[1]石晓青 李一飞 华益民 王川 方婕 周开宇.基于多元统计和社会网络分析我国川崎病诊疗现状的可视化研究[J/CD].中华妇幼临床医学杂志(电子版),2013,(06):723-729.

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Title: Visualized Subject Knowledge Mapping Study in Current Status of Diagnosis and Therapy for Kawasaki Disease Based on Multiple Statistical and Social Network Analysis

作者: 石晓青 李一飞 华益民 王川 方婕 周开宇

610041成都，四川大学华西第二医院儿童心血管科（石晓青、李一飞、华益民、王川、周开宇），华西临床医学院（李一飞、王川、周开宇），华西口腔医学院（方婕）

Author(s): SHI Xiao qing; LI Yi fei; HUA Yi min; WANG Chuan; FANG Jie; ZHOU Kai yu.

Department of Pediatric Cardiovascular Disease, West China Second University Hospital, Sichuan University. Chengdu 610041, Sichuan Province, China.

关键词: 多元统计; 社会网络分析; 皮肤黏膜淋巴结综合征; 知识图谱; 可视化研究

Keywords: multiple statistical analysis; social network analysis; Kawasaki disease; knowledge mapping; visualized study

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摘要: 目的 通过多元统计和社会网络分析法中关键词共现的方式，研究我国川崎病（Kawasaki disease）诊疗的学科知识分布，预测学科未来发展趋势。 方法 以主题词“皮肤黏膜淋巴结综合征”对中国生物医学数据库（CBM）（1978年1月至2010年12月）检索出的3 603篇符合本研究要求的文献为研究对象。对其采用Endnote X4提取关键词，建立共词矩阵，采用SPSS 17.0统计学软件进行转换、降维和聚类分析，并根据聚类分析结果绘制战略坐标图。采用Ucinet 6.0绘制川崎病的学科知识可视化网络。 结果 对 检索出的3 603篇符合要求文献进行分析后，成功建立我国川崎病诊疗的学科知识可视化图谱，直观展示对该病研究的知识分布，并形成重点研究聚类。本研究结果显示，我国川崎病“治疗及药物选择”等学科知识发展较好，“冠状动脉损伤及心脏检查”，“诊断及临床表现”等聚类学科知识内部发展不均衡，而“致病过程和机制”等学科知识发展较欠缺。 结论 我国川崎病学科知识以治疗及药物选择、诊断及冠状动脉损伤为中心，并且研究为多学科知识聚类共同发展。该病特征及新近治疗措施和方案的相关研究，在学科发展中具有显著推动作用；冠状动脉损伤和临床体征的研究，在学科知识中具有重要地位；尚需要加强对该病发病机制的研究。

Abstract: Objective Study the subject domain knowledge of diagnosis and therapy of Kawasaki disease in our country using multiple statistical and social network analysis, and finally built visualized knowledge mapping. Methods The China Biology Medicine disc (CBM) （from January 1978 to December 2010) searched using medical subject headings （MESH） key word "mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome", and imported the enrolled articles into Endnote X4. After key words had been characterized by Endnote X4, the cooccurrence matrix was built. Transformation, dimensionality reduction and clustering of co occurrence

matrix were finished by SPSS 17.0, leading the strategic plot to be built. Then visualized networks were drawn in Ucinet 6.0. Results A total of 3 603 articles were enrolled in this search. The visualized domain knowledge mapping was successfully built, and it directly reflected the structure of knowledge mapping of the subject. And key clusters were formed, in which the "therapy and medicine application" cluster had developed well. "Injuries of coronary arteries and cardiological examination" and the "diagnosis and clinical