

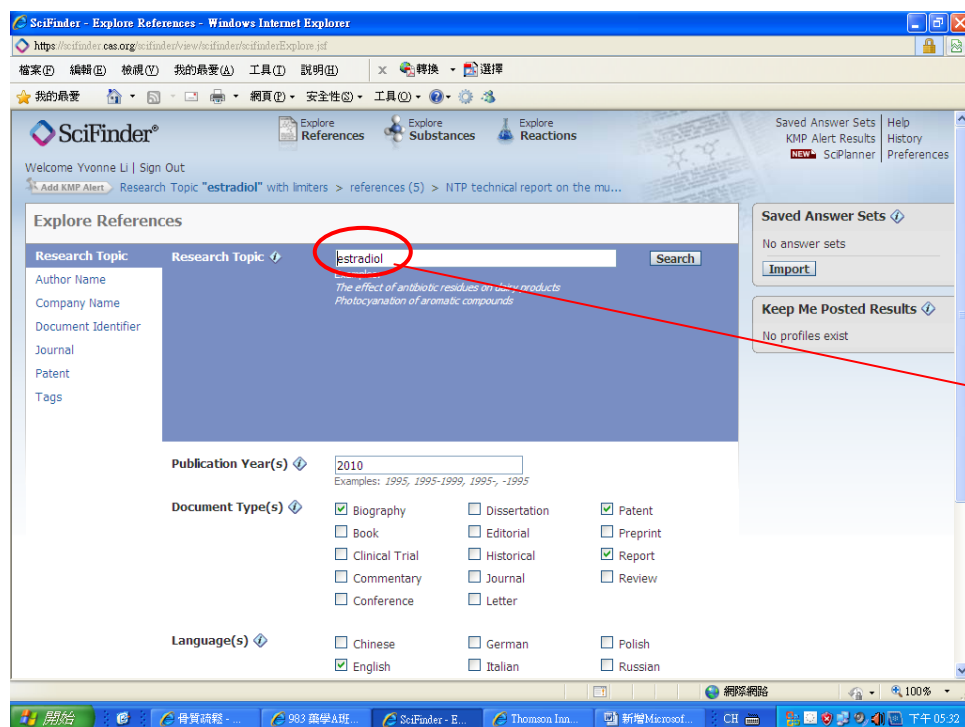
## 《作業一》Scifinder

動機：停經婦女為什麼容易骨質疏鬆，罹患乳癌的機率似乎也較高

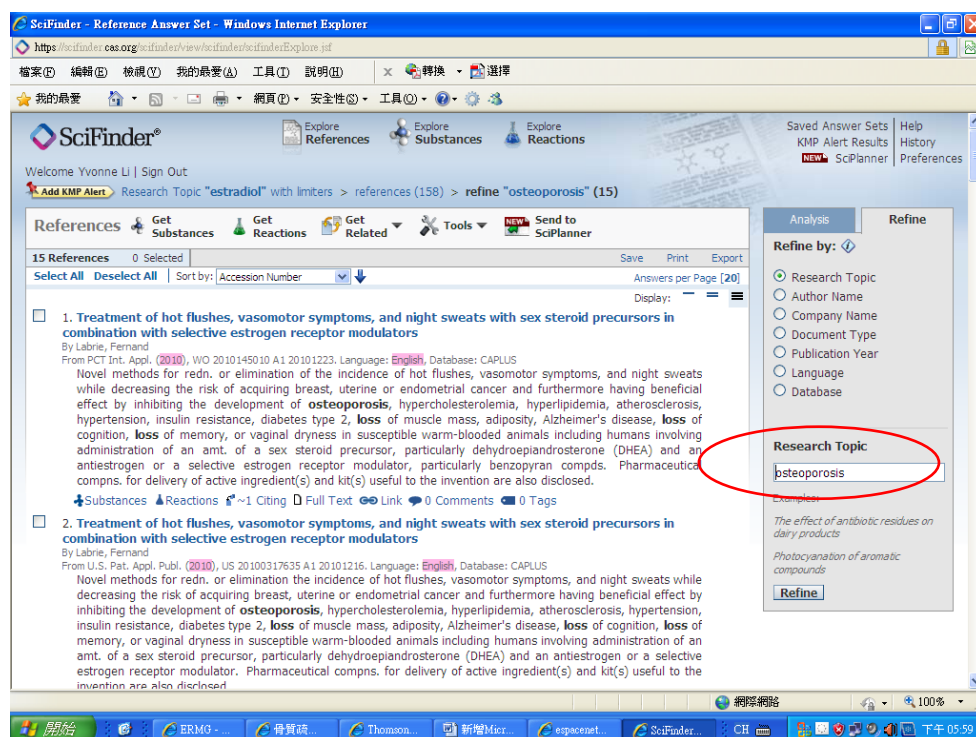
題目：Estradiol 的缺乏對於骨質疏鬆和乳癌好發率的關連性

步驟：

### 1. 關鍵字查詢→estradiol



### 2. Refine→ Osteoporosis



### 3. Refine again → Breast Cancer

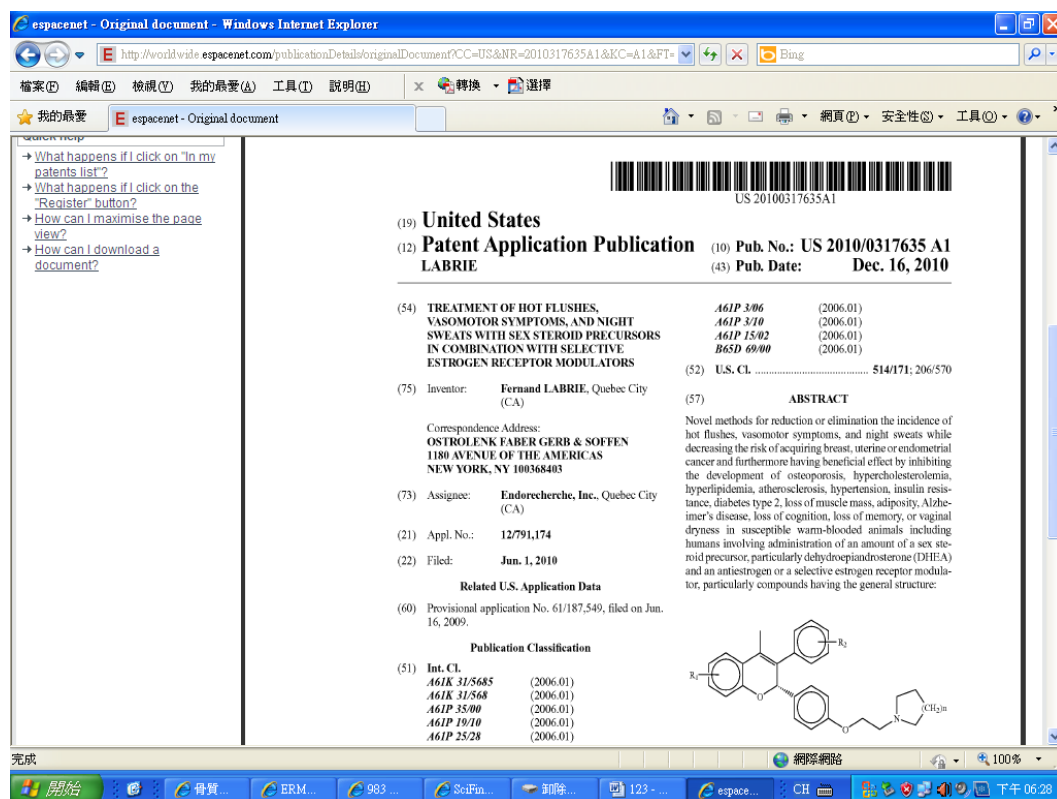
The screenshot shows the SciFinder web interface in a Windows Internet Explorer browser. The address bar displays the URL: <https://scifinder.cas.org/scifinder/view/scifinder/scifinder/Explore.jsf>. The page title is "SciFinder - Reference Answer Set - Windows Internet Explorer". The main content area shows search results for "Research Topic 'estradriol' with limiters > references (158) > refine 'osteoporosis' (15) > refine 'breast cancer' (4) > Preparation of isouquinoline de...". The results list two references, both titled "1. Treatment of hot flushes, vasomotor symptoms, and night sweats with sex steroid precursors in combination with selective estrogen receptor modulators" by Labrie, Fernand. The right sidebar contains a "Refine by:" section with options like Research Topic, Author Name, Company Name, Document Type, Publication Year, Language, and Database. The "Research Topic" section is expanded, showing "breast cancer" entered in the search box. The bottom of the browser window shows the Windows taskbar with various open applications.

### 4. 點選我想要的文章並 Export

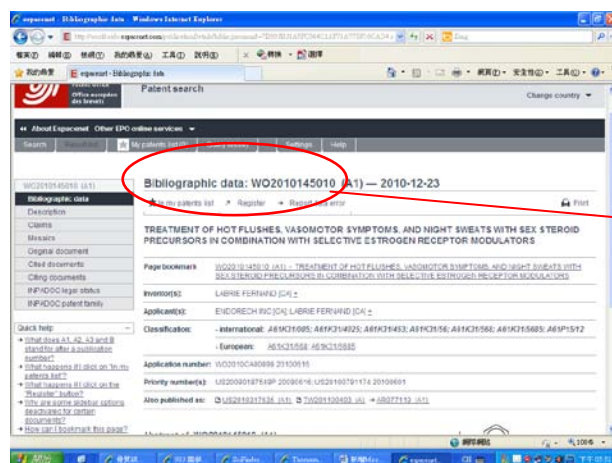
The screenshot shows the SciFinder web interface with the "Export" dialog box open. The dialog box has two main sections: "For:" and "Details:". The "For:" section includes options for "Citation Manager" (Citation export format (\*.ris), Quoted Format (\*.bt), Tagged Format (\*.bt)), "Offline review" (Portable Document Format (\*.pdf), Rich Text Format (\*.rtf), Answer Keys (\*.bt)), and "Saving locally" (Answer Key eXchange (\*.akx)). The "Details:" section includes a "File Name:" field with the value "Reference\_12\_30\_2011\_183508" and a list of items to include: Substances, Concepts, Task History, Tags, and Comments. The "Export" button is highlighted. The background shows the same search results as the previous screenshot, with the first reference selected. The bottom of the browser window shows the Windows taskbar with various open applications.

## 5. 延伸

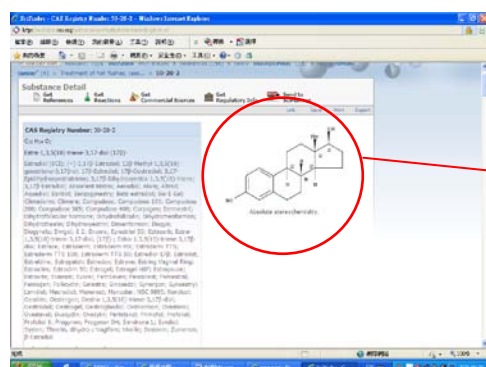
→可點選 full text 看 original document，裡面也有附同一篇文章的其他出處



→可作每一關鍵字的延伸閱讀(eg. estradiol 的個別探討)

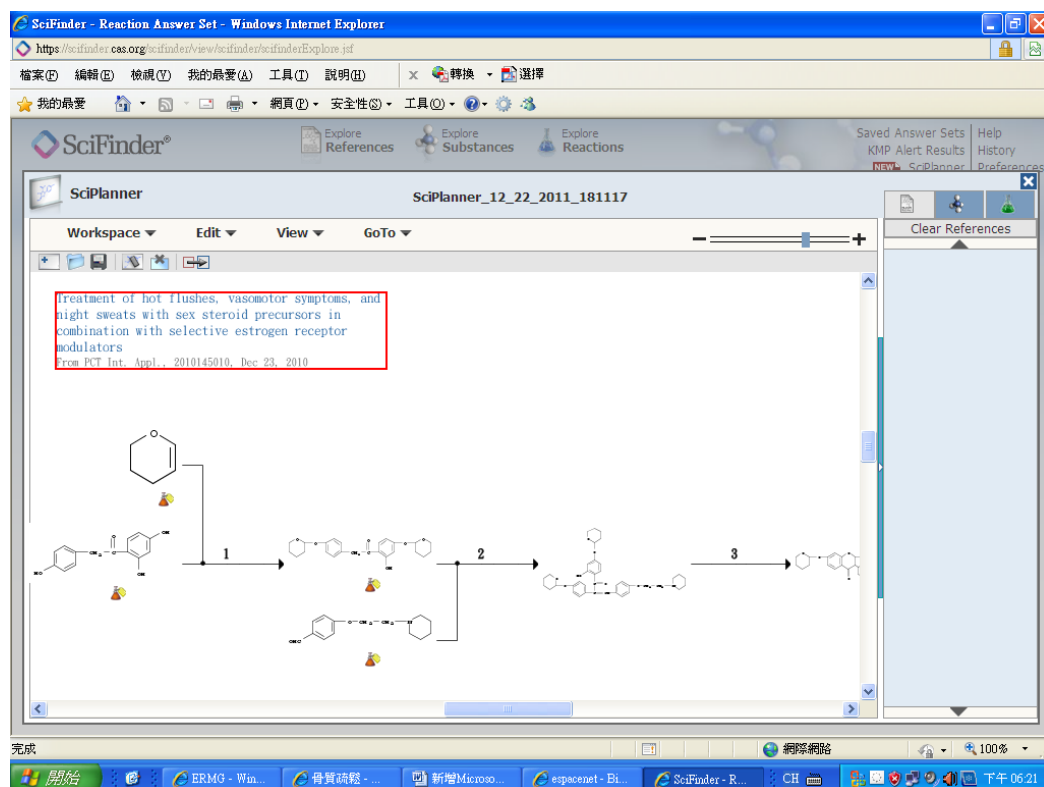


欲檢視的項目、  
專利號



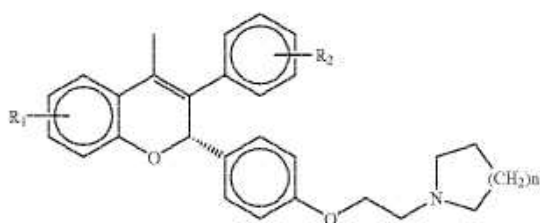
## 藥物結構

→可查詢關於此一化合物的 reaction,並利用 SciPlanner 做簡單的統整、輸出



## Abstract of WO2010145010 (A1)

Novel methods for reduction or elimination of the incidence of hot flushes, vasomotor symptoms, and night sweats while decreasing the risk of acquiring breast, uterine or endometrial cancer and furthermore having beneficial effect by inhibiting the development of osteoporosis, hypercholesterolemia, hyperlipidemia, atherosclerosis, hypertension, insulin resistance, diabetes type 2, loss of muscle mass, adiposity, Alzheimer's disease, loss of cognition, loss of memory, or vaginal dryness in susceptible warm-blooded animals including humans involving administration of an amount of a sex steroid precursor, particularly dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) and an antiestrogen or a selective estrogen receptor modulator, particularly benzopyran compounds. Pharmaceutical compositions for delivery of active ingredient(s) and kit(s) useful to the invention are also disclosed.



學習心得與使用成果：

這份 paper 研究指出，藉由 sex steroid precursor(DHEA)和選擇性 estrogen receptor modulator 的投予能減少熱潮紅、血管舒縮症狀和夜間盜汗的情形，同時也發現有降低骨質疏鬆、罹患乳癌和糖尿病的機率，而對於三高(高血糖、高血壓、高血脂)和阿茲海默症的情形亦有所改善……，由於這篇文章沒有開放免費閱讀全文，但他的方向似乎就是針對聽經後婦女因體內性荷爾蒙分泌的減少可能產生的症狀做研究，也因此額外發現 estradiol 可能和骨質疏鬆、乳癌的好發率等疾病有關聯性；此外，這份 paper 的下方除了標示專利和出處外，還附注一些關於這些賀爾蒙藥物的結構和作用機制以及這些相關症狀的產生原因等，我有稍微點開幾個來看，就像是又做個別討論一樣，裡頭的資料解釋的很詳盡，將這些 supporting 稍稍整合起來，我相信這份 paper 一定很有力，也相信這就是我想要找的東西。

Scifinder 真的是一個很方便又很齊全的資料庫，除了能快速搜閱來自不同地方、不同領域的發表之外，程式裡頭也有一些很細心的小設計，讓讀者能方便存取，等到有空時再來慢慢研究，頁面的設計也是一目了然，能清楚的記錄下每一個步驟，讓操作更為容易，然而我也發現搜尋時的關鍵字和選項很重要，例如：一開始就打 estradiol and osteoporosis 和先打 estradiol 再一步步 refine 你要的東西，這兩個結果會不太一樣，資料量也有差別；此外，最初 document type 那邊的設定也會影響結果，我覺得對於初學者而言，一開始還是先不要侷限太多，從最大資料量再慢慢去 refine 會比較好，且很多 paper 裡也都有附注這篇文章的其他出處(例如在什麼 journal 或 patent 中)，先熟析 scifinder 這個工具，等經驗夠了再嘗試更精確的 keyword 輸入和條件的設定，這樣才能確實享受到 scifinder 帶來的便利。