

BestPractice

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使用手冊

BMJ|Evidence Centre



飛資得醫學資訊股份有限公司
FlySheet Med-Informatics Co. Ltd.

Best Practice 介紹

BMJ Best Practice 特色

- 全新的內容，為病患提供一個結構化的諮詢資料
- 由世界各地的編審委員編輯
- 兼具廣度及深度的內容，將會包含超過 10,000 的診斷，協助使用者做決策
- 持續不斷新增資訊
 - 每一個疾病皆提供結構化的資訊，包含：
 - 摘要
 - 定義
 - 病理
 - 流行病學
 - 診斷步驟
 - 用藥資訊
 - 方針
 - 實証醫學
 - 後續追蹤
- 提供病患資訊來支持使用者選擇的治療方法
- 擁有完整的用藥處方方針
- 包含實証醫學實訊，整合實証醫學資料庫快速尋找相關方針
- 個人化功能：
 - 紀錄個人尋詢結果
 - 儲存使用者關切的文獻
- 提供使用單位連結院內的指導方針文獻
- 完整的參考資訊連結、圖片
- 提供中文化的使用介面



瀏覽

可直接選擇

- Assessments
- Overviews
- 主要臨床病症分類
 - 按字母順序排列各種臨床症狀

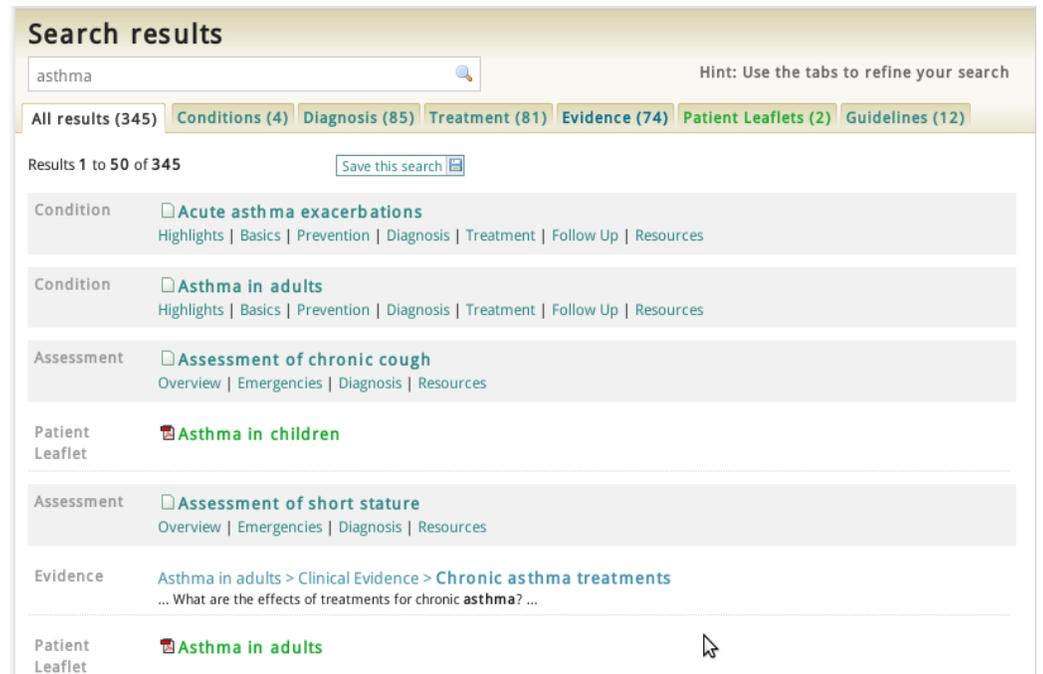
The screenshot displays the 'Best Practice' website interface. At the top, there are navigation links: 'About Best Practice', 'Patient Leaflets', and 'My Best Practice'. A search bar is labeled 'Search Best Practice'. Below the search bar, there is a 'Browse conditions' section with a dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is open, showing a list of medical conditions. The conditions are listed in a table with columns for '#', 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z'. The conditions listed are: Abdominal aortic aneurysm, Abdominal pain, chronic, assessment of, Abetalipoproteinaemia, Abscess, anorectal, Abscess, retropharyngeal, Absence seizures, Acanthosis Nigricans, Acetylcholine nicotinic post-synaptic receptors, Acid Reflux Disease, Acid-base abnormality, and Acid-base disorder. There are red annotations on the screenshot: '病症判斷' (Disease Judgment) pointing to the search bar, '總覽' (Overview) pointing to the 'Assessments' link, and '主要臨床分類' (Main Clinical Classification) pointing to the 'Browse conditions' dropdown. The main content area features the 'BestPractice' logo and a description: 'Best Practice is a completely new concept in decision-support information. Structured around the patient consultation, it covers diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and prevention. Your instant second opinion.' Below this, there are links for 'Purchasing Options', 'Take a Tour', 'Free Trial', and 'Sample Content'. At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Diagnose' (Use our assessments), 'Treat' (Use our condition), and 'Manage' (Use our detailed information on). On the right side, there are several promotional banners: 'Signed in as: Flysheet Logout', 'Update your details', 'Athens users sign in here', 'The new hub of evidence-based medicine...', 'BMJ Learning View the full list of over 50 free modules learning.bmj.com', and 'BMJ Masterclasses 2009 dates now available! Find out more.'

檢索

根據您輸入的關鍵字，

Best Practice 會將搜尋結果分類呈現：

- 所有結果
- 病症
- 診斷
- 治療介入
- 實証醫學
- 病患衛教
- 指導方針



The screenshot shows a search results interface for the keyword 'asthma'. At the top, there is a search bar with 'asthma' entered and a search icon. To the right, a hint says 'Hint: Use the tabs to refine your search'. Below the search bar, there are several tabs: 'All results (345)', 'Conditions (4)', 'Diagnosis (85)', 'Treatment (81)', 'Evidence (74)', 'Patient Leaflets (2)', and 'Guidelines (12)'. The 'All results (345)' tab is selected. Below the tabs, it says 'Results 1 to 50 of 345' and there is a 'Save this search' button. The results are listed in a table-like format with columns for category and title. The categories include Condition, Assessment, Patient Leaflet, and Evidence. The titles are: 'Acute asthma exacerbations', 'Asthma in adults', 'Assessment of chronic cough', 'Asthma in children', 'Assessment of short stature', and 'Asthma in adults'. Each result has a list of sub-links like 'Highlights', 'Basics', 'Prevention', 'Diagnosis', 'Treatment', 'Follow Up', and 'Resources'.

您也可以從每筆搜尋結果前面得知該筆結果的類型，也可以直接從結果中的連結，直接點選閱讀相關的主題：

病症：提示、基礎、預防、診斷、治療、追蹤、資源
評估：概述、急診、診斷、資源

專題總覽----評估 Assessment

針對重要的臨床症狀，Best Practice 提供

- 有關於該臨床症狀詳細的資訊、病理
- 緊急情況下該注意的事項
- 診斷檢驗的步驟
- 不同疾病的診斷分類，並連結至該疾病的資料
- 相關的參考資料、圖片

BestPractice Browse conditions Search Best Practice Help

Assessment of chronic cough

Last updated: 16 January 2009

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| Overview Summary Aetiology | Emergencies Urgent considerations | Diagnosis Step-by-step Differential diagnosis | Resources References Images Online resources Patient leaflets Credits |
|---|---|--|---|

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Summary

Cough is the most common presenting symptom in primary practice. [1] Subacute cough is defined as cough persisting for 3 to 8 weeks, and chronic cough as that persisting for more than 8 weeks. Subacute cough is most often self-limited, but chronic cough may provide significant challenges for effective evaluation and management. Non-targeted cough suppressant therapy is rarely effective for chronic cough. However, the difficulty is in determining the cause of cough, since some "aetiologies" are syndromes without accurate diagnostic tests. The cause is determined instead by typical historical features, elimination of alternative causes and response to targeted therapies (therapeutic trials serve as tests). Nonetheless, a careful history, along with selected therapeutic trials and/or diagnostic evaluations performed in a systematic and informed way, may succeed in satisfactory resolution of cough in over 90% of cases.

Differential diagnosis

Sort by: **common/uncommon** or **category**

Common

- Upper airway cough syndrome (UACS)
- Asthma
- Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD)
- Non-asthmatic eosinophilic bronchitis (NAEB)
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEI)
- Respiratory tract infection
- Post-infectious cough
- Bordetella pertussis infection



專題總覽----症狀 Condition

在頁面上方可即時得到有關於此症狀的各項分類資訊。

內容涵蓋

- 提示：有關此症狀的概要、提示
- 基礎：定義、流行病學、病原...等
- 預防：初級、次級預防，篩選
- 診斷：檢驗方法、步驟、指導方針...等
- 治療：治療的詳細資訊、步驟、指導方針
- 追蹤：建議、並發症、預後
- 資源：參考書目、圖片、病患衛教、線上資源、編委資訊...

BestPractice Browse conditions Search Best Practice Help

Asthma in adults

Last updated: 16 January 2009

| Highlights | Basics | Prevention | Diagnosis | Treatment | Follow Up | Resources |
|---------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| Summary Overview | Definition Epidemiology Aetiology Pathophysiology Classification | Primary Screening Secondary | History & examination Tests Differential Step-by-step Criteria Guidelines Case history | Details Step-by-step Emerging Guidelines Evidence | Recommendations Complications Prognosis | References Images Online resources Patient leaflets Credits |

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History & exam

Key factors

- presence of risk factors
- recent upper respiratory tract infection
- dyspnoea
- cough
- expiratory wheezes
- nasal polyposis

History & exam details

Diagnostic tests

1st tests to order

- FEV1/FVC ratio
- FEV1
- PEFR
- CXR
- FBC

Tests to consider

- exhaled nitric oxide (eNO)
- sputum eosinophilia
- serum IgE
- skin prick allergy testing

Treatment details

Ongoing

all patients

- patient education and environmental control
- **known single allergen**
 - allergen vaccine immunotherapy

Acute

step 1: mild intermittent and exercise induced asthma

- short-acting beta agonist as needed

包含 BMJ 最具權威的實証醫學資料庫— BMJ Clinical Evidence

詳細的列出有效的治療介入處置、相關實証資料、
詳盡列出處置可能產生的效益及傷害

| Highlights | Basics | Prevention | Diagnosis | Treatment | Follow Up | Resources |
|---------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Summary Overview | Definition Epidemiology Aetiology Pathophysiology Classification | Primary Screening Secondary | History & examination Tests Differential Step-by-step Criteria Guidelines Case history | Details Step-by-step Emerging Guidelines Evidence | Recommendations Complications Prognosis | References Images Online resources Patient leaflets Credits |

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Systematic reviews: Questions Intervention Table ClinicalEvidence

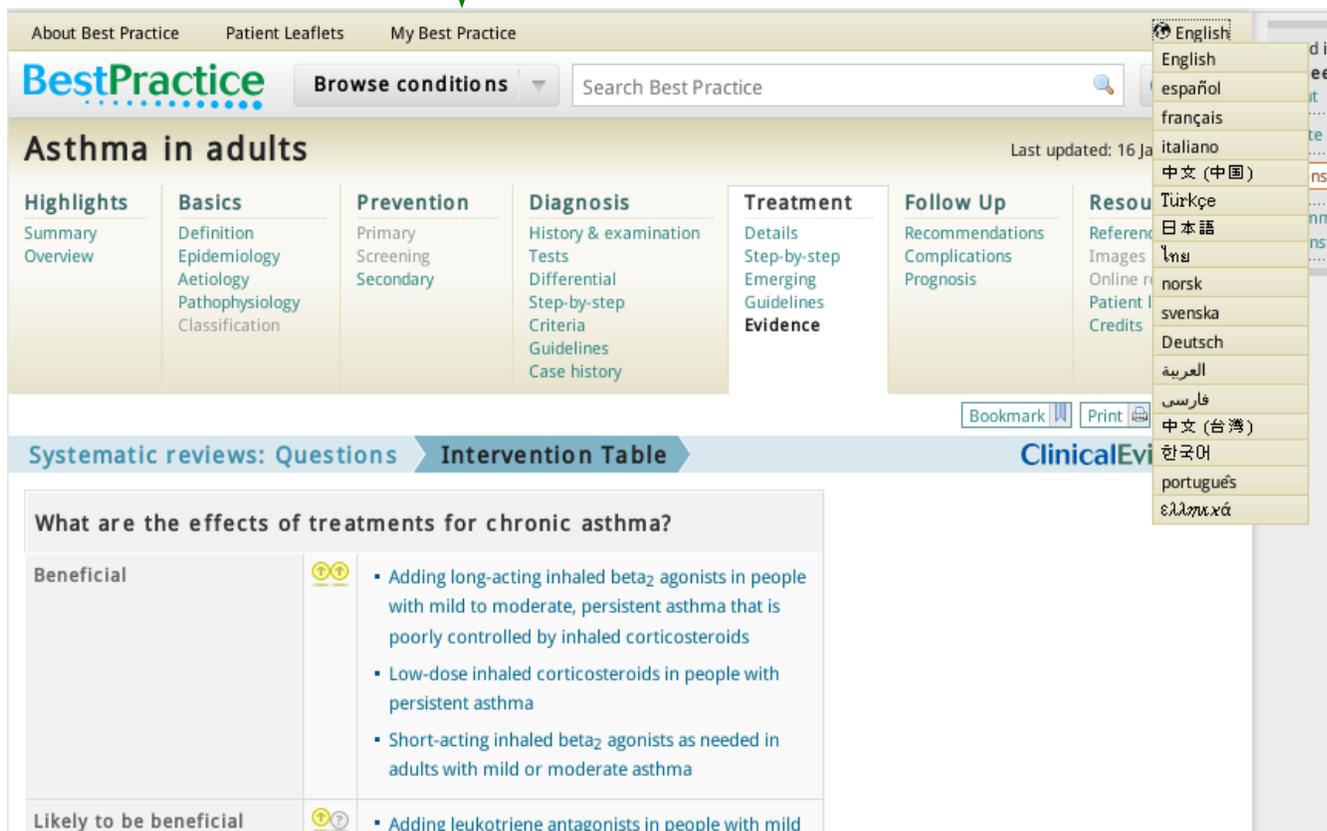
| What are the effects of treatments for chronic asthma? | | |
|--|----|--|
| Beneficial | ②③ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Adding long-acting inhaled beta₂ agonists in people with mild to moderate, persistent asthma that is poorly controlled by inhaled corticosteroidsLow-dose inhaled corticosteroids in people with persistent asthmaShort-acting inhaled beta₂ agonists as needed in adults with mild or moderate asthma |
| Likely to be beneficial | ②③ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Adding leukotriene antagonists in people with mild to moderate, persistent asthma not taking inhaled corticosteroidsAdding theophylline in people with mild to moderate, persistent asthma poorly controlled by inhaled corticosteroids |
| Unknown effectiveness | ②③ | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Adding leukotriene antagonists to inhaled corticosteroids in people with mild to moderate, persistent asthma |

個人化工具

使用者可以選擇自己熟悉的語言介面

My Best Practice

可儲存搜尋的結果、自己關注的文獻



The screenshot displays the BestPractice website interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs for 'About Best Practice', 'Patient Leaflets', and 'My Best Practice'. The main header features the 'BestPractice' logo, a 'Browse conditions' dropdown menu, and a search bar labeled 'Search Best Practice'. Below the header, the main content area is titled 'Asthma in adults' and includes a 'Last updated: 16 Ja' timestamp. The content is organized into several columns: 'Highlights' (Summary, Overview), 'Basics' (Definition, Epidemiology, Aetiology, Pathophysiology, Classification), 'Prevention' (Primary, Screening, Secondary), 'Diagnosis' (History & examination, Tests, Differential, Step-by-step, Criteria, Guidelines, Case history), 'Treatment' (Details, Step-by-step, Emerging, Guidelines, Evidence), 'Follow Up' (Recommendations, Complications, Prognosis), and 'Resources' (References, Images, Online resources, Patient education, Credits). Below the main content, there is a section for 'Systematic reviews: Questions' and 'Intervention Table'. The 'Intervention Table' shows a table with two rows: 'Beneficial' and 'Likely to be beneficial'. The 'Beneficial' row lists three bullet points: 'Adding long-acting inhaled beta₂ agonists in people with mild to moderate, persistent asthma that is poorly controlled by inhaled corticosteroids', 'Low-dose inhaled corticosteroids in people with persistent asthma', and 'Short-acting inhaled beta₂ agonists as needed in adults with mild or moderate asthma'. The 'Likely to be beneficial' row lists one bullet point: 'Adding leukotriene antagonists in people with mild'. On the right side of the page, a language dropdown menu is open, showing a list of languages including English, español, français, italiano, 中文 (中國), Türkçe, 日本語, 日本語, norsk, svenska, Deutsch, العربية, فارسی, 中文 (台灣), 한국어, português, and ελληνικά. A green arrow points from the text above to the language dropdown menu.

如果有任何建議、問題
歡迎您與飛資得醫學資訊聯絡

