

انتخاب موضوع و سرچ در منابع علمی

Presented by Ali Poormohammadi

Choice of a research subject

- ▶ Finding a research subject is the first stage of a research project. This may seem obvious, but it is not. Students without tight advising often tend to identify just a research topic, but then fail to formulate a research subject in terms of precise research objects and research questions.

شرایط انتخاب موضوع

علاقه پژوهشگر	۱
جدید بودن	۲
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ویژگی‌های موضوع تحقیق

۱. **علاقه پژوهشگر:** موضوع تحقیق باید مورد علاقه پژوهشگر باشد.
۲. **بدیع بودن:** نو و تازه باشد و بصورت خلاقانه مطرح شود.
۳. **پژوهش پذیر بودن:** موضوع پژوهش باید به حل مشکل یا کاهش آن منجر شود.
۴. **اهمیت و اولویت:** انجام دادن پژوهش جدید تا چه اندازه اهمیت دارد.
۵. **توانایی پژوهشگر:** پژوهشگر در انتخاب موضوع باید توانایی خود را مورد نظر قرار دهد.
۶. **منابع مادی:** نیروی انسانی، ابزار اندازه‌گیری، بودجه، تجهیزات و سایر لوازم مادی باید در دسترس پژوهشگر باشد.
۷. **منابع اطلاعاتی:** در انتخاب موضوع تحقیق باید به منابع اطلاعاتی دسترسی داشت. تا امکان بازنگری پژوهش‌های قبلی و بررسی پیشینه تحقیق فراهم شود.
۸. **به صرفه بودن:** انجام دادن تحقیق پیرامون موضوع مورد نظر باید از جنبه‌های علمی و نظری مقرون به صرفه باشد.

مطالعه و بررسی سوابق تحقیق (پیشینه)

محقق باید بداند قبل از او در مورد موضوع مورد مطالعه چه کسانی نظریه یا تحقیق انجام داده اند و چه فرضیه ها و نتایجی داشته اند.

هدف از این مرحله :

- ۱- «بینش پژوهشگر» نسبت به موضوع وسیع تر و عمیق تر می شود.
- ۲- چه کارهایی دیگران انجام داده اند و چه کارهایی انجام نشده است.
- ۳- از روش مراحل و نتایج تحقیقات قبلی مطلع می شود.
- ۴- پژوهشگر می تواند کارهای انجام شده را «نقد» کند، هم می تواند آن ها را «تکمیل» کند و هم می تواند یک فعالیت و حرکت جدید تحقیقاتی را «تولید» و یا آغاز نماید.

اقسام سوابق تحقیق

الف) سوابق نظری تحقیق :

نظریه ها و دیدگاه هایی که مرتبط با موضوع تحقیق هستند و در کتابها، مجلات ، سایت ها و روزنامه ها می توان آن ها را جستجو کرد.

ب) سوابق عملی تحقیق:

تحقیقات انجام شده، پایان نامه ها و کارهای عملی که محققین قبلی فعالیت هایی منطبق و یا مرتبط با موضوع مورد مطالعه انجام داده و اطلاعاتی را جمع آوری و نتایجی را به دست آورده اند.

تنظیم منابع مربوط به موضوع تحقیق

- ۱- با جدیدترین منابع مطالعاتی شروع کنید و به تدریج به سراغ منابع قدیمی تر بروید.
- ۲- ابتدا خلاصه و چکیده گزارش پژوهش را مطالعه کنید و در صورت مرتبط بودن به طور کامل مطالعه کنید.
- ۳- فیش برداری کنید و به مطالعات خود نظم دهید و سازمان دهی کنید.
- ۴- مشخصات کامل کتابشناسی (نام خانوادگی، نام، عنوان تحقیق، نام منبع، سال انتشار، مؤسسه انتشاراتی) را استخراج کنید.
- ۵- بر روی هر فیش فقط یک موضوع را یادداشت کنید.

در اینجا با چند راه حل برای موضوعیابی آشنا شوید

▶ **مطالعه ی مقالات یک سال و یا دو سال اخیر پیرامون حوزه های علاقه مندی تان**

▶ این کار بیشتر با استفاده از **پایگاه های اطلاعاتی** چکیده مقالات را در اسکوپوس، وب او ساینس، گوگل اسکالر و ... مطالعه نمایید. و با جستجوی یک سری کلمات کلیدی و خروجی گرفتن اکسل می توانید با دسته بندی کردن مقالات، به کشف روندهای جاری در آن حوزه ی پژوهشی بپردازید و با الگو برداری به ایده های جدید برسید.

پیشنهاد برای پژوهش:

▶ در بعضی مقالات در انتهای مقاله نویسنده اقدام به پیشنهاداتی برای پژوهش های بیشتر می کند. و یا در پایان نامه ها این امری مرسوم است که شما می توانید از این نوع پیشنهادات کمک بگیرید.

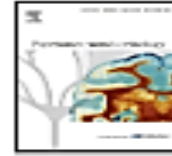
در برخی مقالات قمست پیشنهادات وجود دارد که کی تواند در انتخاب موضوع بسیار مفید باشد

Recommendations for further research

Go to: 



There are a number of gaps in our knowledge around public involvement in research that follow from our findings, and would benefit from further research, including realist evaluation to extend and further test the theory we have developed here:

1. In-depth exploration of how PIs become committed to public involvement and how to influence agnostic or sceptical PIs would be very helpful. Further research might compare, for example, training with peer-influencing strategies in engendering PI commitment. Research could explore the leadership role of other research team members, including research partners, and how collective leadership might support effective public involvement.
2. More methodological work is needed on how to robustly capture the impact and outcomes of public involvement in research (building as well on the PiiAF work of Popay *et al.*⁵¹), including further economic analysis and exploration of impact when research partners are integral to research teams.
3. Research to develop approaches and carry out a full cost–benefit analysis of public involvement in research would be beneficial. Although methodologically challenging, it would be very useful to conduct some longer-term studies which sought to quantify the impact of public involvement on such key indicators as participant recruitment and retention in clinical trials.
4. It would also be helpful to capture qualitatively the experiences and perspectives of research partners who have had mixed or negative experiences, since they may be less likely than enthusiasts to volunteer to participate in studies of involvement in research such as ours. Similarly, further research might explore the (relatively rare) experiences of marginalised and seldom-heard groups involved in research.
5. Payment for public involvement in research remains a contested issue with strongly held positions for and against; it would be helpful to further explore the value research partners and researchers place on payment and its effectiveness for enhancing involvement in and impact on research.
6. A final relatively narrow but important question that we identified after data collection had finished is: what is the impact of the long periods of relative non-involvement following initial periods of more intense involvement for research partners in some types of research, particularly clinical trials?




Review

Hair cortisol, stress exposure, and mental health in humans: A systematic review

[Sabine M. Staufenbiel](#)^a  , [Brenda W.J.H. Penninx](#)^b, [Anne T. Spijker](#)^c, [Bernet M. Elzinga](#)^{d, e}, [Elisabeth F.C. van Rossum](#)^a

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► Conclusion

The effect sizes are calculated when descriptive statistics are provided, to enable preliminary comparisons across the different laboratories. For exposure to chronic stressors, the effect sizes on hair cortisol levels were medium to large, whereas for psychopathology, the effect sizes were small to medium. This is a first implication that the dysregulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis in the development and/or maintenance of psychopathology may be more subtle than it is in healthy but chronically stressed populations. Future research possibilities regarding the application of hair cortisol research in mental health and the need for multidisciplinary approaches are discussed.

در قسمت پیشنهادات در پایان نامه های
دانشجویی مرتبط با علاقه پژوهشی می
توان جهت یافتن موضوعات پژوهشی اقدام
کرد:



دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی درمانی فرشچیان
پایان نامه جهت دریافت کارشناسی ارشد در رشته پرستاری داخلی -جراحی

ارتباط خود کارآمدی با سلامت عمومی در مبتلایان به ماتیپیل اسکروزیس مراجعه کننده به مرکز آموزشی درمانی
فرشچیان شهر همدان در سال ۱۳۹۲

پیشنهادات پژوهشی

با توجه به نتایج و تجارب به دست آمده در این پژوهش به پژوهشگران این حوزه پیشنهاد می شود:

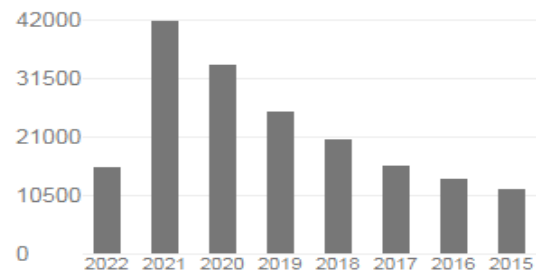
- ۱- بررسی تاثیر دوره های آموزشی بر تقویت خودکارآمدی مبتلایان به بیماری ام اس
- ۲- بررسی تاثیر دوره های آموزشی بر تقویت سلامت عمومی مبتلایان به بیماری ام اس
- ۳- بررسی مقایسه ای خود کارآمدی بیماران ام اس و افراد سالم یا در مقایسه به سایر مبتلایان بیماری های مشابه

• صفحات وب پژوهشگران و اساتید:

► معمولا اساتید دانشگاهی در صفحات وب خود فهرستی از پژوهش های در حال انجامشان را ارائه می دهند (منظور اساتید دانشگاه های معتبر دنیاست) با مراجعه به این صفحات احتمال اینکه بتوانید الگو برداری کنید از ایده های در حال انجام زیاد است مخصوصا با بومی کردن آن ها یا تغییر حوزه ی موضوعی .

دریافت نمایه من

مشاهده همه	نقل شده توسط
از 2017	همه موارد
154277	208193
104	134
514	630



مشاهده همه	دسترسی عمومی
۲۶۸ مقاله	۹ مقاله
در دسترس	در دسترس نیست

... ..

دنبال کردن

Reza Malekzadeh M.D

Professor of Internal Medicine ,&Gastroenterology Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran

ایمیل تأیید شده در tums.ac.ir - صفحه اصلی

Chronic liver disease Digestive oncology



سال	نقل شده توسط	عنوان
2022		Lead poisoning among asymptomatic individuals with a long-term history of opiate use in Golestan Cohort Study A Etemadi, S Hariri, H Hassanian-Moghaddam, H Poustchi, G Roshandel, ... International Journal of Drug Policy 104, 103695
2022		An office-based cardiovascular prediction model developed and validated in cohort studies of a middle-income country N Fahimfar, R Malekzadeh, A Fotouhi, MA Mansournia, N Sarrafzadegan, ... Journal of clinical epidemiology 146, 1-11
2022		Colonoscopy Complications in an Iranian Teaching Hospital AA Asgari, S Sazgarnejad, B Haghdoost, M Ghasemi, A Sadeghi, ... Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases (MEJDD) 1 (1), 51-56
2022		Global multi-stakeholder endorsement of the MAFLD definition N Méndez-Sánchez, E Bugianesi, RG Gish, F Lammert, H Tilg, ... The Lancet Gastroenterology & Hepatology 7 (5), 388-390
2022		Salt intake and gastric cancer: a pooled analysis within the Stomach cancer Pooling (StoP) Project S Morais, A Costa, G Albuquerque, N Araújo, C Baluchchi, CS Rahkin

شبکه های اجتماعی علمی

► ریسرچگیت یک شبکه اجتماعی علمی برای پژوهشگران، دانشمندان، استادان و دانشجویان سراسر جهان در جهت ارتباط، همکاری، پرسش و پاسخ و مبادله های علمی است

► تأسیس: ۲۰۰۸

► دفتر مرکزی: برلین، آلمان

**Frank T. Edelmann**

335.07 · Otto-von-Guericke-Universität Magdeburg



Is mouthwash protective against COVID-19?

Question

Solved

Asked September 23, 2020

There are indications that mouthwashes could reduce the risk of coronavirus transmission. Do you have any solid information about this?

[Add another answer](#)**Tomasz Rokicki's** answer was marked as the best answer February 12

Alcohol has similar properties to Listerine. I suggest using it interchangeably :)

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2 Recommendations



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[Questions](#)

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Suggested research from **your network**



Mirosław Kwiatkowski
recommended a question



Does anyone know how Hydrophilic Carbon Structures can be achieved?

Question 17 answers 4143 Reads

No matter what kind of carbon structures, I want to achieve to a carbon structure which can show hydrophilic behavior.

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Mirosław Kwiatkowski and **22 others** follow or recommend this question

Another useful option of researchgate is the ability to request full text articles: The authors can send you the full text of their papers as private and public


Article


Health-promoting behaviours of Iranian nurses and its relationship with some occupational factors: A cross sectional study


February 2018 · *Journal of Nursing Management* 26(6):717-725


DOI: [10.1111/jonm.12610](https://doi.org/10.1111/jonm.12610)

Projects: [The Relationship between Health Promotion Activities and Nursing Staff Burnout in Fateme Zahra Hospital, Najafabad, 2015](#) · [Multidisciplinary researches and articles](#)

Hakime Mustafaei Najaf-Abadi ·  Behrooz Rezaei

Research Interest ⓘ  79.9

Citations  15

Recommendations  1 new 220

Reads ⓘ 16 new 519

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Overview

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Amirhossein Ahmadieh Yazdi • 1st

MSc. Student of Medical Biotechnology

2w •



Saeid Afshar ,PhD. • 2nd

Experienced in molecular biology, bioinform...

3w •

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My students and I are going to write a review article on the biological system. If you want to participate in this research and specialize in artificial intelligence or machinelearning, please contact me.

Safshar.h@gmail.com

<https://lnkd.in/ev3MR8N9>

Thus

- ▶ Systematic reviews aim to identify, evaluate and summarize the findings of all relevant individual studies, thereby making the available evidence more accessible to decision makers.
- ▶ When appropriate, combining the results of several studies gives a more reliable and precise estimate of an intervention's effectiveness than one study alone.

The importance of research synthesis

- ▶ Given that most professionals do not have the **time** to track down all the original articles, critically read them, and obtain the evidence they need for their questions.
- ▶ Annually > 3 million articles, > 30,000 journals
 - ▶ To keep up to date in Internal Medicine, need to read 17 articles a day, 365 days a year!

Some of the possible types of scientific publications are:

Review article

Review articles provide a critical and constructive analysis of existing published literature in a field, through summary, analysis, and comparison, often identifying specific gaps or problems and providing recommendations for future research.^{1,6} These are considered as secondary literature since they generally do not present new data from the author's experimental work.

Review articles

- ▶ Traditional, narrative review (overview)
- ▶ Systematic review
- ▶ Meta-analysis
- ▶ Pooled analysis

▶ **مقاله مروری روایتی (Narrative Review)**

▶ این نوع مقاله مروری برای موضوعات جامع و مفصل کاربرد دارد. در مرور روایتی به خلاصه‌ی مطالعات اولیه و اصیل یک موضوع پرداخته می‌شود. نتیجه این مقالات به جای کمیت به کیفیت اشاره دارد. تعداد کلمات در این مقالات تعداد کلمات این مقالات در حدود ۵۰۰۰ کلمه است.

▶ **مقاله مروری نظام مند (Systematic Review)**

▶ این نوع مقاله به روی یک پرسش تمرکز دارد و در طول مقاله سعی می‌شود با ارائه‌ی شواهد و تجزیه تحلیل موضوع به آن پرسش اولیه پاسخ داده شود. نتیجه نهایی از میان تحقیقات متفاوتی بیرون کشیده می‌شود. اغلب کوتاه‌تر نوشته می‌شوند و حداکثر کلمات این مقالات ۵۰۰۰ کلمه می‌باشد ولی در موارد استثنا با هماهنگی سردبیر قابل افزایش است.

مقالات مروری کوتاه (Mini Review) ▶

▶ می‌توانند ۲۰۰۰ کلمه (بدون احتساب چکیده‌ها، منابع، جداول و شرح تصاویر) و ۳۰ منبع داشته باشند.

▶ معمولاً نگارش مقاله مروری کوتاه با دعوت سردبیر صورت می‌گیرد، لکن مقالات مروری غیر آن نیز ممکن است که بررسی، پذیرش و چاپ شوند. نویسندگانی که بدون دعوت می‌خواهند مقاله مروری کوتاه ارسال کنند پیش از ارسال، با سردبیر از طریق رایانامه مشورت نمایند.

(Meta Analysis) ▶

▶ حداکثر کلمات این مقالات ۴۰۰۰ کلمه (بدون احتساب چکیده‌ها، منابع، جداول و شرح تصاویر) بوده و تعداد منابع محدودیتی ندارد. همچنین برای ارسال این نوع مقالات نیازی به هماهنگی و تماس با سردبیر نیست.

- ▶ **Original research:** These are detailed studies reporting original research and are classified as primary literature. They include hypothesis, background study, methods, results, interpretation of findings, and a discussion of possible implications. Original research articles are long, with the word limit ranging from 3000 to 6000,^{2,3} and can even go up to 12,000 words for some journals.¹ These require a significant investment of time.

5. Perspective, opinion, and commentary:

- ▶ Perspective pieces are scholarly reviews of fundamental concepts or prevalent ideas in a field. These are usually essays that present a personal point of view critiquing widespread notions pertaining to a field.¹⁻³ A perspective piece can be a review of a single concept or a few related concepts. These are considered as secondary literature and are usually short articles, around 2000 words.²
- ▶ Opinion articles present the author's viewpoint on the interpretation, analysis, or methods used in a particular study. It allows the author to comment on the strength and weakness of a theory or hypothesis. Opinion articles are usually based on constructive criticism and should be backed by evidence.¹ Such articles promote discussion on current issues concerning science. These are also relatively short articles.
- ▶ Commentaries are short articles usually around 1000-1,500 words long that draw attention to or present a criticism of a previously published article, book, or report, explaining why it interested them and how it might be illuminating for readers.

Book review:

- ▶ Book reviews are published in most academic journals. The aim of a book review is to provide insight and opinion on recently published scholarly books. Book reviews are also relatively short articles and less time-consuming. Book reviews are a good publication option for early-career researchers as it allows the researcher to stay abreast of new literature in the field, while at the same time, adding to his publication list.

Book review

- ▶ نقد و معرفی علمی یک کتاب (مرور کتاب) Book Review ایجاد نوعی از همخوانی و هم پوشانی میان خلاصه کردن، معرفی و نقد کتاب است. به عبارت دیگر ایجاد نوعی از توازن و تعادل میان این سه زمینه است که باید از نظر شیوه و حجم تابع روش و مقادیر ذیل باشد.
- ▶ ۶- معرفی و نقد کتاب (مرور کتاب) معمولا نباید کمتر از ۱۲۰۰ کلمه و بیش از ۱۵۰۰ کلمه باشد (تاکید می شود "معمولا"). در صورتیکه مجموعه ای از کتاب ها (حداکثر سه یا چهار کتاب همزمان) با موضوع مشترک مورد نقد و معرفی قرار می گیرند، تعداد کلمات می تواند میان ۱۸۰۰ تا ۲۰۰۰ کلمه باشد.

Is it possible to make some corrections after publication of a scientific paper?

Correction after publication

- Corrections to peer-reviewed content fall into one of four categories:
 - Publisher correction (erratum)
 - Author correction (corrigendum)
 - Addendum
 - Retraction

- ❑ Publisher correction (erratum): to notify readers of an important error made by publishing/journal staff (usually a production error) that has a negative impact on the publication record or the scientific integrity of the article, or on the reputation of the Authors or the journal.
- ❑ Author correction (corrigendum): to notify readers of an important error made by the Authors which has a negative impact on the publication record or the scientific integrity of the article, or on the reputation of the Authors or the journal.

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN


Erratum: Sample-based approach can outperform the classical dynamical analysis - experimental confirmation of the basin stability method

Published online: 09 October 2017

P. Brzeski^{1,2,3}, J. Wojewoda¹, T. Kapitaniak¹, J. Kurths^{2,3} & P. Perlikowski¹

Scientific Reports 7:6121; doi:10.1038/s41598-017-05015-7; Article published online 21 July 2017

The original version of this Article contained a typographical error in the spelling of the author T. Kapitaniak, which was incorrectly given as T. Kapitaniakenglish. This has now been corrected in the PDF and HTML versions of the Article.

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Corrigendum

Corrigendum to A Theory and Typology of Possession in Ob-Yenisei Languages

Procedia – Social and Behavioral Sciences – Volume 206, pp. 79–82.

Olga Potanina, Andrey Filchenko (National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, 30 Lenin Avenue, Tomsk, 634050, Russia).

3. The range of formal means of coding possession in Ob-Yenisei languages

It can be observed that Ob-Yenisei languages have very diverse inventory of constructions to code possessive relations both across genetic affiliations of the languages, and within individual language systems. Of these, the most frequently used types are the adnominal possession constructions and the existential (locative/possessive) constructions, with the possessor coded by a locational NP (Filchenko, 2014; Wagner-Nagy, 2014; Siegl, 2015). At the lexical-morphological level, a variety of proprietive/possessive affixes are used to code salient possession (of a feature), while at the syntactic-pragmatic level, typical possessive markers are used to maintain information flow and discourse coherence, coding more topical, identifiable referents of the proposition rather than possession function per se (Filchenko, 2014; Siegl, 2015).

Within the adnominal possession strategy Ob-Yenisei languages widely use either the GEN case marking on the modifier (Samoyedic languages), or often the simple juxtaposition of the case-unmarked modifier (possessor) to the possessee head (Ob-Ugric). In Eastern Khanty the most frequent adnominal constructions are the ones with the overtly marked syntactic relation between the possessor and the possessee which compose a single NP: adnominal possessive constructions are head-marked (Potanina, 2014). Within the project we will do the comparative analysis of morphologically marked and unmarked (juxtaposed) adnominal possessive constructions in Vasyugan Khanty. Selected examples below illustrate the formal range of coding possession relations in the Ob-Ugric language of the area, Eastern Khanty. Example (1) shows juxtaposition (*that woman clothes*).

Kh. (1) *jəŋk-juŋk-ni-nə* *tʃu* *ni* *lopiʃäj* *ən-tə*
water-spirit-woman-LOC DET woman clothes put.on-PST0.3SG/SG

doi: 10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.12.001



Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “On magnetic guidance of charged particles” [Phys. Lett. B 755 (2016) 409–413]



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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Available online 24 March 2016

By mistake, Eqns. (7)–(10) of Ref. [1] have been taken from an outdated manuscript version of Ref. [2] and not from the cited original publication. These four equations must be replaced by

$$R(\alpha) \approx R_n \left| \cos\left[\frac{\alpha - \alpha'_n}{2}\right] \right| \quad (7)$$

with

$$R_n = \text{Max}[R(\alpha), 2\pi n \leq \alpha \leq 2\pi(n+1)], \quad (8)$$

and

las. Numerical integration with an estimated accuracy in the order of 10^{-6} gave for the first three orbits deviations of +17.7% (with the above approximation, +12.6% without it), -2.07%, -0.32%, -0.10%, -0.04% from the associated solid angles 0.2042, 0.2653, 0.1326, 0.0796, 0.0531. For outer orbits the approximation of Dubbers is extremely good.

According to Dubbers [4], the approximations (7) and (9) can still be improved by adapting the width of the cosine functions appropriately, separately for the rising and falling branches, such that their zeros lie exactly at $n_0, n_j + 1, n_j + 2, \dots$, where they belong to. In this way, the above mentioned kink disappears com-

Network

- ❑ *Addendum*: an addition to the article by its Authors to explain inconsistencies, to expand the existing work, or otherwise explain or update the information in the main work.
- ❑ *Retraction*: see previous section. Retractions are normally reserved for publications that are so seriously flawed (for whatever reason) that their findings or conclusions cannot be relied upon. Note that partial retractions are not helpful because they make it difficult for readers to determine the status of the article and which parts may be reliable.

12. LIE-KIAN-JOE, NJO-INJO TJOEI ENG, POHAN, A., AND VAN DER MEULEN, H. (with mycologic report by C. W. Emmons): *Basidiobolus ranarum* as a cause of subcutaneous mycosis in Indonesia. A. M. A. Arch. Dermat., **74**: 378-383, 1956.
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16. STRATEMEIER, W. P.: Mucormycosis of the central nervous system: report of a case. A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. & Psychiat., **63**: 179-180, 1950.
17. WOLF, A., AND COWEN, D.: Mucormycosis of the central nervous system. J. Neuropath. & Exper. Neurol., **8**: 107, 1949.

ADDENDUM TO PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED ARTICLE

With regard to the paper entitled "The Relation of Serum Stability to the Development of Arteriosclerosis," by Ressler, Boyle, and Kosai (AM. J. CLIN. PATH., **24**: 194-200, 1954), Dr. Newton Ressler writes as follows:

"It has recently been brought to my attention that certain information was inadvertently omitted . . ." from the above paper. In order to have reproducible determinations of the serum colloid stability, ". . . each blood sample should be drawn, centrifuged, and stored under mineral oil until the test is conducted. Serum samples should be tested the same day the blood is drawn. In this manner, changes owing to carbon dioxide escape can be minimized."

Spontaneous Human Adult Stem Cell Transformation

Daniel Rubio,¹ Javier García-Castro,^{1*} María C. Martín,² Ricardo de la Fuente,² Juan C. Cigudosa,¹ Alison C. Lloyd,³ and Antonio Bernad¹

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Abstract

Human adult stem cells are being evaluated widely for various therapeutic approaches. Several recent clinical trials have reported their safety, showing them to be highly resistant to transformation. The clear similarities between stem cell and cancer stem cell genetic programs are nonetheless the basis of a recent proposal that some cancer stem cells could derive from human adult stem cells. Here we show that although they can be managed safely during the standard *in vivo* expansion period (6–8 weeks), human mesenchymal stem cells can undergo spontaneous transformation following long-term *in vitro* culture (4–5 months). This is the first report of spontaneous transformation of human adult stem cells, supporting the hypothesis of cancer stem cell origins. Our findings indicate the importance of biosafety studies of mesenchymal stem cell biology to efficiently exploit their full clinical therapeutic potential. (Cancer Res 2005; 65(8): 3035–9)

Introduction

Stem cells are characterized by their self-renewal ability and differentiation potential (1) and can be divided into embryonic and adult stem cells. Embryonic stem cells derive from the inner mass of the blastocyst; they have the potential to give rise to all cell lineages and to differentiate to all cell lineages (2). Mesenchymal stem cells are minor populations found in adult tissues; they cannot give rise to all cell lineages and only differentiate to specific cell lineages: mesenchymal stem cells (MSC) belong to this group. MSC are multipotent cells with many potential clinical applications due to their capacity to be expanded *in vitro* (3). Mesenchymal stem cells into several lineages, including osteocytes, chondrocytes, myocytes, and adipocytes. MSC have been isolated from bone marrow, cartilage, and adipose tissue and all show stem cell morphologic and phenotypic characteristics (3). Stem cell cancer stem cells share certain features such as self-renewal and differentiation potential. Cancer stem cells have been proposed and characterized in several tumor types, including acute myeloid leukemia, breast cancer, and glioblastoma (4).

Human cells have two critical genes that regulate their life span *in vitro*, the senescence and crisis genes. Senescence is associated with moderate telomere shortening and is characterized by cell cycle arrest and positive β -galactosidase staining at pH 6 (4). If cells

bypass this stage, they continue to grow until telomeres become critically short and enter the crisis phase, characterized by generalized chromosomal instability that provokes mass apoptosis (5). Human cells immortalized at low frequency and seem resistant to spontaneous transformation. Here we report that MSC in long-term culture immortalize at high frequency and undergo spontaneous transformation.

Materials and Methods

Isolation of adipose tissue-derived mesenchymal stem cell. Samples of discarded adipose tissue from eight pediatric and two adult autopsies and interventions were maintained in EBSS medium (4°C) and processed within 6 hours. After extensive washing with PBS, samples were then digested with 1 mg collagenase P (Boehr, Indianapolis, IN) in DMEM plus 10% fetal calf serum (FCS) at 37°C for 3 hours. Enzyme activity was inhibited by adding to the DMEM plus 10% heat-inactivated FCS. Samples were clarified by centrifugation at 300 \times g for 5 minutes, room temperature, the resulting cell pellet filtered through a 40 μ m nylon filter (Corning Costar, High Wycombe, UK), and cells seeded into tissue culture plastic (10⁶ cells/cm²), allowed to adhere (24 hours), and washed twice with PBS (30 mL). Adipose tissue-derived MSC from C2BL/6 and C3H mice were isolated using the same method.

Cell culture. Human and murine MSC were cultured (37°C, 5% CO₂) in MSC medium (DMEM plus 10% FCS, 2 mmol/L glutamine, 50 ng/mL gentamicin) and passaged when they reached 80% confluence. Cells were treated with 0.25% trypsin plus 0.25% EDTA (5 minutes), washed with culture medium, sedimented (400 \times g, 10 minutes, room temperature), and plated (5×10^4 cells/cm²) in MSC medium.

Cell differentiation. Cells plated as above were allowed to adhere (24 hours) culture medium was then replaced with specific differentiation-inductive medium. For adipogenic differentiation, cells were cultured in MEM plus 10% FCS, 0.5 mmol/L 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine, 0.5 mmol/L hydrocortisone, 1 mmol/L dexamethasone, 200 nmol/L indomethacin, and 50 ng/mL gentamicin for 2 weeks. Differentiated cell cultures were stained with Oil Red O (Anasson, San, CA). For osteogenic differentiation, cells were cultured in MEM plus 10% FCS, 0.1 mmol/L dexamethasone, 50 nmol/L ascorbate-2-phosphate, 50 nmol/L β -glycerol phosphate, and 50 ng/mL gentamicin for 2 weeks. Differentiated cell cultures were stained with Alizarin Red S (Sigma, St. Louis, MO).

Fluorescence-activated cell sorting analysis. Cells were analyzed in an EPICS XL-MCL cytometer (Coulter Electronics, Madrid, ES). 10⁶ cells were routinely analyzed. Antibodies were preincubated to determine optimal concentration. Cell cycle stage was determined with the DNA-Pop King kit (Coulter Electronics).

Retroviral transduction. Murine and human MSC were transduced with retroviral supernatants (4 hours; Geneticin, Madrid, Spain) at 8 ng/mL polybrene. After incubation, cells were washed twice with PBS and inoculated in fresh MSC medium. Enhanced green fluorescence protein expression was analyzed by fluorescence-activated cell sorting 48 hours after transduction.

Karyotype analysis. Metaphases were prepared from metaphase-arrested cells (2,3)-fixed cells. Slides were hybridized by spectral karyotyping (Applied Spectral Imaging, Calabasas, CA). Images were acquired with an SD800

Early report

Ileal-lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia, non-specific colitis, and pervasive developmental disorder in children

A J Wakefield, S H Murch, A Anthony, J Linnell, D M Casson, M Malik, M Berelowitz, A P Dillon, M A Thomson, P Harvey, A Valentine, S E Davies, J A Walker-Smith

Summary

We investigated a consecutive series of children with chronic enterocolitis and regressive developmental disorder.

Methods 12 children (mean age 6 years [range 3–10], 11 boys) were referred to a paediatric gastroenterology unit with a history of normal development followed by loss of acquired skills, including language, together with diarrhoea and abdominal pain. Children underwent gastroenterological, neurological, and developmental assessment and review of developmental records. Haecocolonoscopy and biopsy sampling, magnetic-resonance imaging (MRI), electroencephalography (EEG), and lumbar puncture were done under sedation. Barium follow-through radiography was done where possible. Biochemical, haematological, and immunological profiles were examined.

Findings Onset of behavioural symptoms was associated by the parents, with measles, mumps, and rubella vaccination in eight of the 12 children, with measles infection in one child, and otitis media in seven. All 12 children had intestinal abnormalities ranging from lymphoid nodular hyperplasia to colitoid inflammation. Histology showed patchy chronic inflammation in 11 children and reactive ileo-lymphoid hyperplasia in seven, but no granulomas. Behavioural disorder included autism (nine), disintegrative psychosis (one), an autistic postural or vocalic encephalopathy (one). There were no focal neurological abnormalities and EEG and ECG tests were normal. Abnormal laboratory results included significantly raised urinary ethylmalonic acid compared with age-matched controls (range 0.33), low haemoglobin in four children, and low serum IgA in six children.

Interpretation We identified associated gastrointestinal disease and developmental regression in a group of previously normal children, which was generally associated in time with a possible environmental trigger.

Lancet 1998; 351: 637–41
See Commentary page

Inflammatory Bowel Disease Study Group, University Departments of Medicine and Histopathology (A J Wakefield, M S, A Anthony, M, J Linnell, M, A P Dillon, M, S E Davies, M), and **The University Departments of Paediatric Gastroenterology** (S H Murch, M, D M Casson, M, M Malik, M, M A Thomson, M, J A Walker-Smith, M), **Child and Adolescent Psychiatry** (M Berelowitz, M), **Neurology** (P Harvey, M), and **Radiology** (A Valentine, M), **Royal Free Hospital and School of Medicine, London NW3 2QG, UK**

Correspondence to Dr A J Wakefield

Introduction

We saw several children who, after a period of apparent normality, lost acquired skills, including communication. They all had gastrointestinal symptoms, including abdominal pain, diarrhoea, and vomiting and, in some cases, food intolerance. We describe clinical findings, and gastrointestinal features, of these children.

Patients and methods

12 children, consecutively referred to the department of paediatric gastroenterology at a hospital of a pervasive developmental disorder with loss of acquired skills and intestinal symptoms (abdominal pain, bloating and food intolerance), were investigated. All children were admitted to the ward for work-up, according to their parents.

Clinical investigations

We took histories including details of immunisations and exposure to infections, and assessed the children. In 11 cases the histories were obtained by the senior clinician (JW-S). Neurological and psychiatric assessments were done by consultant paediatric (PH, MB) with HMS-4 criteria. Developmental records included a review of prospective developmental records from parents, health visitors, and general practitioners. Four children did not undergo psychiatric assessment in hospital; all had been assessed professionally elsewhere, so these assessments were used as the basis for their behavioural diagnosis.

After bowel preparation, haecocolonoscopy was performed by SHM or MAJ under sedation with midazolam and pethidine. Paired frozen and formalin-fixed mucosal biopsy samples were taken from the terminal ileum; ascending, transverse, and sigmoid colons; and from the rectum. The procedure was recorded by video or still images, and were compared with images of the previous seven consecutive paediatric colonoscopies (four normal colonoscopies and three on children with ulcerative colitis), in which the physician achieved normal appearances in the terminal ileum. Barium follow-through radiography was possible in some cases. Also under sedation, cerebral magnetic-resonance imaging (MRI), electroencephalography (EEG) including visual, brain stem auditory, and sensory evoked potentials (where compliance made these possible), and lumbar puncture were done.

Laboratory investigations

Thyroid function, serum long-chain fatty acids, and cerebrospinal-fluid lactate were measured to exclude known causes of childhood neurodegenerative disease. Urinary methylmalonic acid was measured in random urine samples from eight of the 12 children and 14 age-matched and sex-matched normal controls, by a modification of a technique described previously.⁷ Chromatograms were scanned digitally on a computer, to analyse the methylmalonic-acid zones from cases and controls. Urinary methylmalonic-acid concentrations in patients and controls were compared by a two-sample *t* test. Urinary creatinine was estimated by routine spectrophotometric assay.

Children were screened for antidiemetic antibodies and boys were screened for trisomy-X if this had not been done

Child	Age (years)	Sex	Abnormal laboratory tests	Endoscopic findings	Histological findings
1	4	M	Rh 10.6, PCV 0.36, WBC 15.6 (neutrophils), lymphocytes 1.8, ALP 196	Ileum not intubated; aphthoid ulcer in ileum	Acute caecal cryptitis and chronic non-specific colitis
2	9.5	M	Rh 10.7	LNI of T ileum and colon; patchy loss of vascular pattern; caecal aphthoid ulcer	Acute and chronic non-specific colitis; reactive ileal lymphoid hyperplasia
3	7	M	MCV 74, platelets 474, eosinophils 2.68, IgE 114, IgG 8.4, IgE 68, IgM 0.26, IgA 1.006, ALP 474, AST 50	LNI of T ileum; loss of vascular pattern in rectum	Acute and chronic non-specific colitis; reactive ileal and colonic lymphoid hyperplasia
4	10	M	Rh 10.6, PCV 0.36, WBC 15.6 (neutrophils), lymphocytes 1.8, ALP 196	LNI of T ileum; proctitis with loss of vascular pattern	Chronic non-specific colitis; reactive ileal lymphoid hyperplasia
5	8	M	Plasma 460, ALP 207	LNI of T ileum; loss of colonic vascular pattern	Acute and chronic non-specific colitis; reactive ileal lymphoid hyperplasia
6	3	M	Rh 9.4, WBC 17.2 (neutrophils), ESR 15, IgA 0.7	LNI of T ileum	Normal
8	3.5	F	IgA 0.5, IgG 7	Prominent ileal lymph nodes	Acute and chronic non-specific colitis; reactive ileal and colonic lymphoid hyperplasia
9	6	M	Rh 11.2, IgG 0.26, IgM 3.4	LNI of T ileum; patchy erythema at ileo-caecal junction	Chronic non-specific colitis; reactive ileal and colonic lymphoid hyperplasia
10	4	M	IgG 9.0	LNI of T ileum and colon	Chronic non-specific colitis; reactive ileal and colonic lymphoid hyperplasia
11	6	M	Rh 11.2, IgG 0.26, IgM 3.4	LNI of T ileum	Chronic non-specific colitis; reactive ileal and colonic lymphoid hyperplasia
12	7	M	IgA 0.7	LNI on barium follow-through; colonoscopy normal; ileum not intubated	Chronic non-specific colitis; reactive ileal and colonic lymphoid hyperplasia

LNI=Ileal-lymphoid nodular hyperplasia; T=transverse ileum; Normal ranges and units: Rh=haemoglobin 11.5–14.5 g/dL; PCV=packed cell volume 16–30 mL/dL; platelets 140–400 10⁹/L; WBC=white cell count 5.0–15.5 10⁹/L; eosinophils 0.4–1.0 10⁹/L; lymphocytes 2.0–8.6 10⁹/L; neutrophils 3.5–10.5 10⁹/L; IgG 5.0–15.0 g/L; IgA 0.5–1.0 g/L; IgM 0.6–2.0 g/L; ALP=alkaline phosphatase 5–40 U/L.

Table 1: Clinical details and laboratory, endoscopic, and histological findings

before. Stool samples were cultured for *Campylobacter* spp., *Salmonella* spp., and *Shigella* spp. and assessed by microscopy for ova and parasites. Sten were screened for antibodies to *Yersinia enterocolitica*.

Histology

Formalin-fixed biopsy samples of ileum and colon were assessed and reported by a pathologist (SD). Five colonic biopsy series from age-matched and site-matched controls were compared histologically normal mucosa were obtained as a companion. All tissues were assessed by three other clinical or experimental pathologists (APP, AA, AJW).

Ethical approval and consent

Investigations were approved by the Ethics and Research Committee of the Royal Free Hospital NHS Trust and the children were informed consent.

Results

Clinical details of the children are given in table 1 and 2. None had neurological abnormalities on clinical examination; MRI scans, EEGs, and cerebrospinal-fluid profiles were normal; and fragile X was negative. Prospective developmental records showed satisfactory achievement of milestones in all children. The only girl (child number 10) was noted to be a slow developer compared with her older sister. She was subsequently found to have coarctation of the aorta. After surgery for coarctation at the age of 14 months, she progressed rapidly, and learnt to talk. Speech was lost later. Child four was kept under review for the first year of life because of wide bridging of the nose. He was discharged from follow-up as developmentally normal at age 1 year.

In eight children, the onset of behavioural problems had been linked, either by the parents or by the child's physician, with measles, mumps, and rubella vaccination. Five had had an early adverse reaction to immunisation (rash, fever, delirium; and, in three cases, convulsions). In these eight children the average interval from exposure to first behavioural symptoms was 6–3 days (range 1–14). Parents were less clear about the timing of onset of abdominal symptoms because children were not toilet

trained at the time of illness, because of behavioural features made children unable to communicate symptoms. Child 10 (child number 10) had received monovalent measles vaccine at 18 months, after which his development slowed (confirmed by professional assessors). No association was made with the vaccine at the time. He received a dose of measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine at 4.5 years, the day after which his mother described a striking deterioration in his behaviour. She did link with the immunisation. Child nine received measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine at 16 months. At 18 months he developed recurrent antibiotic-resistant otitis media and the first behavioural symptoms, including disinterest in his sibling and lack of play.

Table 2 summarises the neuropsychiatric diagnoses; the apparent precipitating events; onset of behavioural features; and age of onset of both behaviour and bowel symptoms.

Laboratory tests

All children were antidiemetic-antibody negative and common enteric pathogens were not identified by culture, microscopy, or serology. Urinary methylmalonic-acid excretion was significantly raised in all eight children who

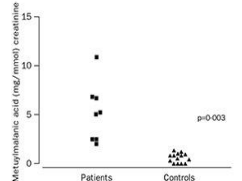



Figure 1: Urinary methylmalonic acid excretion in patients and controls. p=Significance of mean excretion in patients compared with controls.

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A widely used industrial solvent.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> biosynthesis | <input type="checkbox"/> etiology | <input type="checkbox"/> psychology |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> blood supply | <input type="checkbox"/> growth and development | <input type="checkbox"/> radiotherapy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cerebrospinal fluid | <input type="checkbox"/> history | <input type="checkbox"/> rehabilitation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chemical synthesis | <input type="checkbox"/> immunology | <input type="checkbox"/> secondary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chemically induced | <input type="checkbox"/> injuries | <input type="checkbox"/> statistics and numerical data |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chemistry | <input type="checkbox"/> innervation | <input type="checkbox"/> supply and distribution |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> isolation and purification | <input type="checkbox"/> surgery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> legislation and | |

Here, it seems that restricting the mesh term by the suggested classifications can limit our results and then, we had better not select a classification.

e. Malignant neoplasms show a greater degroperties
ompared to benign neoplasms.
as NEOPLASM DIAGNOSIS 1964-1965

IS

education

id to: ▼

PubMed Search Builder

("Toluene/adverse effects"
[Mesh]) AND "Neoplasms"
[Mesh]

Add to search builder

AND ▼

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<< Page 1 of 29 >>

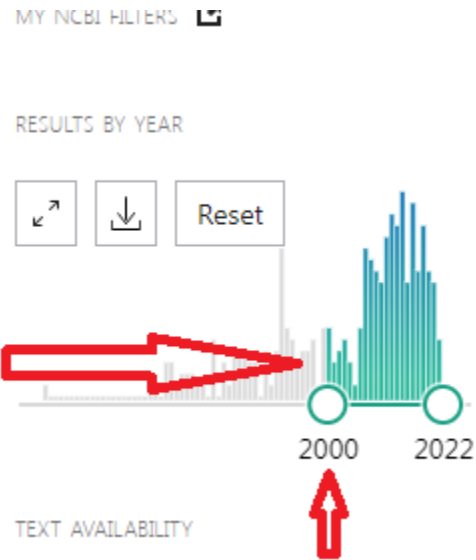
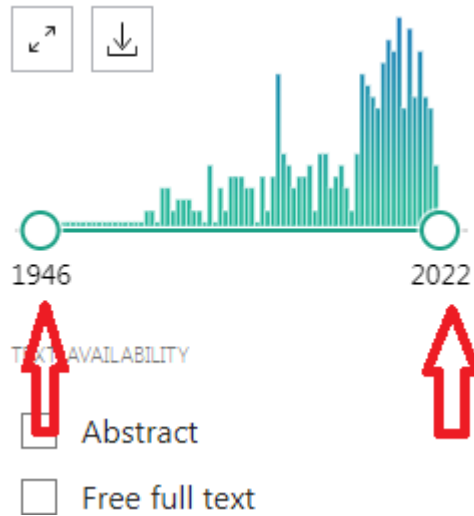
RESULTS BY YEAR



1 **Abiraterone acetate versus nonsteroidal antiandrogen with androgen deprivation therapy for high-risk metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer.**

Cite Yanagisawa T, Kimura T, Mori K, Suzuki H, Sano T, Otsuka T, Iwamoto Y, Fukuokaya W, Miyajima K, Enei Y, Sakanaka K, Matsukawa A, Onuma H, Obayashi K, Tsuzuki S, Hata K, Shimomura T, Miki J, Egawa S.
Share Prostate. 2022 Jan;82(1):3-12. doi: 10.1002/pros.24243. Epub 2021 Sep 24.
PMID: 34559410

Changing the year of publication



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01

2 results



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Filters applied: Systematic Review. Clear all



1

Non-steroidal antiandrogen monotherapy compared with luteinising hormone-releasing hormone agonists or surgical castration monotherapy for advanced prostate cancer.

Cite

Kunath F, Grobe HR, Rücker G, Motschall E, Antes G, Dahm P, Wullich B, Meerpohl JJ.

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Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2014 Jun 30;(6):CD009266. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD009266.pub2.

PMID: 24979481 Review.



2

Degarelix versus goserelin plus bicalutamide therapy for lower urinary tract symptom relief, prostate volume reduction and quality of life improvement in men with prostate cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis.

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Cui Y, Zong H, Yan H, Li N, Zhang Y.

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Urol Int. 2014;93(2):152-9. doi: 10.1159/000356272. Epub 2014 Mar 1.



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toluene + cancer

Google محققه



تقریباً ۲۴۶,۰۰۰ نتیجه (۰,۰۳ ثانیه)

مقاله‌ها

Associations between several sites of **cancer** and occupational exposure to benzene, **toluene**, xylene, and styrene: Results of a case-control study in Montreal

Wiley Online Library - M Gérin, J Siemiatycki, M Désy... - American journal of ..., 1998

... rotogravure printers exposed to **toluene** [Svensson et al., 1990], our results on stomach **cancer** do not support ... For all other **cancer** sites investigated there was no significant excess of ...

☆ ذخیره ۵۹ نقل قول بیان شده در 132 یافته مقالات مرتبط تمام نسخه‌های 8

Occupational exposure to benzene, **toluene**, xylene and styrene and risk of prostate **cancer** in a population-based study

oem.bmj.com - A Blanc-Lapierre, JF Sauvé, ME Parent - ... and environmental medicine, 2018

... **cancer** (PCa). We examined occupational exposure to benzene, **toluene**, xylene (BTX) and styrene and PCa risk in a population-based case-control study in Montreal, Canada. ...

☆ ذخیره ۵۹ نقل قول بیان شده در 28 یافته مقالات مرتبط تمام نسخه‌های 7

[HTML] **Toluene** concentrations in the blood and risk of thyroid **cancer** among [HTML] residents living near national industrial complexes in South Korea: A population-

هر زمانی

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از 2021

از 2018

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هر نوع

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ایجاد هشدار

Genetic algorithms and machine learning

DE Goldberg, JH Holland - **Machine learning**, 1988 - Springer [Paperpile](#)

There is no a priori reason why **machine learning** must borrow from nature. A field could exist, complete with well-defined algorithms, data structures, and theories of **learning**, without once referring to organisms, cognitive or genetic structures, and psychological or

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► **اسکوپوس** یک نمایه استنادی مربوط به **الزور** (Elsevier) است که حدود ۳۶۰۰۰ موضوع را در علوم مختلف از جمله علوم زیستی، علوم اجتماعی، فیزیک و شیمی، در بر می‌گیرد. اسکوپوس شامل سه بخش کلی مجلات، نشریات دانشگاهی و کتاب‌ها می‌شود. تمامی محصولات اسکوپوس فارغ از اینکه متعلق به چه شخص یا سازمانی باشند، سالانه توسط افراد متخصص مورد بازبینی قرار می‌گیرند تا از رعایت شدن معیارها و استانداردهای کیفیت بالا، اطمینان حاصل شود.



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toluene



AND



AND

OR

AND NOT

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<input type="checkbox"/> 1	BTEX levels in rural households: Heating system, building characteristic impacts and lifetime excess cancer risk assessment	Mokammel, A., Rostami, R., Niazi, S., Asgari, A., Fazlzadeh, M.	2022	Environmental Pollution 298,118845	0
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<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Unique volatile metabolite signature of sinonasal inverted papilloma detectable in plasma and nasal secretions	Chaskes, M.B., Lee, Y.E., Toskala, E., (...), Kimball, B., Rabinowitz, M.	2022	International Forum of Allergy and Rhinology  Article in Press	0
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- Final (462) >
- Article in Press (1) >

Source title [^](#)

- Journal Of The National Cancer Institute (9) >
- British Journal Of Cancer (8) >
- Cancer Research (8) >
- Carcinogenesis (8) >
- International Journal Of Cancer (8) >

Keyword [^](#)

- Toluene (342) >
- Article (326) >
- Human (326) >
- Humans (278) >
- Controlled Study (185) >

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Affiliation [^](#)

- National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences NIEHS (12) >
- National Cancer Institute NCI (9) >
- National Institutes of Health NIH (7) >
- Karolinska Institutet (7) >
- Centre Armand-Frappier Santé Biotechnologie (6) >

A sample of systematic search in Scopus

Scopus

(TITLE-ABS-KEY (Diabetes OR "Diabetes Mellitus" OR "Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus" OR "Type 1 Diabetes" OR IDDM OR NIDDM OR "Noninsulin Dependent" OR "Type 2 Diabetes")) AND (TITLE-ABS-KEY (Pancreatic OR Pancreas) AND (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Neoplasms of the Endocrine Pancreas" OR "Neoplasms of the Exocrine Pancreas" OR "Pancreatic Intraepithelial Neoplasia"))) AND AND PUBYEAR < 2018 ^ ^ PUBYEAR > 19

The screenshot displays the Scopus search interface with a multi-field search query. The query is structured as follows:

- Field 1: Search within Article title, Abstract, Keywords. Search documents: Diabetes
- Operator: OR
- Field 2: Search within Article title, Abstract, Keywords. Search documents: Diabetes Mellitus
- Operator: OR
- Field 3: Search within Article title, Abstract, Keywords. Search documents: Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus
- Operator: OR
- Field 4: Search within Article title, Abstract, Keywords. Search documents: Type 1 Diabetes
- Operator: OR
- Field 5: Search within Article title, Abstract, Keywords. Search documents: IDDM
- Operator: OR
- Field 6: Search within Article title, Abstract, Keywords. Search documents: NIDDM
- Operator: OR
- Field 7: Search within Article title, Abstract, Keywords. Search documents: Noninsulin Dependent
- Operator: OR
- Field 8: Search within Article title, Abstract, Keywords. Search documents: Type 2 Diabetes

At the bottom of the search interface, there are options to '+ Add search field', 'Add date range', and 'Advanced document search >'. A blue 'Search' button with a magnifying glass icon is located at the bottom right. A red arrow points to the 'OR' operator between the first and second fields, and another red arrow points to the 'Search' button.

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<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Synthesis and evaluation of 2-phenylamino-1,4-naphthoquinones derivatives as potential hypoglycaemic agents [Síntese e avaliação de derivados de 2-fenilamino-1,4-naftoquinonas como potenciais agentes hipoglicemiantes] Open Access	Razaque, R., Raza, A.R., Irshad, M., (...), Siddique, F., Saadia, M.	2024	Brazilian Journal of Biology 84,e254234	0
	View abstract Open full text View at Publisher Related documents				
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Association of blood groups/Rh and diabetes mellitus in Karachi city, Pakistan [Associação de grupos sanguíneos/Rh e diabetes mellitus na cidade de Karachi, Paquistão] Open Access	Ghaffar, M., Khwaja, S., Zahid, M., (...), Karim, A., Akram, A.	2024	Brazilian Journal of Biology 84,e252952	0
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AND (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Neoplasms of the Endocrine Pancreas"
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|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3 |  (TITLE-ABS-KEY (neoplasms AND of AND the AND endocrine AND pancreas) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (neoplasms AND of AND the AND | 9,013 results |  Set Alert |  More |
| 2 |  (TITLE-ABS-KEY (pancreatic) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (pancreas)) | 436,624 results |  Set Alert |  More |
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2	(TITLE-ABS-KEY (pancreatic) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (pancreas))	436,624 document results	   
1	(TITLE-ABS-KEY (diabetes) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (diabetes AND mellitus) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (type 1 diabetes AND mellitus) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (type 1 diabetes) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (iddm) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (niddm) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (noninsulin AND dependent) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (type 2 diabetes))	1,024,579 document results	   

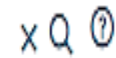
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#1 AND #2 AND #3



The results are as follows:

890 document results

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