

## บทความที่น่าสนใจประจำเดือน กันยายน 2556

<b>Title :</b>	<a href="#">Mammalian target of rapamycin signaling activation patterns in pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors</a>
<b>Author :</b>	Yoko Komori, Kazuhiro Yada, Masayuki Ohta, Hiroki Uchida, et.al.
<b>Journal :</b>	Journal of Hepato-Biliary-Pancreatic Sciences: Early view, Article first published online: 3 SEP 2013, DOI: 10.1002/jhbp.26
<b>Abstract :</b>	Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase/Akt/mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) pathway dysregulation has been implicated in the development of various human cancers. However, expression of mTOR cascade components in pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors (PNETs) has not been fully explored. The aim of this study was to assess the expression of mTOR pathway in PNETs using immunohistochemistry.
<b>Database :</b>	Wiley online Library

<b>Title :</b>	<a href="#">What is the most adapted indication of prophylactic pancreatic duct stent within the high-risk group of post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography pancreatitis? Using the propensity score analysis</a>
<b>Author :</b>	Mamoru Takenaka, Tsuyoshi Fujita, Daisuke Sugiyama, Atsuhiko Masuda, Hideyuki Shiomi, et al.
<b>Journal :</b>	Journal of Hepato-Biliary-Pancreatic Sciences: Early View, Article first published online: 30 AUG 2013, DOI: 10.1002/jhbp.24
<b>Abstract :</b>	Conducting randomized controlled trial (RCT) for each of the risk factors associated with prophylactic pancreatic duct stent (PPDS) for post-endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) pancreatitis (PEP) is difficult owing to the volume of cases and ethical considerations. In this study, we tried to reveal the degree of preventive effects of PPDS for each individual risk factor within the high-risk group of PEP using the propensity score analysis.
<b>Database :</b>	Wiley online Library

<b>Title :</b>	<a href="#">Food Allergies on the Rise</a>
<b>Author :</b>	Neil Canavan
<b>Journal :</b>	Food Quality & Safety magazine, August/September 2013
<b>Abstract :</b>	<p>Food allergy is a serious and growing public health issue. Recent data suggest that approximately 15 million Americans have food allergies, including one in every 13 children. Every three minutes, a food allergy reaction sends someone to the emergency room. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control report that food allergies result in more than 300,000 ambulatory-care visits a year among children under the age of 18.</p> <p>The most serious reaction to a food allergy is anaphylaxis, an exaggerated immune response that can lead to severe rashes, pronounced swelling, particularly of the throat and tongue, and a precipitous drop in blood pressure that can be fatal. Teenagers and young adults with food allergies are at the highest risk of fatal food-induced anaphylaxis.</p>

	Eight foods account for 90 percent of all reactions: Milk, eggs, peanuts, tree nuts, soy, wheat, fish, and shellfish. Even trace amounts of a food allergen can cause a reaction.
<b>Database :</b>	Wiley

<b>Title :</b>	<a href="#">Structure-Based DNA-Targeting Strategies with Small Molecule Ligands for Drug Discovery (pages 1119–1173)</a>
<b>Author :</b>	Jia Sheng, Jianhua Gan and Zhen Huang
<b>Journal :</b>	Medicinal Research Reviews: September 2013, Volume 33, Issue 5, pages 1119–1173
<b>Abstract :</b>	Nucleic acids are the molecular targets of many clinical anticancer drugs. However, compared with proteins, nucleic acids have traditionally attracted much less attention as drug targets in structure-based drug design, partially because limited structural information of nucleic acids complexed with potential drugs is available. Over the past several years, enormous progresses in nucleic acid crystallization, heavy-atom derivatization, phasing, and structural biology have been made. Many complicated nucleic acid structures have been determined, providing new insights into the molecular functions and interactions of nucleic acids, especially DNAs complexed with small molecule ligands. Thus, opportunities have been created to further discover nucleic acid-targeting drugs for disease treatments. This review focuses on the structure studies of DNAs complexed with small molecule ligands for discovering lead compounds, drug candidates, and/or therapeutics.
<b>Database :</b>	Wiley online Library

<b>Title :</b>	<a href="#">Changes in hand hygiene compliance after a multimodal intervention and seasonality variation</a>
<b>Author :</b>	Rodrigo Pires dos Santos, Loriane Rita Konkewicz, Fabiano Marcio Nagel, Thiago Lisboa, Renan Cortez Xavier, et.al.
<b>Journal :</b>	American Journal of Infection Control: In Press, Available online 22 August 2013, <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ajic.2013.05.020">http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ajic.2013.05.020</a>
<b>Abstract :</b>	Hand hygiene is the most important measure to reduce health care-related infections and colonization with multiresistant micro-organisms. We sought to determine the rate and seasonality of handwashing compliance in a university-affiliated hospital.
<b>Database :</b>	ScienceDirect

<b>Title :</b>	<a href="#">Bird odour predicts reproductive success</a>
<b>Author :</b>	Danielle J. Whittakera, Nicole M. Gerlach, Helena A. Soini, Milos V. Novotny, Ellen D. Ketterson
<b>Journal :</b>	Animal Behaviour: In Press, Available online 29 August 2013, <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.anbehav.2013.07.025">http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.anbehav.2013.07.025</a>
<b>Abstract :</b>	Although the importance of chemical communication in birds has long been overlooked or doubted, volatile compounds in avian preen secretions have been shown to covary with traits including species, sex and breeding condition, and thus

	<p>may be useful mate recognition cues. Here we demonstrate for the first time that these compounds may reliably predict reproductive success in a North American songbird, the dark-eyed junco, <i>Junco hyemalis</i>. Several compounds associated with sex differences in this species varied with reproductive success, such that females with a more 'female-like' volatile profile and males with a more 'male-like' profile produced more genetic offspring. A male's preen oil volatile compounds also predicted his success in rearing offspring in his home nest: males with a higher abundance of 'male-like' compounds had more surviving nestlings, including offspring sired by extrapair males. Finally, males with a higher abundance of 'female-like' compounds had more extrapair offspring in their home nests. Our results suggest that odours correlate with reproductive success and thus have qualities that could allow them to serve as reliable mate assessment cues in birds.</p>
<b>Database :</b>	ScienceDirect

<b>Title :</b>	<a href="#">Effects of energy levels of diet and <math>\beta</math>-mannanase supplementation on growth performance, apparent total tract digestibility and blood metabolites in growing pigs</a>
<b>Author :</b>	J.S. Kim, S.L. Ingale, S.H. Lee, K.H. Kim, J.S. Kim, J.H. Lee, B.J. Chae
<b>Journal :</b>	Animal Feed Science and Technology: In Press, Available online 2 September 2013, <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.anifeedsci.2013.08.008">http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.anifeedsci.2013.08.008</a>
<b>Abstract :</b>	<p>The present study investigated the effects of energy levels of diet and <math>\beta</math>-mannanase supplementation on growth performance, apparent total tract digestibility (ATTD) of nutrients, blood metabolites and fecal volatile fatty acids (VFAs) and ammonia-N emission in growing pigs. A total of 192 grower pigs [average initial body weight (BW), 36.2 kg] were randomly allotted to 4 treatments on the basis of BW. There were 4 replicates in each treatment with 12 pigs per replicate. Pigs were fed diets containing 13.7 or 14.0 MJ/kg metabolizable energy (ME) and 0 or 400 units (U) of <math>\beta</math>-mannanase/kg in a 2 <math>\times</math> 2 factorial arrangement. The experimental diets were fed in a meal form for 42 d. The final BW, average daily gain (ADG) and gain:feed (G:F) of pigs fed diets supplemented with <math>\beta</math>-mannanase were greater (<math>P &lt; 0.05</math>) than in pigs fed diets without (0 U/kg) <math>\beta</math>-mannanase. In addition, final BW, ADG and G:F of pigs fed 14.0 MJ/kg ME diets were greater (<math>P &lt; 0.05</math>) than in pigs fed 13.7 MJ/kg ME diets. The ATTD of dry matter (DM), gross energy (GE), mannose and galactose of pigs fed diets supplemented with <math>\beta</math>-mannanase was greater (<math>P &lt; 0.05</math>) than in pigs fed diets without <math>\beta</math>-mannanase. The blood glucose concentration was increased (<math>P &lt; 0.05</math>) in pigs fed diets containing <math>\beta</math>-mannanase or 14.0 MJ/kg ME diets. The energy level of diet and <math>\beta</math>-mannanase supplementation had no effect (<math>P &gt; 0.05</math>) on fecal volatile fatty acids and ammonia-N concentrations. Moreover, final BW, ADG, G:F, ATTD of DM, GE, mannose and galactose and blood glucose concentration were not different (<math>P &gt; 0.05</math>) among pigs fed 13.7 MJ/kg ME diet with <math>\beta</math>-mannanase and 14.0 MJ/kg ME diet without <math>\beta</math>-mannanase. These results indicate that dietary supplementation of 400 U of <math>\beta</math>-mannanase/kg had potential to improve the growth performance, ATTD of nutrients and may provide the equivalent of 0.36 MJ/kg of ME to growing pig diets.</p>
<b>Database :</b>	ScienceDirect

<b>Title :</b>	<a href="#">Can We Talk? Fostering Interchange between Scientists and Practitioners</a>
<b>Author :</b>	Dianne L. Chambless
<b>Journal :</b>	Behavior Therapy: In Press, Available online 30 August 2013, <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.beth.2013.08.002">http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.beth.2013.08.002</a>
<b>Abstract :</b>	In response to three surveys of (mostly) cognitive-behavioral practitioners about barriers to treatment success with cognitive-behavioral therapy for patients with generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder, and social phobia (McAleavey et al., 2014, Szkodny et al., 2014 and Wolf and Goldfried, 2014), the author proposes several methods for tapping clinical expertise in the development and dissemination of psychological interventions. These include: following surveys with interviews of a subset of clinicians to obtain richer information, systematically incorporating answers to questions and problems trainees raise in supervision in efficacy or effectiveness trials, organizing clinical roundtables at meetings of the Association for Behavioral and Cognitive Therapies to discuss ways to address barriers identified in these surveys, and encouraging papers on these topics in Cognitive and Behavioral Practice. At the same time the author emphasizes that clinical observations are not facts and need to be verified in empirical research.
<b>Database :</b>	ScienceDirect

<b>Title :</b>	<a href="#">MULTIFUNCTIONAL FULLERENE- AND METALLOFULLERENE-BASED NANOBOMATERIALS</a>
<b>Author :</b>	GAURAV LALWANI and BALAJI SITHARAMAN,
<b>Journal :</b>	Nano LIFE: Online Ready, Published: 22 August 2013, DOI: 10.1142/S1793984413420038
<b>Abstract :</b>	Recent advances in nanotechnology have enabled the synthesis and characterization of nanomaterials suitable for applications in the field of biology and medicine. Due to their unique physico-chemical properties, carbon-based nanomaterials such as fullerenes, metallofullerenes, carbon nanotubes and graphene have been widely investigated as multifunctional materials for applications in tissue engineering, molecular imaging, therapeutics, drug delivery and biosensing. In this review, we focus on the multifunctional capabilities of fullerenes and metallofullerenes for diagnosis and therapy. Specifically, we review recent advances toward the development of fullerene- and metallofullerene-based magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and X-ray imaging contrast agents, drug and gene delivery vehicles, and photodynamic therapy agents. We also discuss in vitro and in vivo toxicity, and biocompatibility issues associated with the use of fullerenes and metallofullerenes for biomedical applications.
<b>Database :</b>	World Scientific Publishing

<b>Title :</b>	<a href="#">ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES FROM VAGUS NERVE STIMULATION IN RATS</a>
<b>Author :</b>	LIES MOLLET et al
<b>Journal :</b>	International Journal of Neural Systems: Online Ready, Published: 30 August 2013, DOI: 10.1142/S0129065713500275
<b>Abstract :</b>	The mechanism of action of vagus nerve stimulation (VNS) for pharmacoresistant epilepsy is unknown and the therapeutic outcome is highly variable. We investigated stimulation-induced vagus nerve electrophysiological responses in rats using various stimulation parameters. Conduction velocity, I50, rheobase and

chronaxie were calculated. We identified an early and late component corresponding to an afferent compound action potential (CAP) and a remote laryngeal motor-evoked potential (LMEP), respectively. The conduction velocity (CAP:  $26.2 \pm 1.4$  m/s; LMEP:  $32.4 \pm 2.4$  m/s) and I50 (CAP:  $2.4 \pm 0.3$  mA; LMEP:  $1.8 \pm 0.2$  mA) were significantly different for both components, the rheobase (CAP:  $140 \pm 30$   $\mu$ A; LMEP:  $110 \pm 26$   $\mu$ A) and chronaxie (CAP:  $66 \pm 7$   $\mu$ s; LMEP:  $73 \pm 9$   $\mu$ s) were not. Using a pulse of 10  $\mu$ s, the CAP saturated between 4–5 mA. Our method can be used to record VNS-induced electrophysiological responses in rats and provides an objective biomarker for electrical stimulation with various parameters in an experimental set-up. Our findings are potentially useful for clinical purposes in the sense that combination of VNS and recording of vagal nerve CAPs may help clinicians to determine the individual optimal intensity required to fully activate fast-conducting afferent fibers.

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