

## บทความที่น่าสนใจประจำเดือน ธันวาคม 2555

<b>Title :</b>	<a href="#">Models of care in nursing: a systematic review</a>
<b>Author :</b>	Fernandez, Ritin, et al.
<b>Journal :</b>	International Journal of Evidence-Based Healthcare, December 2012, Volume 10, Issue 4, pages 324–337
<b>Abstract :</b>	This review investigated the effect of the various models of nursing care delivery using the diverse levels of nurses on patient and nursing outcomes.
<b>Database :</b>	Wiley Online Library

<b>Title :</b>	<a href="#">Do energy drinks contain active components other than caffeine?</a>
<b>Author :</b>	McLellan, Tom M ; Lieberman, Harris R
<b>Journal :</b>	Nutrition Reviews (NUTR REV), December 2012, Volume 70, Issue 12, pages 730-44
<b>Abstract :</b>	Energy drinks (EDs) contain caffeine and are a new, popular category of beverage. It has been suggested that EDs enhance physical and cognitive performance; however, it is unclear whether the claimed benefits are attributable to components other than caffeine. A typical 235 mL ED provides between 40 and 250 mg of caffeine, equating to doses that improve cognitive and, at the higher levels, physical performance. EDs often contain taurine, guaraná, ginseng, glucuronolactone, B-vitamins, and other compounds. A literature search using PubMed, Psych Info, and Google Scholar identified 32 articles that examined the effects of ED ingredients alone and/or in combination with caffeine on physical or cognitive performance. A systematic evaluation of the evidence-based findings in these articles was then conducted. With the exception of some weak evidence for glucose and guaraná extract, there is an overwhelming lack of evidence to substantiate claims that components of EDs, other than caffeine, contribute to the enhancement of physical or cognitive performance. Additional well-designed, randomized, placebo-controlled studies replicated across laboratories are needed in order to assess claims made for these products.
<b>Database :</b>	Wiley Online Library

<b>Title :</b>	<a href="#">Models of care in nursing: a systematic review</a>
<b>Author :</b>	Ritin Fernandez, et al.
<b>Journal :</b>	International Journal of Evidence-Based Healthcare, December 2012, Volume 10, Issue 4, pages 324–337
<b>Abstract :</b>	This review investigated the effect of the various models of nursing care delivery using the diverse levels of nurses on patient and nursing outcomes.
<b>Database :</b>	Wiley Online Library

<b>Title :</b>	<a href="#">The impact of vitamin D on pregnancy: a systematic review</a>
<b>Author :</b>	CHRISTESEN, H. T., FALKENBERG, T., et al.
<b>Journal :</b>	Acta Obstetricia et Gynecologica Scandinavica, December 2012, Volume 91, Issue

	12, pages 1357–1367
<b>Abstract :</b>	Hypovitaminosis D is common in pregnancy. To systematically review the evidence on vitamin D-dependent pregnancy outcomes, PubMed and Embase were searched for randomized control trials, cohort and case–control studies. In randomized control trials (n = 7), larger doses of vitamin D resulted in higher 25-hydroxylated vitamin D (25OHD) levels (n = 6), increased maternal weight gain (n = 1), and fewer classical vitamin D deficiency symptoms (n = 1). In observational studies (n = 32), lower vitamin D intake, or low 25OHD-levels, were associated with adverse fertility parameters (n = 2), preeclampsia (n = 5), gestational diabetes or higher blood glucose (n = 6), bacterial vaginosis (n = 4), primary cesarean section (n = 1), none (n = 3) or a few days' (n = 2) shorter gestation, and postpartum depression (n = 1). Studies with few participants having low 25OHD did not identify an association to preeclampsia (n = 5) or gestational diabetes (n = 2). Increased odds of pregnancy-associated breast cancer with 25OHD >25.8 nmol/L were observed (n = 1). In conclusion, an effect of vitamin D on several pregnancy outcomes is suggested.
<b>Database :</b>	Wiley Online Library

<b>Title :</b>	<a href="#">Bedside Reporting and SBAR: Improving Patient Communication and Satisfaction</a>
<b>Author :</b>	Kathleen Novak and Roseanne Fairchild
<b>Journal :</b>	Journal of Pediatric Nursing, December 2012, Volume 27, Issue 6, pages 760-762
<b>Abstract :</b>	The purpose of this article is to review current evidence to determine if nurses giving report at the bedside utilizing the SBAR framework provides for enhanced patient and family outcomes on pediatric units when compared to nurses giving report outside of the patient's room utilizing a format of the nurses' choice. Variables included in the review were patient safety, patient and family satisfaction, and nurse productivity related to the amount of time nurses spent in report when handing off patients to the oncoming nurse of a new shift.
<b>Database :</b>	ScienceDirect

<b>Title :</b>	<a href="#">Vegetarian diets, low-meat diets and health: a review</a>
<b>Author :</b>	Claire T McEvoya, et al.
<b>Journal :</b>	Public Health Nutrition, December 2012, Volume 15, Issue 12, pp 2287-2294
<b>Abstract :</b>	<p>To review the epidemiological evidence for vegetarian diets, low-meat dietary patterns and their association with health status in adults.</p> <p>Published literature review focusing primarily on prospective studies and meta-analyses examining the association between vegetarian diets and health outcomes.</p> <p>Both vegetarian diets and prudent diets allowing small amounts of red meat are associated with reduced risk of diseases, particularly CHD and type 2 diabetes. There is limited evidence of an association between vegetarian diets and cancer prevention. Evidence linking red meat intake, particularly processed meat, and increased risk of CHD, cancer and type 2 diabetes is convincing and provides indirect support for consumption of a plant-based diet.</p>

	The health benefits of vegetarian diets are not unique. Prudent plant-based dietary patterns which also allow small intakes of red meat, fish and dairy products have demonstrated significant improvements in health status as well. At this time an optimal dietary intake for health status is unknown. Plant-based diets contain a host of food and nutrients known to have independent health benefits. While vegetarian diets have not shown any adverse effects on health, restrictive and monotonous vegetarian diets may result in nutrient deficiencies with deleterious effects on health. For this reason, appropriate advice is important to ensure a vegetarian diet is nutritionally adequate especially for vulnerable groups.
<b>Database :</b>	Cambridge Journal Online

<b>Title :</b>	<a href="#">Procrastination and Self-Regulatory Failure: An Introduction to the Special Issue</a>
<b>Author :</b>	Timothy A. Pychyl and Gordon L. Flett
<b>Journal :</b>	Journal of Rational-Emotive & Cognitive-Behavior Therapy December 2012, Volume 30, Issue 4, pp 203-212
<b>Abstract :</b>	As a preface to the papers in this special issue on the role of procrastination in maladjustment, we provide an overview of the topics covered. To our knowledge, this is the first special issue that focuses specifically on the role of this form of self-regulatory failure in understanding maladjustment. We begin with a discussion of the complex array of motivational, affective, cognitive, and behavioural factors that operate in chronic procrastination. These complexities are illustrated with case studies that highlight the role of negative self-views and associated deficits in self-regulation. Themes explored in the papers include the role of cognitive factors in dysfunctional beliefs and automatic thoughts in procrastination, as well as the role of procrastination and deficits in self-regulation related to stress, psychological distress, and physical illness. Another key theme addressed is the usefulness of REBT and cognitive techniques such as mindfulness training in reducing the tendency to procrastinate.
<b>Database :</b>	<a href="#">SpringerLink</a>

<b>Title :</b>	<a href="#">Therapeutic Drug Monitoring of Common Antipsychotics</a>
<b>Author :</b>	Patteet, Lisbeth, et al.
<b>Journal :</b>	Therapeutic Drug Monitoring, December 2012, Volume 34, Issue 6, p 629–651
<b>Abstract :</b>	The aim of this review is to provide information for interpreting outcome results from monitoring of antipsychotics in biological samples. A brief overview of the working mechanisms, pharmacological effects, drug interactions, and analytical methods of classical and atypical antipsychotics is given. Nineteen antipsychotics were selected based on their importance in the worldwide market as follows: amisulpride, aripiprazole, asenapine, bromperidol, clozapine, flupenthixol, haloperidol, iloperidone, lurasidone, olanzapine, paliperidone, perphenazine, pimozide, pipamperone, quetiapine, risperidone, sertindole, sulpiride, and zuclopenthixol. A straightforward relationship between administered dose, plasma or serum concentration, clinical outcome, or adverse effects is often lacking. Nowadays, focus lies on therapeutic drug monitoring and individualized therapy to find adequate treatment, to explain treatment failure or nonresponse, and to

	check patient compliance. However, extensive research in this field is still mandatory.
<b>Database :</b>	Ovid คณะแพทยศาสตร์

<b>Title :</b>	<a href="#">Older Adults' Engagement With a Video Game Training Program</a>
<b>Author :</b>	Patrícia Belchior, et al.
<b>Journal :</b>	Activities, Adaptation & Aging, December 2012, Volume 36, Issue 4, pages 269-279
<b>Abstract :</b>	The current study investigated older adults' level of engagement with a video game training program. Engagement was measured using the concept of flow (Csikszentmihalyi, 1975). Forty-five older adults were randomized to receive practice with an action game (Medal of Honor), a puzzle-like game (Tetris), or a gold-standard useful field of view (UFOV) training program. Both Medal of Honor and Tetris participants reported significantly higher flow ratings at the conclusion, relative to the onset of training. Participants are more engaged in games that can be adjusted to their skill levels and that provide incremental levels of difficulty. This finding was consistent with flow theory (Csikszentmihalyi, 1975).
<b>Database :</b>	Taylor & Francis Online Journals

<b>Title :</b>	<a href="#">Properties of Oligonucleotide with Phenyl-Substituted Carbocyclic Nucleoside Analogs for the Formation of Duplex and Triplex DNA</a>
<b>Author :</b>	Tamer Nasr, et al.
<b>Journal :</b>	Nucleosides, Nucleotides and Nucleic Acids, Dec 2012, Volume 31, Issue 12, pages 841-860
<b>Abstract :</b>	(1S,3S,4R)-1-Phenyl-1-thymidyl-3-hydroxy-4-hydroxymethylcyclopentane (10) and their analogs were synthesized, incorporated into the oligodeoxynucleotides, and their properties were evaluated for the formation of duplex and triplex DNA. The known chiral cyclopentanone derivative was converted into the corresponding ketimine sulfonamide derivative, which was subjected to a stereoselective PhLi addition. The formed sulfonamide was hydrolyzed to afford the primary amino group, on which the thymine moiety was built. The benzyl protecting groups were removed to form the nucleoside analog having a phenyl group and the thymine unit at the 1' position of a carbocyclic skeleton (10). In the estimation of the oligodeoxynucleotides incorporating 10 for duplex and triplex formation, the carbocyclic nucleoside analog 10 did not show the stabilizing effect for duplex formation; on the other hand, it stabilized the triplex. Therefore, the skeleton of the phenyl-substituted carbocyclic nucleoside analog 10 may be a platform for the formation of stable triplex DNA.
<b>Database :</b>	Taylor & Francis Online Journals

<b>Title :</b>	<a href="#">An evidence-based systematic review of vitamin A by the natural standard research collaboration</a>
<b>Author :</b>	Ulbricht, Catherine, et al.
<b>Journal :</b>	Journal of Dietary Supplements, December 2012, Volume 9, Issue 4, page 299
<b>Abstract :</b>	An evidence-based systematic review of vitamin A by the Natural Standard Research Collaboration consolidates the safety and efficacy data available in the

	scientific literature using a validated and reproducible grading rationale. This paper includes written and statistical analysis of clinical trials, plus a compilation of expert opinion, folkloric precedent, history, pharmacology, kinetics/dynamics, interactions, adverse effects, toxicology, and dosing.
<b>Database :</b>	Informa Healthcare

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