

2001—2010年乳腺癌预后基因临床研究文献的计量学分析

黄东兰, 谢菲, 岑东芝, 张积仁

510282 广州, 南方医科大学珠江医院肿瘤中心

Clinical Research Essays on Breast Cancer Prognostic Genes from 2001 to 2010:a Bibliometric Analysis

Huang Donglan,Xie Fei,Cen Dongzhi,Zhang Jiren

Oncology Center,Zhujiang Hospital,Southern Medical University,Guangzhou 510282,China

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摘要 目的

多角度评价近10年来国内外乳腺癌预后基因临床研究概况,为进一步研究提供参考。方法以Embase、Pubmed及Biosis Preview为文献检索数据库(2001年1月—2010年12月),对纳入的876篇文献分别对其出版年、国家、期刊、研究机构、作者及所研究基因进行计量学分析。结果近10年来该领域发文量逐渐增多,且2005年后增长幅度明显增大;发文量最多的国家、期刊、机构及作者分别为美国、《Breast Cancer Research and Treatment》、Netherlands Cancer Institute、Bieche I;研究内容以非多基因模型研究为主,其中又以研究ErbB-2基因最多(157篇),多基因模型研究逐年增多,其中以MammaPrint及Oncotype DX两模型为主。结论乳腺癌预后基因临床研究日益受世界的关注,寻找其敏感和特异的基因及多基因模型为未来的重要研究方向。

关键词: 乳腺癌 预后 基因 文献计量学

Abstract: Objective

To review the distribution of clinical research essays on breast cancer prognostic genes over the past decade and provide reference for further study.MethodsWe searched for essays in Embase, Pubmed and Biosis Preview database from January 2001 to December 2010. In this bibliometric analysis, all essays were managed with Endnote X3; Data were processed with Excel 2007. Results Eight hundred and seventy-six essays were included and the numbers of which grew slowly in the first five years but rapidly in the second one. The essays included were mainly on singular gene, specially on gene ErbB-2 (157 essays). Though essays on multi-gene model were less than those on singular gene, they gradually increased with the year specially the essays on MammaPrint and Oncotype DX. The country, journal, institution and author with the largest number of essays published was "United States", "Breast Cancer Research and Treatment", "Netherlands Cancer Institute" and "Bieche I", respectively. Conclusion Worldwide researchers pay more and more attention to breast cancer prognostic genes, and searching for its sensitive and specific genes and multi-gene profiles will be an important target for the future study.

Key words: Breast cancer Prognostic Genes Bibliometrics

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