara S, Alston TA, published in Crit Care Med. 2022 Jun 1;50(6):1030-1032. doi: 10.1097/CCM.000000000000419. The second result is "Myocardial Infarction: Symptoms and Treatments." by Lu L, Liu M, Sun R, Zheng Y, Zhang P, published in Cell Biochem Biophys. 2015 Jul;72(3):865-7. doi: 10.1007/s12013-015-0553-4. A callout box over the "Display options" button shows a dropdown menu with "Format" set to "Summary", "Per page" set to 10, and "Abstract snippets" with "Show" selected. A yellow arrow points from this callout to a larger callout box on the right side of the screen, which shows the full list of display format options: Summary, Abstract, PubMed, and PMID. The "Summary" option is highlighted in blue.

heart attack

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Guide

Save Email Send to Sort by: Best match Display options

MY NCBI FILTERS

RESULTS BY YEAR

1814 2024

303,729 results

After a Heart Attack, Who Should Care?
1 Yasuhara S, Alston TA.
Cite Crit Care Med. 2022 Jun 1;50(6):1030-1032. doi: 10.1097/CCM.000000000000419.
Share PMID: 35612443 No abstract available.

Myocardial Infarction: Symptoms and Treatments.
2 Lu L, Liu M, Sun R, Zheng Y, Zhang P.
Cite Cell Biochem Biophys. 2015 Jul;72(3):865-7. doi: 10.1007/s12013-015-0553-4.
Share PMID: 25638347 Review.
Myocardial infarction (MI) is a term used for an event of heart attack which is due to formation of plaques in the interior walls of the arteries resulting in reduced blood flow to the heart and injuring heart muscles because of lack of o ...

DIRECTORY

DISPLAY OPTIONS

Format Summary

Per page 10

Abstract snippets Show Hide

DIRECTORY

DISPLAY OPTIONS

Format Summary

Per page

Abstract

PubMed

PMID



heart attack



Search

[Advanced](#) [Create alert](#) [Create RSS](#)[User Guide](#)[Save](#)[Email](#)[Send to](#)

Sort by:

- Best match
- Most recent
- Publication date
- First author
- Journal

[Display options](#)

MY NCBI FILTERS

303,729 results

RESULTS BY YEAR



1814

2024

TEXT AVAILABILITY

 **After a Heart Attack, Who Should Care?**

1 Yasuhara S, Alston TA.

Cite Crit Care Med. 2022 Jun 1;50(6):1030-1032. doi: 10.1097/CCM.0000000000005477. Epub 2022 May 19.

Share PMID: 35612443 No abstract available.

 Myocardial Infarction: Symptoms and Treatments.

2 Lu L, Liu M, Sun R, Zheng Y, Zhang P.

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Share PMID: 25638347 Review.

Myocardial infarction (MI) is a term used for an event of **heart attack** which is due to formation of plaques in the interior walls of the arteries resulting in reduced blood flow to the **heart** and injuring **heart** muscles because of lack of o ...

انتقال رکوردها با استفاده از Send to Email Save

در Save می‌توان مقالات انتخاب شده در نتایج جستجو را با تعیین فرمت (نمایش اطلاعات مقاله) به صورت فایل ذخیره کرد.

- Selection
 - All results on this page
 - All results
 - Selection
- Format
 - Summary (text)
 - PubMed
 - PMID
 - Abstract (text)
 - CSV

The screenshot shows the PubMed search interface for the query "heart attack". At the top, there is a search bar with the term "heart attack", a "Search" button, and a "User Guide" link. Below the search bar are buttons for "Advanced", "Create alert", and "Create RSS". The main content area displays 290,157 results, with the first two entries shown:

Heart attack.
1 [No authors listed]
Cite Nurs Stand. 2014 Nov 18;29(11):19. doi: 10.7748/ns.29.11.19.s25.
PMID: 25388712 No abstract available.

Myocardial Infarction: Symptoms and Treatments.
2 Lu L, Liu M, Sun R, Zheng Y, Zhang P.
Cite Cell Biochem Biophys. 2015 Jul;72(3):865-7. doi: 10.1007/s12013-015-0553-4.
PMID: 25638347 Review.

On the left side, there are filters for "MY NCBI FILTERS" and "RESULTS BY YEAR" (with a timeline from 1814 to 2023). At the bottom, there are buttons for "TEXT AVAILABILITY" and "Share". A blue box highlights the "Save", "Email", and "Send to" buttons in the top right corner of the main search results area.

heart attack X Search

[Advanced](#) [Create alert](#) [Create RSS](#) [User Guide](#)

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Best match Display options

Email citations

Subject: heart attack - PubMed

* To:

From:

Selection:

Format:

I'm not a robot

reCAPTCHA
Privacy • Terms

Send email Cancel

رکوردهای موردنظر را می‌توان با تعیین فرمت به ایمیل افراد ارسال کرد.

■ Selection

- All results on this page
- All results
- Selection

■ Format

- Summary
- Summary (text)
- Abstract
- Abstract (text)

ارسال نتایج جستجو

Clipboard:

رکوردها را به طور موقت ذخیره می‌کند. اگر رکوردی برای ذخیره انتخاب نشده باشد فقط ۵۰۰ نتیجه اول را ذخیره می‌کند.

My bibliography:

برای ایجاد کتابشناسی من لازم است که ثبت نام انجام شود. بعد از ثبت نام می‌توان رکوردهای انتخابی را در آن ذخیره کرد.

Collections:

در صورت ثبت نام می‌توان رکوردهای انتخابی را در مجموعه خود اضافه کرد.

Citation manager:

با انتخاب این گزینه می‌توان رکوردهای منتخب را به نرم‌افزارهای مدیریت منابع انتقال داده و بعد برای استنادهای در مقالات از آنها استفاده کرد.

The screenshot shows the PubMed search interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the query "heart attack", a "Search" button, and a "User Guide". Below the search bar are buttons for "Save", "Email", and "Send to". The results are sorted by "Best match" and page 1 of 29,016 is displayed. A dropdown menu from the "Send to" button includes options: Clipboard, My Bibliography, Collections, and Citation manager. The main search results area shows a chart of publication counts from 1814 to 2023, with a sharp peak around 2010. Below the chart, it says "No authors listed". A specific result is shown with PMID: 25388712 and DOI: 10.7748/ns.29.11.19.s25. Further down, it says "No abstract available" and "SUPPLEMENTARY INFO". At the bottom, there are buttons for "Proceed to details", "Cite", and "Share". On the left sidebar, there are filters for "MY NCBI FILTERS", "RESULTS BY YEAR" (with a timeline from 1814 to 2023), "TEXT AVAILABILITY" (Abstract, Free full text, Full text), and "ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE" (Associated data).

Result by year:

نمودار نتایج براساس تعداد مدارک منتشره شده در هر سال



Log in



heart attack

Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS

User Guide

Save

Email

Send to

Sorted by Best match

Display options

MY NCBI FILTERS

290,228 results

<< < Page 1 of 29,023 > >>

Heart attack.

1 [No authors listed]

Cite Nurs Stand. 2014 Nov 18;29(11):19. doi: 10.7748/ns.29.11.19.s25.

PMID: 25388712 No abstract available.

Share

Myocardial Infarction: Symptoms and Treatments.

2 Lu L, Liu M, Sun R, Zheng Y, Zhang P.

Cite Cell Biochem Biophys. 2015 Jul;72(3):865-7. doi: 10.1007/s12013-015-0553-4.

PMID: 25638347 Review.

Share

Myocardial infarction (MI) is a term used for an event of **heart attack** which is due to formation of plaques in the interior walls of the arteries resulting in reduced blood flow to the **heart** and injuring **heart** muscles because of lack of o ...

RESULTS BY YEAR



1814

2023

TEXT AVAILABILITY

- Abstract
- Free full text
- Full text

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

- Associated data

ARTICLE TYPE

- Books and Documents
- Clinical Trial
- Meta-Analysis
- Randomized Controlled Trial
- Review
- Systematic Review

PUBLICATION DATE

- 1 year
- 5 years
- 10 years
- Custom Range

امكان محدود
کردن نتایج جستجو
با استفاده از فیلترها

فیلترها و محدودیت‌ها:

Full Text ،Free Full Text ،Abstract: میزان دسترسی‌پذیر بودن یک مقاله را از طریق گزینه **Text Availability** تعیین می‌کند.

: Article Attribute مقالاتی که از طریق آنها می‌توان به داده‌های بانک‌های اطلاعاتی ثانویه نظریه متصل شد را نمایش می‌دهد. برای دسترسی به داده‌ها کافی است با وارد شدن به صفحه مقاله روی ClinicalTrials.gov کلیک کنید. Associated Data

، Article Type نوع مقاله را براساس Clinical Trial ،Book and Documents Systematic Review ،Review ،Randomized Controlled Trial را تعیین کرد.

Publication Date: تاریخ انتشار را می‌توان براساس ۱ سال، ۵ سال، ۱۰ سال و یا تعیین محدوده انتخاب کرد. Additional Filters شامل نوع مقاله، گونه‌ها، زبان، جنسیت، سن و دیگر فیلترها می‌باشد.

Additional Filters

ARTICLE TYPE

SPECIES

LANGUAGE

SEX

AGE

OTHER

- Address
- Autobiography
- Bibliography
- Biography
- Case Reports
- Classical Article
- Clinical Conference
- Clinical Study
- Clinical Trial Protocol
- Clinical Trial, Phase I
- Introductory Journal Article
- Lecture
- Legal Case
- Legislation
- Letter
- Multicenter Study
- News
- Newspaper Article
- Observational Study
- Observational Study, Veterinary

X

Cancel

Show

Save

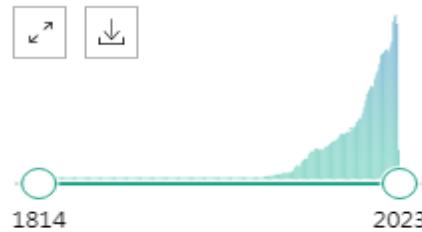
CITE

Sorted by: Best match

Display options

MY NCBI FILTERS

RESULTS BY YEAR



TEXT AVAILABILITY

- Abstract
- Free full text
- Full text

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

- Associated data

290,228 re

1

Cite

Lu L, Liu M, Sun R, Zheng Y, Zhang P. Myocardial Infarction: Symptoms and Treatments. *Cell Biochem Biophys.* 2015 Jul;72(3):865-7. doi: 10.1007/s12013-015-0553-4. PMID: 25638347.

Copy Download .nbib Format: NLM

AMA

APA

MLA

NLM

Share

2

Cite

Share

SHARE



PERMALINK

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25638347/>

symptoms and Response Among Adults - United States, 2008, 2011, and 2017.

3

Cite

Fang J, Luncheon C, Ayala C, Odom E, Loustalot F,

پیش نمایش بخشی از
چکیده در صفحه نتایج



for an event of **heart attack** which is due to formation of

is resulting in reduced blood flow to the **heart** and injuring

> MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep, 2019 Feb 8;68(5):101-106. doi: 10.15585/mmwr.mm6805a2.

Awareness of Heart Attack Symptoms and Response Among Adults - United States, 2008, 2014, and 2017

با انتخاب هر یک از نویسندها، مقالات آن نویسنده که در پایگاه نمایه شده‌اند را بازیابی می‌کند.

PREV RESULT
2 of 290,228

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 31851653 PMCID: PMC6366680 DOI: 10.15585/mmwr.mm6805a2

Free PMC article

Abstract

کدی که در موقع ورود هر مقاله به پابند به آن اختصاص داده می‌شود (شماره اختصاصی مقاله در پایگاه).

Heart disease is the leading cause of death in the United States (1). Heart attacks (also known as myocardial infarctions) occur when a portion of the heart muscle does not receive adequate blood flow, and they are major contributors to heart disease, with an estimated 750,000 occurring annually (2). Early intervention is critical for preventing mortality in the event of a heart attack (3). Identification of heart attack signs and symptoms by victims or bystanders, and taking immediate action by calling emergency services (9-1-1), are crucial to ensure timely receipt of emergency care and thereby improve the chance for survival (4). A recent report using National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) data from 2014 found that 47.2% of U.S. adults could state all five common heart attack symptoms (jaw, neck, or back discomfort; weakness or lightheadedness; chest discomfort; arm or shoulder discomfort; and shortness of breath) and knew to call 9-1-1 if someone had a heart attack (5). To assess changes in awareness and response to an apparent heart attack, CDC analyzed data from NHIS to compare awareness of heart attack symptoms and calling 9-1-1 among U.S. adults in 2008, 2014, and

امکان استناد
در قالب دلخواه

ACTIONS

Cite

Collections

SHARE



PAGE NAVIGATION

Title & authors

Abstract

Conflict of interest

FULL TEXT LINKS



لينک های دسترسی
به تمام متن منبع

NEXT RESULT
4 of 290,228

امکان مرور
چکیده‌های منابع
بازیابی شده به صورت
تک تک

مرور / پیمایش
قسمت‌های
 مختلف صفحه

اطلاعات ارائه شده برای هر نتیجه یافته شده (رکورد)

Affiliations — collapse

Affiliations

1 Department of Biostatistics, School of Health, Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences, Kermanshah, Iran.
2 Sleep Disorders Research Center, Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences, Kermanshah, Iran.
3 Student Research Committee, Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences, Kermanshah, Iran.
4 Department of Operating Room, Nahavand School of Allied Medical Sciences, Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, Hamadan, Iran.
5 Department of Psychiatric Nursing, Miandoab School of Nursing, Urmia University of Medical Sciences, Urmia, Iran.
6 Cellular and Molecular Research Center, Gerash University of Medical Sciences, Gerash, Iran.
7 Neuroscience Research Center, Health Technology Institute, Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences, Kermanshah, Iran.
8 Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, University Putra Malaysia, Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia.
9 Cellular and Molecular Research Center, Gerash University of Medical Sciences, Gerash, Iran.
Masoud.mohammadi1989@yahoo.com.

PubMed® Advanced Search User Guide Save Email Send to Display options

Meta-Analysis > BMC Cardiovasc Discord. 2023 Apr 22;23(1):206.
doi: 10.1186/s12872-023-03231-w.

FULL TEXT LINKS full text provider logo

The global prevalence of myocardial infarction: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Nader Salari^{1,2}, Fatemeh Morddarvanjoghī³, Amir Abdolmaleki⁴, Shabnam Rasoulopoor⁵, Ali Asghar Khaleghi⁶, Leila Afshar Hezarkhani⁷, Shamarina Shohaimi⁸, Masoud Mohammadi⁹

ACTIONS

Affiliations + expand
PMID: 37087452 PMCID: PMC10122825 DOI: 10.1186/s12872-023-03231-w

PubMed شناسایی مقاله در PMID: 37087452

اطلاعات ارائه شده برای هر نتیجه یافته شده (رکورد)

با انتخاب نام مجله می‌توان: مجله در پابمد و فهرست NLM جستجو کرد و همچنین امکان افزودن مجله به جعبه جستجو وجود دارد.

با انتخاب جستجو در فهرست NLM اطلاعات کامل PubMed Search (مجله و امکانات جستجو مجله آورده می‌شود.)

The screenshot shows a PubMed search result for a meta-analysis. The main title is "The global systematic review of myocardial infarction: a meta-analysis". It is published in "BMC Cardiovasc Disord" (2023 Apr 22;23(1):206). The DOI is 10.1186/s12872-023-03231-w. The authors listed are Nader Salari, Amir Abdolmaleki, Shabnam Rasoulpoor, Shamarina Shohaimi, and Masoud Mohammadi. The record includes a "Actions" dropdown menu with options like "Search in PubMed", "Search in NLM Catalog", and "Add to Search". Below the main title, there are buttons for "Cite" and "Collections". The page also features the PubMed logo, a search bar, and links for full-text access via PMC.

اطلاعات ارائه شده برای هر نتیجه یافته شده (رکورد)

Meta-Analysis > BMC Cardiovasc Disord. 2023 Apr 22;23(1):206.
doi: 10.1186/s12872-023-03231-w.

The global prevalence of myocardial infarction: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Nader Salari^{1 2}, Fatemeh Morddarvanjoghi³, Amir Abdolmaleki⁴, Shabnam Rasoulopoor⁵, Ali Asghar Khaleghi⁶, Leila Afshar Hezarkhani⁷, Shamarina Shohaimi⁸, Masoud Mohammadi⁹

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 37087452 PMCID: PMC10122825 DOI: 10.1186/s12872-023-03231-w

Abstract

Background: Myocardial infarction (MI) is one of the life-threatening coronary-associated pathologies characterized by sudden cardiac death. The provision of complete insight into MI complications along with designing a preventive program against MI seems necessary.

Methods: Various databases (PubMed, Web of Science, ScienceDirect, Scopus, Embase, and Google scholar search engine) were hired for comprehensive searching. The keywords of "Prevalence", "Outbreak", "Burden", "Myocardial Infarction", "Myocardial Infarct", and "Heart Attack" were hired with no time/language restrictions. Collected data were imported into the information management software (EndNote v.8x). Also, citations of all relevant articles were screened manually. The search was updated on 2022.9.13 prior to the publication.

Results: Twenty-two eligible studies with a sample size of 2,982,6717 individuals (< 60 years) were included for data analysis. The global prevalence of MI in individuals < 60 years was found 3.8%. Also, following the assessment of 20 eligible investigations with a sample size of 5,071,185 individuals (> 60 years), this value was detected at 9.5%.

Conclusion: Due to the accelerated rate of MI prevalence in older ages, precise attention by patients regarding the complications of MI seems critical. Thus, determination of preventive planning along with the application of safe treatment methods is critical.

Keywords: Heart attack; MI; Myocardial infarction; Prevalence.

FULL TEXT LINKS

full text provider logo



ACTIONS

“ Cite

Collections

SHARE



PAGE NAVIGATION

< Title & authors

Abstract

Conflict of interest statement

Figures

Similar articles

Cited by

References

PAGE NAVIGATION

Title & authors

< Abstract

Conflict of interest statement

Similar articles

Cited by

References

MeSH terms

Related information

LinkOut - more resources

PubMed Central (PMC)

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/?term=>

The screenshot shows the NCBI homepage with a sidebar menu on the left. The sidebar menu includes links such as NCBI Home, Resource List (A-Z), All Resources, Chemicals & Bioassays, Data & Software, DNA & RNA, Domains & Structures, Genes & Expression, Genetics & Medicine, Genomes & Maps, Homology, Literature, Proteins, Sequence Analysis, Taxonomy, Training & Tutorials, and Variation. A dropdown menu under 'All Databases' also lists Gene, Genome, GEO DataSets, GEO Profiles, GTR, Identical Protein Groups, MedGen, MeSH, NLM Catalog, Nucleotide, OMIM, and PMC. The 'PMC' link is highlighted with a blue selection bar. The main content area features sections for Comit, Download, Learn, Develop, Analyze, and Research, each with corresponding icons. On the right, there are sections for Popular Resources (PubMed, Bookshelf, PubMed Central, BLAST, Nucleotide, Genome, SNP, Gene, Protein, PubChem) and NCBI News & Blog.

NIH National Library of Medicine
National Center for Biotechnology Information

All Databases

Gene
Genome
GEO DataSets
GEO Profiles
GTR
Identical Protein Groups
MedGen
MeSH
NLM Catalog
Nucleotide
OMIM
PMC
PopSet
Protein
Protein Clusters
Protein Family Models
PubChem BioAssay
PubChem Compound
PubChem Substance
PubMed

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Analyze

Research

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BLAST
Nucleotide
Genome
SNP
Gene
Protein
PubChem

NCBI News & Blog

Upcoming Changes to NCBI Taxonomy Classifications

NCBI is continually making improvements to our Taxonomy resource

Explore Population Genetics in dbSNP with NCBI's Allele Frequency Aggregator (ALFA)



US National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health

PMC

1

Search

Help

Journal List Advanced



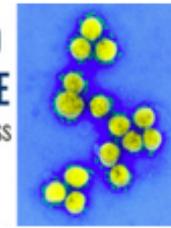
The legacy view of PMC will no longer be available after March 2023.

[Click here to return to the live PMC website.](#)



PMC

PubMed Central® (PMC) is a free full-text archive of biomedical and life sciences journal literature at the U.S. National Institutes of Health's National Library of Medicine (NIH/NLM).



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Builder

All Fields



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AND

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- 5 years
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- Customize ...

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All (573825)

[NIH grants \(113843\)](#)

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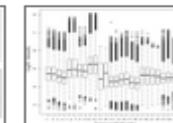
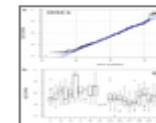
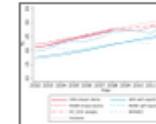
PMC Full-Text Search Results

Items: 1 to 20 of 573825

<< First < Prev Page 1 of 28892 Next > Last >>

PMC Images search for heart attack

- [Beta-blockers in patients without heart failure after myocardial infarction](#)
1. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2021; 2021(11): CD012565. Published online 2021 Nov 5.
doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD012565.pub2
PMCID: PMC8570410
[Abstract](#) [Article](#) [PDF-1.5M](#)
- [Beta-blockers for suspected or diagnosed acute myocardial infarction](#)
2. Sanam Safi, Naqash J Sethi, Emil Eik Nielsen, Joshua Feinberg, Christian Gluud, Janus C Jakobsen, Cochrane Heart Group
Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2019; 2019(12): CD012484. Published online 2019 Dec 17.
doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD012484.pub2
PMCID: PMC8915833
[Abstract](#) [Article](#) [PDF-2.1M](#)
- [Health position paper and redox perspectives on reactive oxygen species as signals and targets of cardioprotection](#)
3. Gerd Heusch, Ioanna Andreadou, Robert Bell, Edoardo Bertero, Hans-Erik Botker, Sean M. Davidson, James Downey, Philip Eaton, Peter Ferdinand, Bernard J. Gersh, Mauro Giacca, Derek J. Hausenloy, Borja Ibanez, Thomas Krieg, Christoph Maack, Rainer Schulz, Frank Sellke, Ajay M. Shah, Holger Thiele, Derek M. Yellon, Fabio Di Lisa
Redox Biol. 2023 Nov; 87: 102894. Published online 2023 Oct 6. doi: 10.1016/j.redox.2023.102894
PMCID: PMC10590874
[Abstract](#) [Article](#) [PDF-12M](#)

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Database: Select[Find items](#)

Search details

"myocardial infarction" [MeSH Terms] OR

("myocardial" [All Fields] AND

"infarction" [All Fields]) OR "myocardial"

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heart attack

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Format Items per page Sort by

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- PMCID List
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- 10
- 20
- 50
- 100
- Default order
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All (573825)
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1 of 28892 Next > Last >>

Beta-blockers in patients without heart failure after myocardial infarction

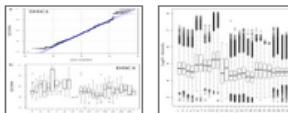
1. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2021; 2021(11): CD012565. Published online 2021 Nov 5.
doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD012565.pub2
PMCID: PMC8570410
[Abstract](#) [Article](#) [PDF-1.5M](#)

Beta-blockers for suspected or diagnosed acute myocardial infarction

2. Sanam Safi, Naqash J Sethi, Emil Eik Nielsen, Joshua Feinberg, Christian Gluud, Janus C Jakobsen, Cochrane Heart Group
Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2019; 2019(12): CD012484. Published online 2019 Dec 17.
doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD012484.pub2
PMCID: PMC6915833
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 [How Do Diversity Supplements Impact Careers in Biomedical and Behavioral Research?](#)
National Institutes of Health (US), Office of the Director (OD), Chief Officer for Scientific Workforce Diversity (COSWD). Bethesda (MD): National Institutes of Health (NIH); 2022.

Featured Titles

 [Assessing Progress on the Institute of Medicine Report *The Future of Nursing*.](#)
Committee for Assessing Progress on Implementing the Recommendations of the Institute of Medicine Report *The Future of Nursing: Leading Change, Advancing Health*; Institute of Medicine;

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[heart](#) in [Camelus dromedarius](#) [Triplophysa rosa](#) [All 2 Gene records](#)

Results: 1 to 20 of 2950 books (18779 items)

<< First < Prev Page 1 of 148 Next > Last >>

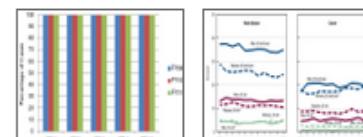
-  [StatPearls \[Internet\]](#).
 Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2024 Jan-.
 ▶ [Top results in this book](#) [Table of Contents](#)

-  [Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects \(DARE\): Quality-assessed Reviews \[Internet\]](#).
 York (UK): Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (UK); 1995-.
 ▶ [Top results in this book](#) [Table of Contents](#)

-  [Endotext \[Internet\]](#).
 Feingold KR, Anawalt B, Blackman MR, et al., editors.
 South Dartmouth (MA): MDText.com, Inc.; 2000-.
 ▶ [Top results in this book](#) [Table of Contents](#)

-  [Adjunctive Devices for Patients With Acute Coronary Syndrome Undergoing Percutaneous Coronary Intervention \[Internet\]](#).
 Scherzer DM, White CM, Kluger J, et al.

Images search in Bookshelf



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Search details

```
( "myocardial infarction" [MeSH Terms] OR ("myocardial" [All Fields] AND "infarction" [All Fields]) OR "myocardial infarction" [All Fields] OR ("heart" [All Fields] AND "infarction" [All Fields]) OR ("acute coronary syndrome" [All Fields] AND "myocardial infarction" [All Fields]) OR ("acute myocardial infarction" [All Fields] AND "myocardial infarction" [All Fields]) OR ("acute coronary syndrome" [All Fields] AND "myocardial infarction" [All Fields]))
```

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Rosuvastatin

Last Update: December 1, 2021.

OVERVIEW

Introduction

Rosuvastatin is a commonly used cholesterol lowering agent (statin) that is associated with mild, asymptomatic and self-limited serum aminotransferase elevations during therapy, and rarely with clinically apparent acute liver injury.

Background

Rosuvastatin (roe soo" va stat' in) is a potent, orally available inhibitor of hepatic 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-coenzyme A (HMG-CoA) reductase the major rate-limiting enzyme in cholesterol synthesis. Like other members of its class (the "statins"), rosuvastatin lowers total serum cholesterol and low density lipoprotein (LDL) concentrations, thereby reducing the risk of atherosclerosis and its complications – **myocardial infarction** and stroke. Rosuvastatin was approved for use in the United States in 2003 and currently several million prescriptions are filled yearly.

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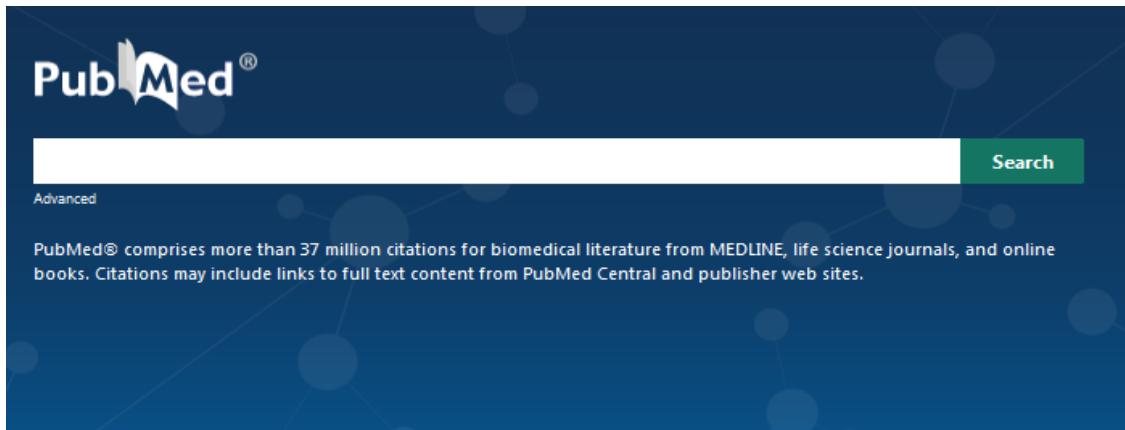
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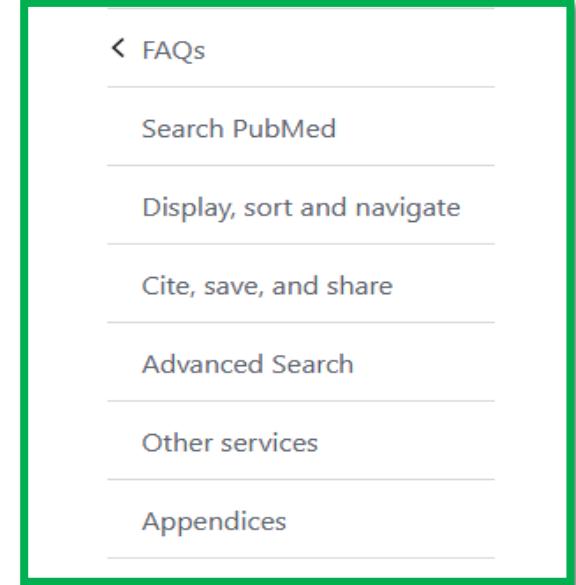
The screenshot shows the PubMed homepage with a dark blue background featuring a network of nodes and lines. At the top left is the PubMed logo. To its right is a search bar with a green "Search" button. Below the search bar is a link to "Advanced" search. A descriptive text block states: "PubMed® comprises more than 37 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." At the bottom of the page are four main navigation sections: "Learn" (with icons for a brain and lightbulb), "Find" (with a magnifying glass icon), "Download" (with a download arrow icon), and "Explore" (with a globe and mouse icon). Each section has a list of associated services.



This block highlights the "Learn" section of the PubMed homepage, which is enclosed in a green rounded rectangle. It contains three links: "About PubMed", "FAQs & User Guide", and "Finding Full Text".



This block highlights the "Find", "Download", and "Explore" sections of the PubMed homepage. The "Find" section includes links to "Advanced Search", "Clinical Queries", and "Single Citation Matcher". The "Download" section includes links to "E-utilities API", "FTP", and "Batch Citation Matcher". The "Explore" section includes links to "MeSH Database" and "Journals".



This block shows a sidebar titled "FAQs" with a back arrow. It lists several categories: "Search PubMed", "Display, sort and navigate", "Cite, save, and share", "Advanced Search", "Other services", and "Appendices". The entire sidebar is bordered by a green frame.



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This tool uses [predefined filters](#) to help you quickly refine PubMed searches on clinical or disease-specific topics. To use this tool, enter your search terms in the search bar and select filters before searching.

Search

Filter category

Clinical Studies
 COVID-19

Clinical Queries filters were developed by [Haynes RB et al.](#) to facilitate retrieval of clinical studies.

Filter **Scope**

See [Clinical Queries filter details](#).

Returns more results: less specific, but more comprehensive. See [filter details](#).

 [Reset form](#)



PubMed Single Citation Matcher

Use this tool to find PubMed citations. You may omit any field.

Journal

Journal may consist of the full title or the title abbreviation.

Date

Month and day are optional.

Year

YYYY

Month

MM

Day

DD

Details

Volume

Issue

First page

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Use format lastname initials for the most comprehensive results, e.g. Ostell J. See also:
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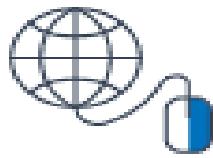
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diabetes

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Search results

Items: 1 to 20 of 132

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[Autophagy reports](#)

1. NLM Title Abbreviation: Autophagy Rep
ISSN: 2769-4127 (Electronic) ; 2769-4127 (Linking)
[Philadelphia, Pennsylvania] : Taylor and Francis, [2022]-
Not currently indexed for MEDLINE
NLM ID: 9918383885906676 [Serial]

[The science of diabetes self-management and care](#)

2. Association of Diabetes Care & Education Specialists.
NLM Title Abbreviation: Sci Diabetes Self Manag Care
ISSN: 2635-0114 (Electronic) ; 2635-0106 (Print) ; 2635-0106 (Linking)
Thousand Oaks, CA : Sage Publications, [2021]-
Currently indexed for MEDLINE
NLM ID: 101775189 [Serial]

[Diabetes epidemiology and management](#)

3. NLM Title Abbreviation: Diabet Epidemiol Manag
ISSN: 2666-9708 (Electronic) ; 2666-9708 (Linking)
[Paris] : Elsevier Masson SAS, [2021]-
Not currently indexed for MEDLINE
NLM ID: 9918334488006676 [Serial]

Full ▾

Journal of diabetes

Author(s): Ruijin yi yuan (Shanghai China)

NLM Title Abbreviation: J Diabetes

Title(s): Journal of diabetes.

Publication Start Year: 2009

Frequency: Four no. a year

Country of Publication: Australia

Publisher: Richmond, Vic. : Blackwell Publishing Asia, 2009-

Description: v. : ill. ; 28 cm.

Language: English

ISSN: 1753-0393 (Print)

1753-0407 (Electronic)

1753-0407 (Linking)

LCCN: 2009205669

Electronic Links: [http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/\(ISSN\)1753-0407](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/10.1111/(ISSN)1753-0407)
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/journals/4201>

In: MEDLINE: v1n1, Mar. 2009-

PubMed: v1n1, Mar. 2009-

PMC

Current Indexing Status: Currently indexed for MEDLINE.

Current Subset: Index Medicus

MeSH: Diabetes Mellitus*

Broad Subject Term(s): Endocrinology

Publication Type(s): Periodical

Notes: Latest issue consulted: Vol. 1, issue 4 (Dec. 2009).

Also issued online.

Other ID: (OCoLC)318985776

NLM ID: 101504326 [Serial]

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BLAST

Basic Local Alignment Search Tool

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