

บทความที่น่าสนใจประจำเดือน มกราคม 2556

Title :	Clinical practice guidelines for the management of pain, agitation, and delirium in adult patients in the intensive care unit.
Author :	Barr, Juliana
Journal :	Critical care medicine, January 2013, Volume 41, Issue 1, page263
Abstract :	To revise the "Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Sustained Use of Sedatives and Analgesics in the Critically Ill Adult" published in Critical Care Medicine in 2002.
Database :	Wiley Online Library

Title :	Practitioner Review: What have we learnt about the causes of ADHD?
Author :	Anita Thapar, et al.
Journal :	Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, January 2013, Volume 54, Issue 1, pages 3–16
Abstract :	This review (focussing on literature published since 1997, selected from a search of PubMed) critically considers putative risk factors with a focus on genetics and selected environmental risks, examines their relationships with ADHD and discusses the likelihood that these risks are causal as well as some of the main implications.
Database :	Wiley Online Library

Title :	Deciphering the mechanism underlying late-onset Alzheimer disease
Author :	Dimitrije Krstic and Irene Knuesel
Journal :	Nature Reviews Neurology, January 2013, Volume 9, Issue 1, pages 25-34
Abstract :	Despite tremendous investments in understanding the complex molecular mechanisms underlying Alzheimer disease (AD), recent clinical trials have failed to show efficacy. A potential problem underlying these failures is the assumption that the molecular mechanism mediating the genetically determined form of the disease is identical to the one resulting in late-onset AD. Here, we integrate experimental evidence outside the 'spotlight' of the genetic drivers of amyloid- β (A β) generation published during the past two decades, and present a mechanistic explanation for the pathophysiological changes that characterize late-onset AD. We propose that chronic inflammatory conditions cause dysregulation of mechanisms to clear misfolded or damaged neuronal proteins that accumulate with age, and concomitantly lead to tau-associated impairments of axonal integrity and transport. Such changes have several neuropathological consequences: focal accumulation of mitochondria, resulting in metabolic impairments; induction of axonal swelling and leakage, followed by destabilization of synaptic contacts; deposition of amyloid precursor protein in swollen neurites, and generation of aggregation-prone peptides; further tau hyperphosphorylation, ultimately resulting in neurofibrillary tangle formation and neuronal death. The proposed sequence of events provides a link between A β and tau-related neuropathology, and underscores the concept that degenerating neurites represent a cause rather than a consequence of A β accumulation in late-onset AD.
Database :	Nature

Title :	Global obesity: trends, risk factors and policy implications
Author :	Vasanti S., et al.
Journal :	Nature Reviews Endocrinology, January 2013, Volume 9, Issue 1, pages 13-27, doi:10.1038/nrendo.2012.199
Abstract :	<p>The worldwide increase in obesity and related chronic diseases has largely been driven by global trade liberalization, economic growth and rapid urbanization. These factors continue to fuel dramatic changes in living environments, diets and lifestyles in ways that promote positive energy balance. Nutritional transitions in low-income and middle-income countries are typically characterized by increases in the consumption of animal fat and protein, refined grains, and added sugar. This change is coupled with reductions in physical activity owing to more mechanized and technologically driven lifestyles. Given the high costs of obesity and comorbidities in terms of health-care expenditure and quality of life, prevention strategies are paramount, particularly in low-income and middle-income countries that must manage coexisting infectious diseases and undernutrition in addition to the obesity epidemic. As countries become increasingly urbanized, undernutrition and obesity can exist side by side within the same country, community or household, which is a particular challenge for health systems with limited resources. Owing to the scope and complexity of the obesity epidemic, prevention strategies and policies across multiple levels are needed in order to have a measurable effect. Changes should include high-level global policies from the international community and coordinated efforts by governments, organizations, communities and individuals to positively influence behavioural change.</p>
Database :	Nature

Title :	Cognitive enhancement as a treatment for drug addictions
Author :	Mehmet Sofuoglu, et al.
Journal :	Neuropharmacology, January 2013, Volume 64, pages 452–463
Abstract :	<p>Drug addiction continues to be an important public health problem, with an estimated 22.6 million current illicit drug users in the United States alone. For many addictions, including cocaine, methamphetamine, and marijuana addiction, there are no approved pharmacological treatments. Behavioral treatments are effective but effects vary widely across individuals. Treatments that are effective across multiple addictions are greatly needed, and accumulating evidence suggests that one such approach may be pharmacological or behavioral interventions that enhance executive inhibitory control in addicts. Current evidence indicates that most forms of chronic drug use may be associated with significant cognitive impairments, especially in attention, working memory, and response inhibition functions. In some studies, these impairments predict poor treatment retention and outcome. A number of cognitive enhancing agents, including galantamine, modafinil, atomoxetine, methylphenidate, and guanfacine, have shown promising findings in human studies. Specific behavioral interventions, including cognitive remediation, also show promise. However, whether improvement of selective cognitive functions reduces drug use behavior remains to be determined. Cognitive enhancement to improve treatment outcomes is a novel strategy worthy of future research, as are related questions such as whether these approaches may be broadly beneficial to most addicts or best reserved for substance users with specific demonstrated cognitive impairments.</p>
Database :	ScienceDirect

Title :	Antibiotic-resistant bacteria: A challenge for the food industry
Author :	Rosa Capita and Carlos Alonso-Calleja
Journal :	Critical Reviews in Food Science and Nutrition, 2013, Volume 53, Issue 1
Abstract :	<p>Antibiotic-resistant bacteria were first described in the 1940s, but whereas new antibiotics were being discovered at a steady rate, the consequences of this phenomenon were slow to be appreciated. At present, the paucity of new antimicrobials coming into the market has led to the problem of antibiotic resistance fast escalating into a global health crisis. Although the selective pressure exerted by the use of antibiotics (particularly overuse or misuse) has been deemed the major factor in the emergence of bacterial resistance to these antimicrobials, concerns about the role of the food industry have been growing in recent years and have been raised at both national and international levels. The selective pressure exerted by the use of antibiotics (primary production) and biocides (e.g., disinfectants, food and feed preservatives, or decontaminants) is the main driving force behind the selection and spread of antimicrobial resistance throughout the food chain. Genetically modified (GM) crops with antibiotic resistance marker genes, microorganisms added intentionally to the food chain (probiotic or technological) with potentially transferable antimicrobial resistance genes, and food processing technologies used at sub-lethal doses (e.g., alternative non-thermal treatments) are also issues for concern. This paper presents the main trends in antibiotic resistance and antibiotic development in recent decades, as well as their economic and health consequences, current knowledge concerning the generation, dissemination, and mechanisms of antibacterial resistance, progress to date on the possible routes for emergence of resistance throughout the food chain and the role of foods as a vehicle for antibiotic-resistant bacteria. The main approaches to prevention and control of the development, selection, and spread of antibacterial resistance in the food industry are also addressed.</p>
Database :	Taylor & Francis Online Journals

Title :	Understanding Patient Responses to Insomnia
Author :	Doug Henry, et al.
Journal :	Behavioral Sleep Medicine, January 2013, Volume 11, Issue 1, pages 40-55
Abstract :	<p>To better gain insight into patient responses to insomnia, we take a medical anthropologically informed approach to patient beliefs and behaviors, particularly those related to self-diagnosis, management, help-seeking, and self-treatment of insomnia. We conducted 24 in-depth qualitative interviews in which participants were asked their beliefs about the origin of their insomnia, its anticipated course, their evaluation of symptoms, their responses, and their expectations surrounding treatment. Important and novel data were generated about patient beliefs and behaviors related to problem sleeping. Patients identified barriers to treatment, particularly those contextualized within a general social stigma and personal isolation, in which their problems sleeping were not taken seriously. The interview format was particularly conducive to making patients comfortable discussing the personal changes they made to their medically prescribed treatment plans, or supplanting their medical therapy with some kind of complimentary and alternative medicine (CAM) therapy. These are important issues in the long term management of chronic insomnia. We underscore concern about the need to evaluate the efficacy of therapies that so many people with insomnia are driven to try.</p>
Database :	Taylor & Francis Online Journals

Title :	Attenuation of Armanni–Ebstein lesions in a rat model of diabetes by a new anti-fibrotic, anti-inflammatory agent, FT011
Author :	X. Lau, et al.
Journal :	Diabetologia, March 2013, Volume 56, Issue 3, pp 675-679
Abstract :	A key morphological feature of diabetic nephropathy is the accumulation and deposition of glycogen in renal tubular cells, known as Armanni–Ebstein lesions. While this observation has been consistently reported for many years, the molecular basis of these lesions remains unclear.
Database :	SpringerLink

Title :	HBV infection increases the risk of pancreatic cancer: a meta-analysis
Author :	Gang Luo, et al.
Journal :	Cancer Causes & Control, March 2013, Volume 24, Issue 3, pp 529-537
Abstract :	Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection is reported to be associated with an increased risk of pancreatic cancer (PaC), but it remains controversial whether this is a causal relationship. In addition, it is unclear whether the status of HBV infection also affects PaC risk. Therefore, we conducted a meta-analysis to more closely examine the association between HBV infection and PaC.
Database :	SpringerLink

Title :	A standardized kudzu extract (NPI-031) reduces alcohol consumption in nontreatment-seeking male heavy drinkers
Author :	Scott E. Lukas, et al.
Journal :	Psychopharmacology, March 2013, Volume 226, Issue 1, pp 65-73
Abstract :	We previously demonstrated that short-term treatment with a standardized kudzu extract (NPI-031) reduced alcohol drinking by men and women in a natural setting. The present study was conducted in nontreatment-seeking heavy drinkers to assess the safety and efficacy of 4 weeks of kudzu extract in an outpatient setting.
Database :	SpringerLink

Title :	Efficacy of Botulinum Toxin A Intradetrusor Injections for Non-neurogenic Urinary Urge Incontinence: A Randomized Double-Blind Controlled Trial
Author :	Corrine Jabs and Erica Carleton
Journal :	Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada
Abstract :	To determine the efficacy of intradetrusor injections of botulinum toxin A for non-neurogenic urinary urge incontinence.
Database :	Free e-Journal