

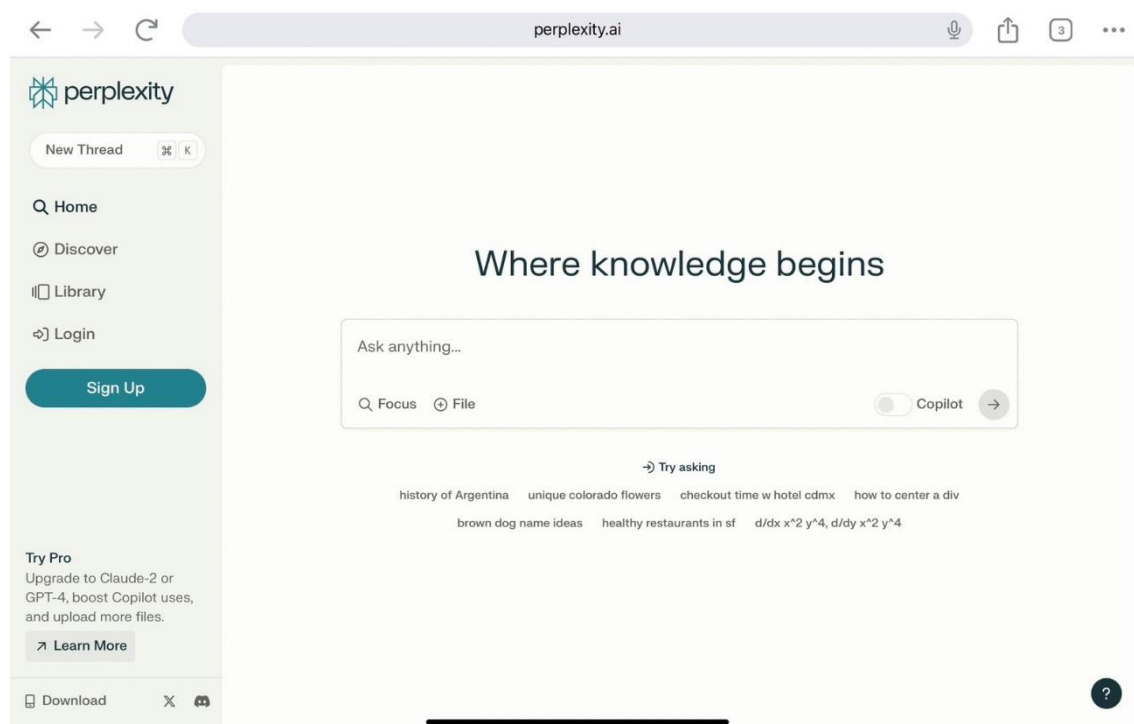
PubMed で効率よくお目当ての論文を探す方法

ポリクリ中、様々な診療科（特に小児科や神経内科）で、スライド作成をしなければなりません。その際に「論文を引用する」ことが求められます。

PubMed は世界中の様々な論文を読むことができますが、簡単に論文を見つけることはできません。そこで perplexity.ai という AI 論文検索ツールを使用して簡単に論文を探す方法を紹介します。

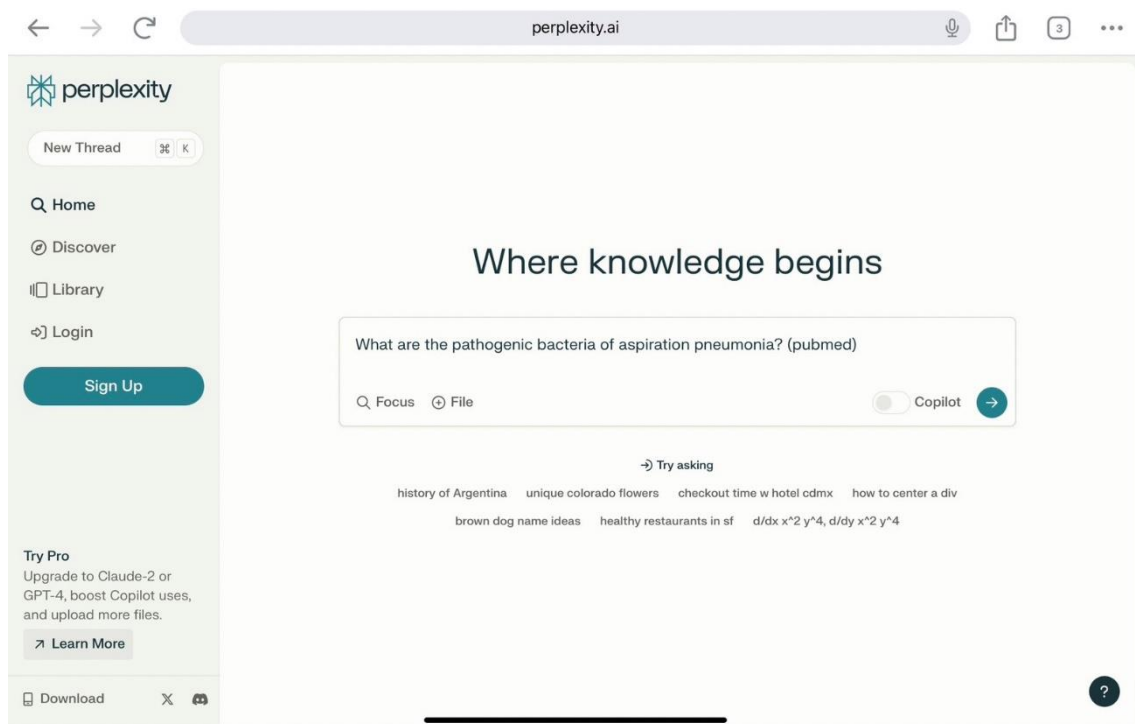
①<https://www.perplexity.ai/> にアクセスしましょう。

②こんな感じのウェブサイトが出てきます。



「Ask anything」と書かれているところに英語で疑問文を書きましょう。基本的に英語にしか対応していません。英語が苦手な方は DeepL などでの自分の質問を英訳してもらいましょう。

③質問を入力してみました。



今回は「誤嚥性肺炎の起炎菌は何か？」と質問してみます。

文末に(pubmed)と入力することで、pubmedの中から論文を探してくれます。

④しばらくすると何やら文章が出力されます。

The screenshot shows the Perplexity AI web interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: Home, Discover, Library, and Login, along with a 'Sign Up' button. The main content area displays search results for the query 'Aspiration pneumonia'. A red box highlights six search results, each with a title and a link to a source (e.g., 'nih', 'PubMed', 'NCBI'). Below the search results, the 'Answer' section provides a detailed response, citing the search results with numbered references (1-6). At the bottom, there is a 'Follow-up' section with a text input field and a 'Copilot' button.

この文章は複数の論文をもとに質問に答えています。

どの論文をもとにしたのかを文章の上にリンク先で教えてくれます。(赤枠の中)

⑤試しに①の論文のリンクをクリックしてみます。

The screenshot shows the PubMed website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the NIH logo and 'National Library of Medicine' text. Below that is a search bar with the PubMed logo and a 'Search' button. The main content area displays the article 'Microbiology of Aspiration Pneumonia' by Kentaro Akata et al. The article is in Japanese. The abstract mentions that the number of patients with pneumonia has been increasing as the population ages, and most fatal pneumonia cases are the elderly with aspiration pneumonia. The article is available for free.

PubMed に飛ばされました。偶然にも日本語の論文でした。

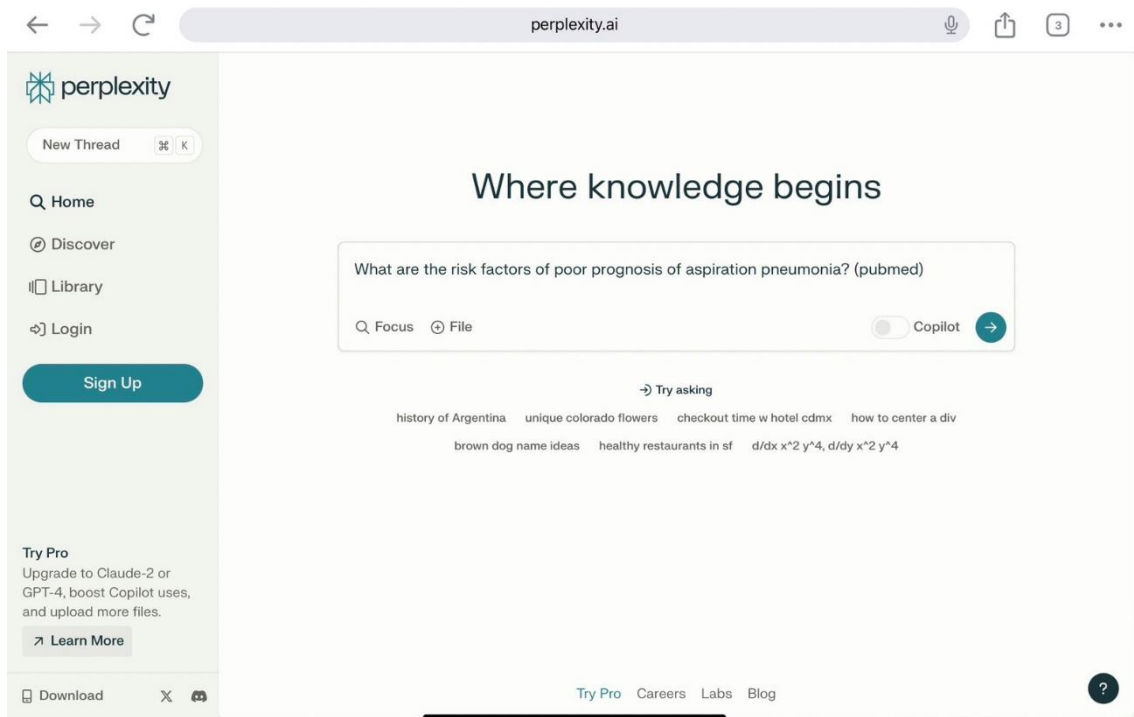
The screenshot shows the J-STAGE website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the J-STAGE logo and various links. Below that is a search bar. The main content area displays the article '誤嚥性肺炎の病態および原因菌について' (Pathogenesis and Causative Bacteria of Aspiration Pneumonia) by Akata K et al. The article is in Japanese. The abstract mentions that the number of patients with pneumonia has been increasing as the population ages, and most fatal pneumonia cases are the elderly with aspiration pneumonia. The article is available for free.

今回は運よく無料で全文閲覧できる論文でした。



今回は偶然にも日本語の文献が出てきましたが、通常は英語の文献がほとんどです。

もっと複雑な質問にも対応できます。



今回は誤嚥性肺炎の予後不良に関するリスクファクターを聞いてみましょう。

The screenshot shows the Perplexity AI web interface. The search query is "What are the risk factors of poor prognosis of aspiration pneumonia? (pubmed)". The interface includes a sidebar with navigation options like "New Thread", "Home", "Discover", "Library", and "Login". The main content area displays "Sources" from NIH and an "Answer" section. The answer lists risk factors: chronic neurologic disorders, esophageal disorders, dysphagia, impaired consciousness, vomiting, witnessed aspiration, underlying morbidity, poor host defenses, recurrent aspiration events, large-volume acid aspiration, and underlying pulmonary disease. It also notes that the mortality rate varies from 10-70% depending on various factors. At the bottom, there is a "Help us improve Perplexity" survey prompt.

The screenshot shows the PubMed website. The search bar contains the query "Long-Term Mortality and Prognostic Factors in Aspiration Pneumonia". The article details include the journal "J Am Med Dir Assoc.", the date "2019 Sep;20(9):1098-1104.e4", and the DOI "10.1016/j.jamda.2019.03.029". The authors listed are Hee-Young Yoon, Sung Shine Shim, Soo Jung Kim, Jin Hwa Lee, Jung Hyun Chang, Su Hwan Lee, and Yon Ju Ryu. The abstract states: "Objectives: Aspiration pneumonia is a leading cause of death among older patients; however, little is known about the long-term mortality in aspiration pneumonia. The purpose of this study was to evaluate long-term mortality and its associated factors in patients with aspiration pneumonia. Design: Retrospective cohort study. Setting and participants: In total, 550 patients with aspiration pneumonia (median age, 78.0". The right sidebar offers options to "Cite", "Collections", and "SHARE" the article.

いい感じの論文がありましたが、どうやら無料では Abstract しか読ませてもらえないようです。残念。

高齢者の誤嚥性肺炎のリスクファクターに関する論文は読むことができそうです。

The screenshot shows the PLoS ONE article page for the paper "Risk Factors for Aspiration Pneumonia in Older Adults". The page is from the National Library of Medicine (NLM) and PubMed Central. The article is published in PLoS ONE, 2015, 10(10): e0140060. The authors are Toshie Manabe, Shinji Teramoto, Nanako Tamiya, Jiro Okochi, and Nobuyuki Hizawa. The page includes a search bar, a "Log in" button, and various links for accessing the full-text archive, advanced search, and user guide. The article title is "Risk Factors for Aspiration Pneumonia in Older Adults". The authors are Toshie Manabe, Shinji Teramoto, Nanako Tamiya, Jiro Okochi, and Nobuyuki Hizawa. The page also includes a "Feedback" button and a "Cite" button.

← → ↺ ncbi.nlm.nih.gov

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PLOS ONE

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Risk Factors for Aspiration Pneumonia in Older Adults

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James D. Chalmers, Editor

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何度か質問を変えて探すと、いい感じの論文が見つかりやすいです。

ちなみに全然良い論文が見つからなかった場合は、「質問に答えてくれる論文はないけど、それに関する情報ならあるで」とAIがまるで役に立たない情報を教えてくれます。その場合は質問が良くない場合が多いので、その方向性で論文を探すのを諦めましょう。