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BMJ Case Reports

症例報告コレクション

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臨床意思決定支援ツール



BMJ Case Reports

BMJ Case Reports 症例報告コレクション



BMJ Case Reports

- 希少疾患の情報がほしい…
- 興味深い症例なのに、発表する場がない…
- 世界に向けて発表したい…



- BMJ Case Reports 2008年に公開
- 120以上の国から19,000件以上の症例報告を収録
(2019年7月現在)
- 世界最大の症例報告の場。日本からの投稿もあり
- 購読機関では閲覧と投稿が無制限で可能

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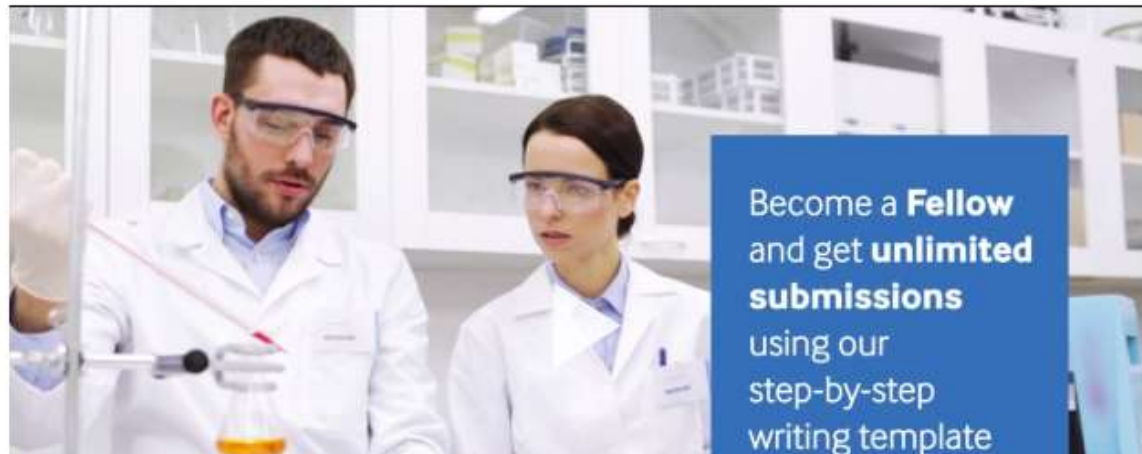
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Case Reports by specialty

- Obstetrics and gynaecology
- Paediatrics
- Cardiovascular medicine
- Neurology
- Orthopaedics
- Anaesthesia
- Ophthalmology
- Psychiatry
- Dentistry and oral medicine
- Dermatology
- Endocrinology
- Oncology
- Radiology
- Infectious Diseases
- Respiratory medicine
- Surg
- Rheumatology
- General practice / family medicine
- Emergency medicine
- Ear, nose and throat
- Haematology (incl blood transfusion)
- Geriatric medicine
- Radiology (diagnostics)

そのほかにも多数の分野をカバー

BMJ Case Reports

- Urology
- Corrections
- Findings that shed new light on the possible pathogen
- Global health
- Images in...
- Learning from errors
- Medical student electives
- Myth exploded
- New disease
- Novel diagnostic procedure
- Novel treatment (new drug/intervention; established drug/procedure in new situation)
- Other full case
- Rare disease
- Reminder of important clinical lesson
- Unexpected outcome (positive or negative) including adverse drug reactions

Rare disease

Pure yolk sac tumour, post-pubertal type, arising from cryptorchid testes

Hemant Janugade, Jeffrey Monteiro, Shekhar Gouda

10.1136/bcr-2019-229541

July 22, 2019

Magnetic resonance features of sinonasal melanotic mucosal melanoma

Cosimo Nardi, Chiara Vignoli, Margherita Vannucchi, Michele Pietragalla

10.1136/bcr-2019-229790

July 22, 2019

Severe presentation of antibody-negative, postinfectious steroid-responsive encephalitis

Luay Mrad, Argirios Moustakas, Robert Fuino, Waqar Waheed

10.1136/bcr-2019-230005

July 22, 2019

希少疾患のカテゴリーあり

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閱覽



Rare disease
CASE REPORT



Recurrent gastric metal bezoar: a rare cause of gastric obstruction

[Elias Chahine](#), [Lionel El Khoury](#), [Ramez Baghdady](#), [Elie Chouillard](#)



[Author affiliations](#)



Summary

A 52-year-old male patient with psychiatric medical history who presented to the emergency department of 5 years due to gastric outlet obstruction manifested mainly by abdominal pain, vomiting, and ingesting metals and which necessitate several surgical interventions. Lately, he presented with gastric perforation from metal bezoars. Chronic abdominal symptoms in patient having body ingestion. Treatment is often surgical and the whole digestive tract should be explored.



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<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bcr-2017-221928>



Statistics from Altmetric.com



■ Picked up by 1 news outlets
■ On 2 videos
■ 2 readers on Mendeley

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Case presentation

A 52-year-old male patient with chronic psychosis and under specific psychotic treatment, presented in May 2012 with signs and symptoms of gastric outlet obstruction due to the ingestion of metal bezoar, which was removed endoscopically. Eight months later, he was readmitted and operated because of failing endoscopic total removal of the different metals ingested. These bezoars were nails, knives, screws, nuts, spoon handles, screwdriver head, washer, pebbles, coins and iron wire ([figures 1 and 2](#)).



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Figure 1

BMJ Case Reports



Article Metrics

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The man that lost (part of) his mind

Overview of attention for article published in BMJ Case Reports, February 2018



SUMMARY

News

Blogs

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Dimensions citations

Title The man that lost (part of) his mind

Published in BMJ Case Reports, February 2018

DOI 10.1136/bcr-2017-222892

Pubmed ID 29487100

Authors Finlay Brown, Djamil Vahidassr

Abstract An 84-year-old man presented to the emergency department following recurrent falls over several... [\[show\]](#)

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オルトメトリクス

BMJ Case Reports

症例報告のテンプレート 投稿の際のチェックリストあり

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- Complete the template below.
Before starting each section delete the tip that is in the box

TITLE OF CASE

TIP: Do not include "a case report" in the title. Do not use cryptic or humorous titles. Keep the title clinical and straight forward - this way people are more likely to find your article.

SUMMARY

TIP: This is freely available online and is the equivalent of an abstract. Use a maximum of 150 words

投稿

- シンプルな投稿システム
- 画像・動画もアップ可能
- 迅速なピアレビュー
(7週間から9週間)
- 高い採択率

BMJ Best Practice

BMJ Best Practice 臨床意思決定支援ツール



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- 信頼できる最新情報を見つきたい…
- 忙しい臨床の現場で素早く情報を確認したい…
- いつでもどこでも、簡単に情報にアクセスしたい…



- BMJ提供の臨床意思決定支援ツール
- インターナショナルな情報を収録
- 俯瞰性があり見やすく、情報を素早く確認できる
- エビデンスあり (Cochrane Clinical Answers)
- オフラインでも利用可能なアプリ

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CME / CPD

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Drugs

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08 5 2019

[Generalised anxiety disorder](#)

25 4 2019

[Pre-eclampsia](#)

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Contributors

Authors

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^ Manoochehr Abadian Sharifabad, MD



Fountain Valley Regional Medical Center
Fountain Valley
CA

Disclosures

MAS declares that he has no competing interests.

▾ Acknowledgements

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▾ Hormoz Ashtyani, MD, FCCP

▾ William Janssen, MD

^ Francis Thien, MD, FRACP, FCCP

Associate Professor
Director of Respiratory Medicine
Eastern Health & Monash University
Victoria
Australia

Disclosures

FT declares that he has no competing interests.

著者、査読者の情報

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19 7 2019

Topic: [Meniere's disease](#)

18 7 2019

🚨 WHO declares public health emergency over Ebola

Topic: [Ebola virus infection](#)

18 7 2019

Topic: [Assessment of vesicular-bullous rash](#)

17 7 2019

Topic: [Costochondritis](#)

17 7 2019

Topic: [Costochondritis](#)

16 7 2019

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すべてのアップデート
重要なアップデート
分野ごとのアップデート

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Ebola virus infection [View PDF](#)

OVERVIEW	THEORY	DIAGNOSIS	MANAGEMENT	FOLLOW UP	RESOURCES
Summary	Epidemiology	Approach	Approach	Monitoring	Guidelines
	Aetiology	History and exam	Treatment algorithm	Complications	Images and videos
	Case history	Investigations	Emerging	Prognosis	References
		Differentials	Prevention		Patient leaflets
		Criteria	Patient discussions		
		Screening			


Last reviewed: June 2019 Last updated: July 2019

🚨 IMPORTANT UPDATES

18 7 2019

WHO declares public health emergency over Ebola

The World Health Organization (WHO) has determined that the current Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which started in August 2018, is now a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. This follows the first case reported in the city of Goma, a city of almost 2 million people which borders Rwanda and acts as a gateway to the DRC and the world.



Differentials

- [Malaria infection](#)

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Specialties

Allergy and immunology

Anaesthesiology

Cardiology

Cardiothoracic surgery

Critical care medicine

Dermatology

Ear, nose, and throat

Emergency medicine

Endocrinology and metabolic disorders

Gastroenterology and hepatology

General surgery

Genetics

Geriatric medicine

Haematology

Health maintenance

Infectious diseases

Nephrology

Neurology

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Nutrition

Obstetrics and gynaecology

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Orthopaedics

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Palliative care

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Respiratory disorders

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32の専門分野

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COPD

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OVERVIEW	THEORY	DIAGNOSIS	MANAGEMENT	FOLLOW UP	RESOURCES
Summary	Epidemiology Aetiology Case history	Approach History and exam Investigations Differentials Criteria Screening	Approach Treatment algorithm Emerging Prevention Patient discussions	Monitoring Complications Prognosis	Guidelines Images and videos References Patient leaflets


Last reviewed: June 2019 Last updated: November 2018

Summary

Progressive disease state characterised by airflow limitation that is not fully reversible....
[READ MORE](#)

Definition

COPD is a preventable and treatable disease state characterised by airflow limitation that is not fully reversible. It encompasses both emphysema and chronic bronchitis. The airflow limitation is usually progressive and is associated with an abnormal inflammatory response of the lungs to noxious particles or gases. It is primarily caused by cigarette smoking. Although COPD affects the lungs, it also has significant systemic consequences. Exacerbations and comorbidities are important contributors to the overall condition and prognosis in individual patients. [1]



Differentials

- 患者診療に適したレイアウト
- ステップバイステップのガイダンス
- 画像・手技動画
- エビデンス
- 患者向けリーフレット
- ガイドラインへのリンクなど

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COPD

OVERVIEW

THEORY

DIAGNOSIS

MANAGEMENT

Aetiology

Case history

History and exam

Investigations

Differentials

Criteria

Screening

Treatment algorithm

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Prevention

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COPD

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Guidelines

Images and videos

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Patient leaflets

Calculators

Evidence

Investigations

1st investigations to order

spirometry

pulse oximetry

ABG

CXR

TEST

Seldom diagnostic, but useful in ruling out other pathologies.

Increased anteroposterior ratio, flattened diaphragm, increased intercostal spaces, and hyperlucent lungs may be seen.



Differentials

VIEW ALL

Asthma

SIGNS / SYMPTOMS

Onset of asthma is usually in early life. A personal or family history of allergy, rhinitis, and eczema is often present. There is daily variability in symptoms, and patients have overt wheezing that usually rapidly responds to bronchodilators. Cough variant asthma mimics many features of COPD.

Asthma →

Congestive heart failure

Bronchiectasis

INVESTIGATIONS

Pulmonary function tests (PFTs) show reversibility with bronchodilators and no decrease in diffusing capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide (DLCO). Sputum or blood eosinophilia is suggestive of asthma.

症状の似た、別の疾患についての情報も確認可能

ステップバイステップ
の検査・診断

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COPD




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OVERVIEW	THEORY	DIAGNOSIS	MANAGEMENT	FOLLOW UP	RESOURCES
Summary	Epidemiology Aetiology Case history	Approach History and exam Investigations Differentials Criteria Screening	Approach Treatment algorithm Emerging Prevention Patient discussions	Monitoring Complications Prognosis	Guidelines Images and videos References Patient leaflets Calculators Evidence

Evidence



エビデンス情報 Cochrane Clinical Answers

- In people with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, what are the effects of integrated disease management interventions?
[Show me the answer](#) 
- How do antibiotics compare with placebo in people admitted to hospital or to the intensive care unit with exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease?
[Show me the answer](#) 
- How does longer corticosteroid treatment (>7 days) compare with shorter (≤7 days) in people with exacerbations of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease?
[Show me the answer](#) 

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Heart Failure Diagnosis

Age

- <60 years old (0 points)
- 60-70 years old (4 points)
- 70-80 years old (7 points)
- >80 years old (10 points)

Clinical Factors

- Heart rate
 - History of MI, CABG or PTCA (15 points)
 - Patient taking loop diuretic (10 points)
 - Apical beat displaced (20 points)
 - Rales at bases or higher (14 points)
 - Irregular heart rate (11 points)
 - Murmur consistent with mitral regurgitation (10 points)
 - High jugular pressure (12 points)

NT-proBNP

- <100 pg/mL (0 points)
- 100-200 pg/mL (8 points)
- 200-400 pg/mL (16 points)
- 400-800 pg/mL (24 points)
- 800-1600 pg/mL (32 points)
- 1600-3200 pg/mL (40 points)
- >3200 pg/mL (48 points)

Total Criteria Point Count:

Body Mass Index (BMI) percentiles for girls (2 to 20 years)

Input:

Age	<input type="text"/>	yr	▼
Height	<input type="text"/>	cm	▼
Weight	<input type="text"/>	kg	▼

Results:

BMI	<input type="text"/>	kg/m ²
Z-score	<input type="text"/>	
Percentile	<input type="text"/>	

Decimal Precision ▼

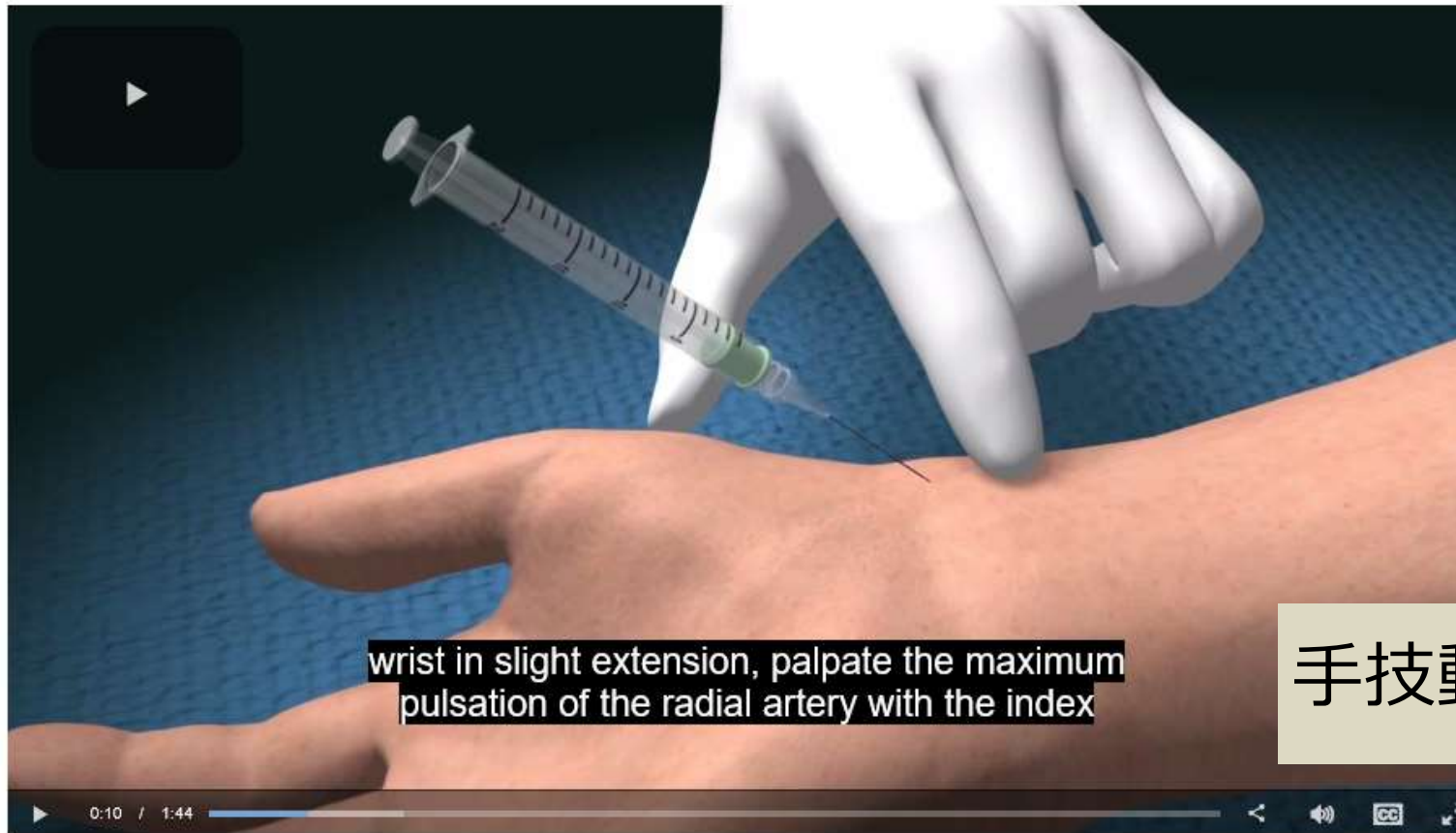
BMI Percentile Interpretation

Percentile <5: Underweight
Percentile >=5 and <85: Healthy weight
Percentile >=85 and <95: Overweight
Percentile >=95: Obesity

各種
医学計算機

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← Procedural videos



wrist in slight extension, palpate the maximum pulsation of the radial artery with the index

手技動画

Radial artery puncture animated demonstration

Equipment needed

The equipment for radial artery puncture includes:

- Alcohol wipes
- Sterile gloves, protective glasses, and apron

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Patient leaflets

- 📄 COPD: what is it?
- 📄 COPD: what treatments work?
- 📄 COPD: questions to ask your doctor
- 📄 Bronchitis
- 📄 Stopping smoking
- 📄 Pneumonia
- 📄 Pneumonia: do I need a vaccine?

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Patient information from BMJ

Last published: Feb 22, 2019

COPD: what is it?

COPD stands for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. It means that lung damage is stopping your lungs working as well as they used to. There is no cure but there are treatments that can help stop it getting worse.

We've looked at the best and most up-to-date research to produce this information. You can use it to talk to your doctor and decide which treatments are right for you.

What is COPD?

If you have COPD the airways in your lungs have been damaged over many years. This damage is usually caused by smoking. But other things can cause COPD, including breathing other poisonous chemicals (possibly through long exposure to severe air pollution), and some inherited genetic conditions.

There are two main types of lung damage that cause COPD. One is **bronchitis**, where your airways become narrow and inflamed, making it harder to breathe. Your lungs may also make too much mucus, which causes coughing.

患者向けリーフレット

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App Store Preview



BMJ Best Practice 17+

BMJ Group

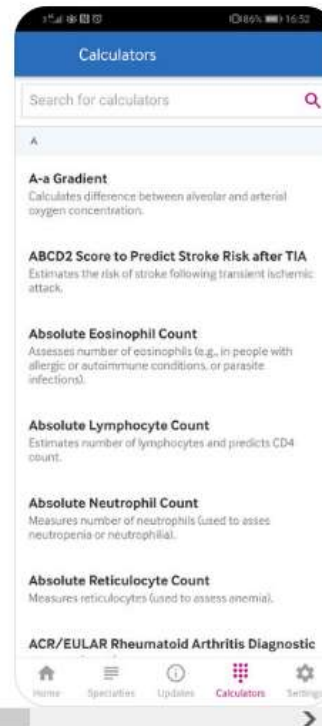
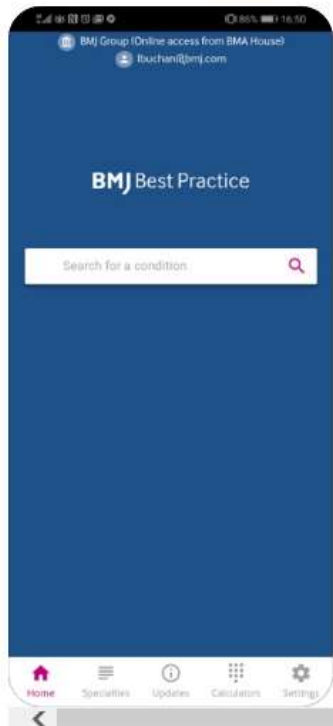
#108 in Medical

★★★★★ 4.5, 68 Ratings

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