

DynaMed Plus®

DynaMed Plus® 是每日更新數次以上的實證醫學主題評論資料庫，在臨床醫療上提供最新、最即時的資訊支援您的醫療決策。

為什麼選擇 DynaMed Plus?

- **以實證為基礎的醫學訊息**：DynaMed Plus 包含易於解釋的實證證據級別，使用者可以快速辨別證據的質量。
- **隨時隨地可使用**：您能夠在任何最適合的地方查找DynaMed Plus，包含線上查找、電子病歷系統、HL7制訂的Infobutton臨床決策支持標準、或是你的行動裝置等等。
- **最近更新**：您可以在DynaMed Plus首頁的右方流覽更新的證據內容，也可以透過篩選的功能查找單一主題科別。
- **便於查找的資訊**：DynaMed Plus旨在幫助用戶快速找到臨床問題的答案。主題包括適合深入審查的概述和建議部分，目錄則是幫助用戶深入了解證據內容。

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The Right Answers, Every Time



DynaMed Plus®
EBSCO Health

內容、特色以及功能簡介

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Overview and Recommendations
Related Summaries
General Information
Epidemiology
Etiology and Pathogenesis
History and Physical
Diagnosis
Treatment
Complications and Prognosis
Prevention and Screening
Quality Improvement
Guidelines and Resources
Patient Information
ICD-9/CD-10 Codes
References

COPD Follow Print E-mail CME

Updates

[+] Updated 2017 Jan 07 07:01 PM (ET)

ACPP Produced in collaboration with the American College of Physicians

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Overview and Recommendations

Background

- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is characterized by significant airflow limitation associated with a chronic inflammatory response in the airways and lungs resulting in the destruction of lung tissue.
 - It commonly affects adults > 40 years old who smoke, with an estimated worldwide prevalence of 4%-10%.
 - The disease course is usually progressive with a long-term decline in lung function and is the fourth leading cause of mortality worldwide.
- Smoking is the most common risk factor for COPD worldwide; other risk factors include occupational exposures (for example, organic and inorganic dusts, chemical agents, and fumes), alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency, and indoor air pollution (particularly from biomass smoke caused from burning biomass fuels in confined spaces).

1 資訊流通
最近更新的日期和證據來源顯示在主題的頂部。

2 追蹤主題功能
快速輕鬆地設置提示，以便在更新主題時收到通知。

3 作者和編輯
點擊作者和編輯人員了解更多關於他們的醫學背景資訊。

4 醫療決策建議
簡明扼要的實證建議，同時提供參考來源和GRADE分類。

5 輕鬆瀏覽
可直接在主題內搜索或使用目錄瀏覽各種主題內容。

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Overview and Recommendations
Related Summaries
General Information
Epidemiology
Etiology and Pathogenesis
History and Physical
Diagnosis
Making the diagnosis
Differential diagnosis
Testing overview
Blood tests
Imaging studies
Biopsy and pathology
Pulmonary function tests
Treatment
Complications and Prognosis
Prevention and Screening
Quality Improvement
Guidelines and Resources
Patient Information
ICD-9/CD-10 Codes
References

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Diagnosis / Imaging studies

- low diaphragm (considered low if border of right hemi-diaphragm in the midclavicular line lies at or below anterior end of seventh rib)
- diaphragmatic flattening
 - seen best on lateral films
 - perpendicular height < 1.5 cm indicates flattening
- Saber-sheath trachea (trachea normal to level of thoracic inlet, then narrows in coronal plane)
- increased retrosternal airspace (> 2.5 cm between sternum and ascending aorta)
- increased length of lung (> 30 cm)
- increased rib space
 - bullae
 - signs of arterial deficiency in outer lung fields
 - reduced number and size of pulmonary vessels and branches
 - vessels distorted and may have increased branching angles
- References - 6 COPD 2007 Jun;34(2):143 Host Full Text full-text

COPD chest CT: This chest CT scan shows multiple sharply defined areas of low attenuation, characteristic of centrilobular emphysema. Paraseptal emphysema and bullae are seen in the subpleural lung regions. Such findings, when seen in the clinical history and pulmonary function abnormalities, are consistent with a diagnosis of COPD.

CT, computed tomography; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Bullae on chest CT: Bullae appear as hyperlucent areas on CT, sharply demarcated from surrounding lung by a thin wall. Here the bullae have caused compressive atelectasis of the right lower lobe and a leftward shift of the mediastinum. Abbreviation: CT, computed tomography.

6 PubMed鏈接
可以輕鬆訪問PubMed原始文章引用資訊和全文(單位必須購買全文內容)。

7 視覺內容
圖像、演算法和其他視覺內容都包含在相關的主題中。

8 提供反饋信息
點擊反饋按鈕，向編輯團隊發送關於主題的評論。