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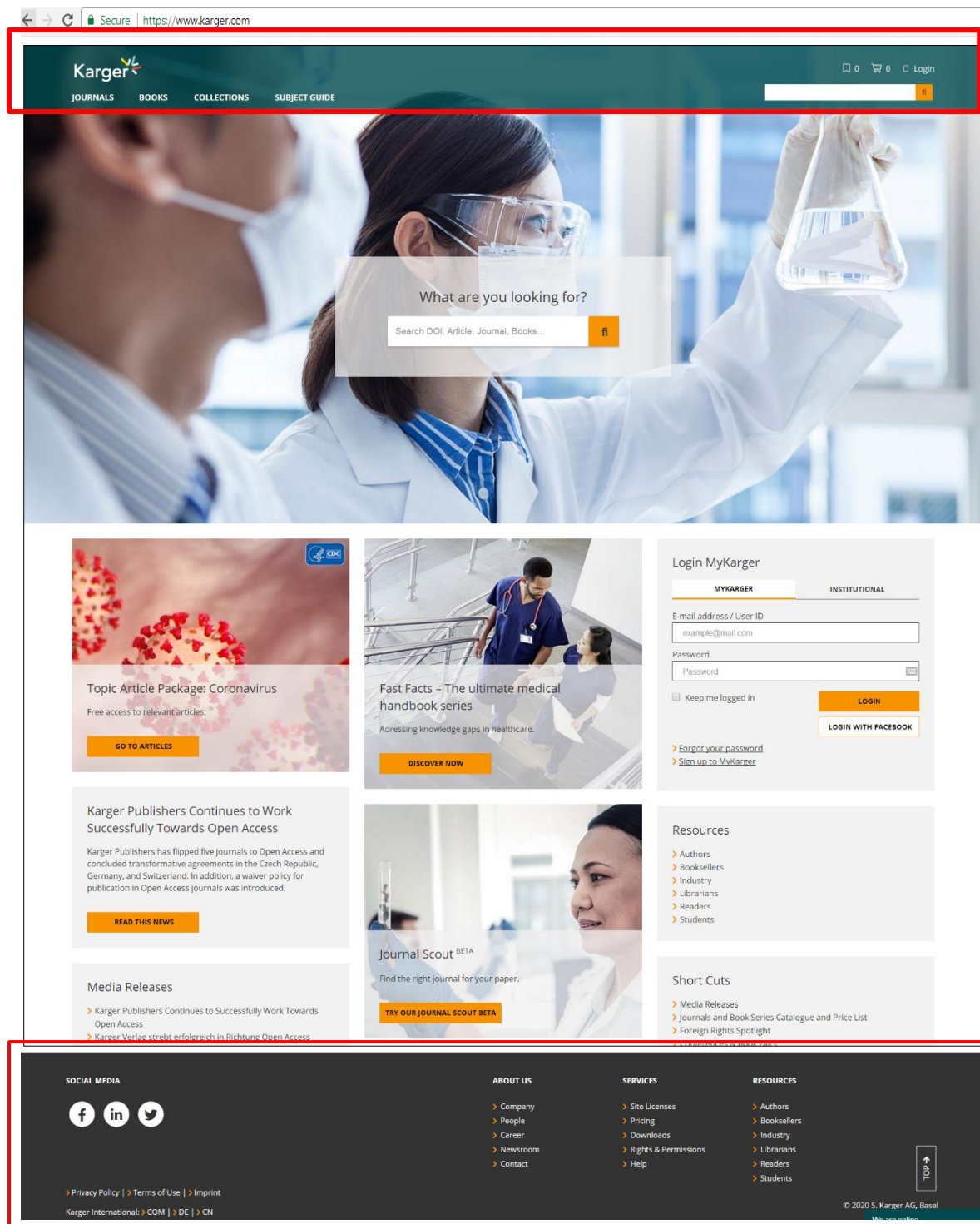
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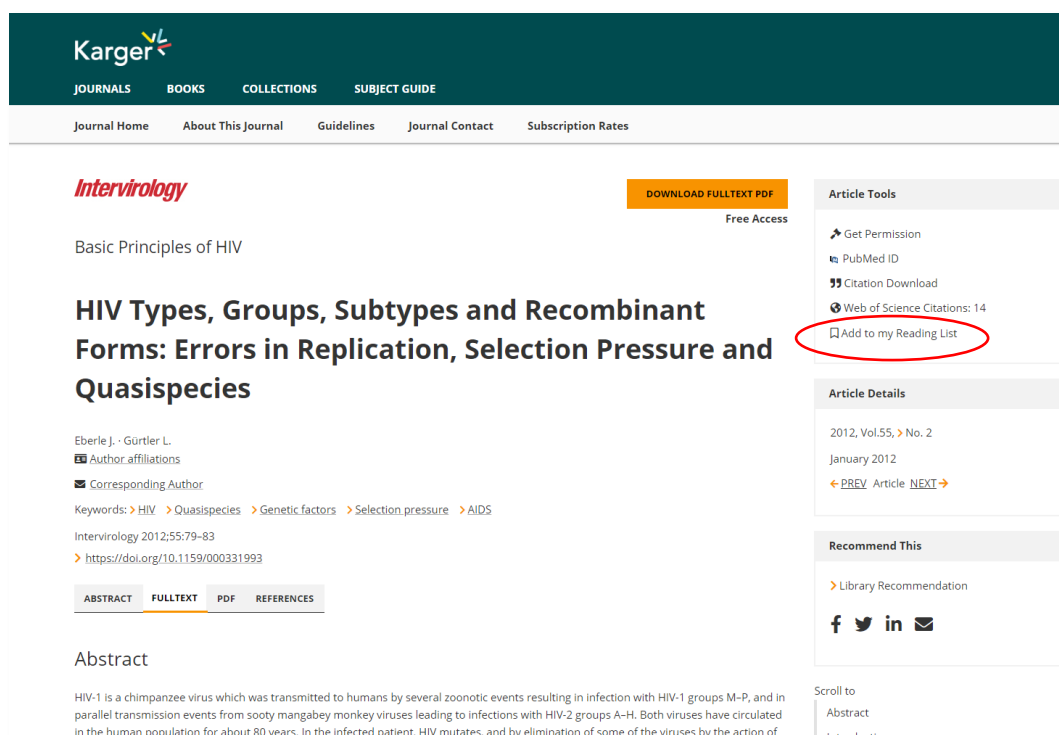
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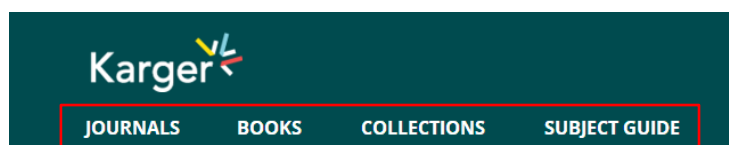
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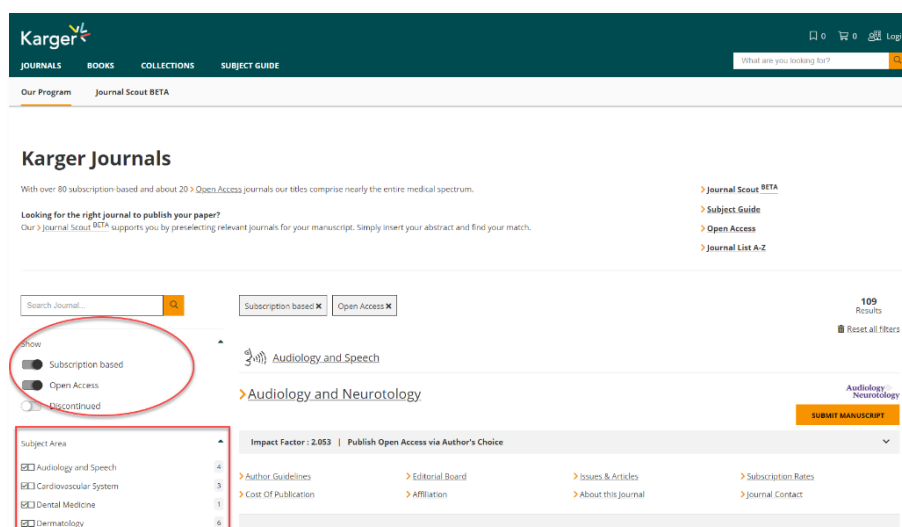
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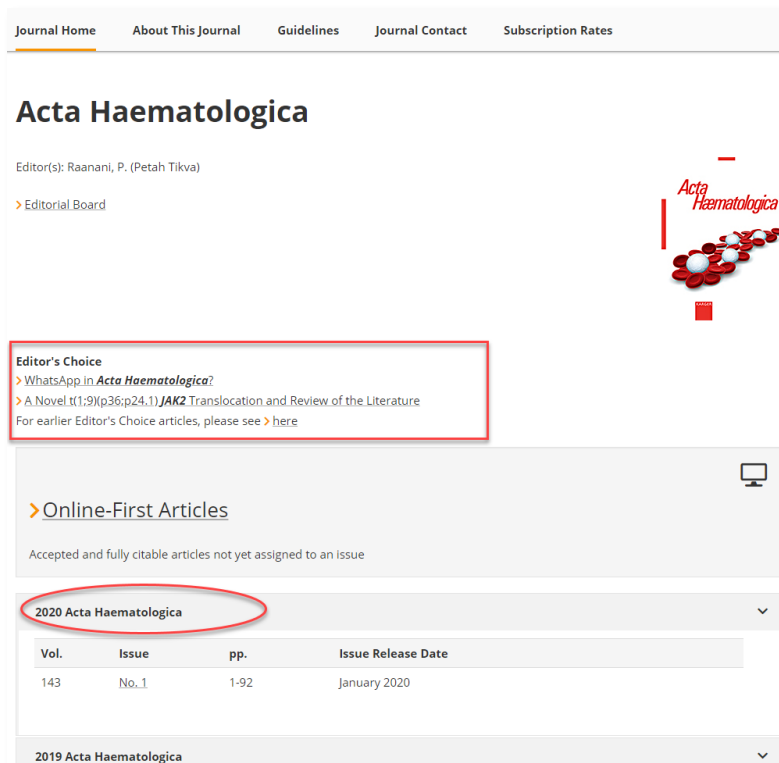


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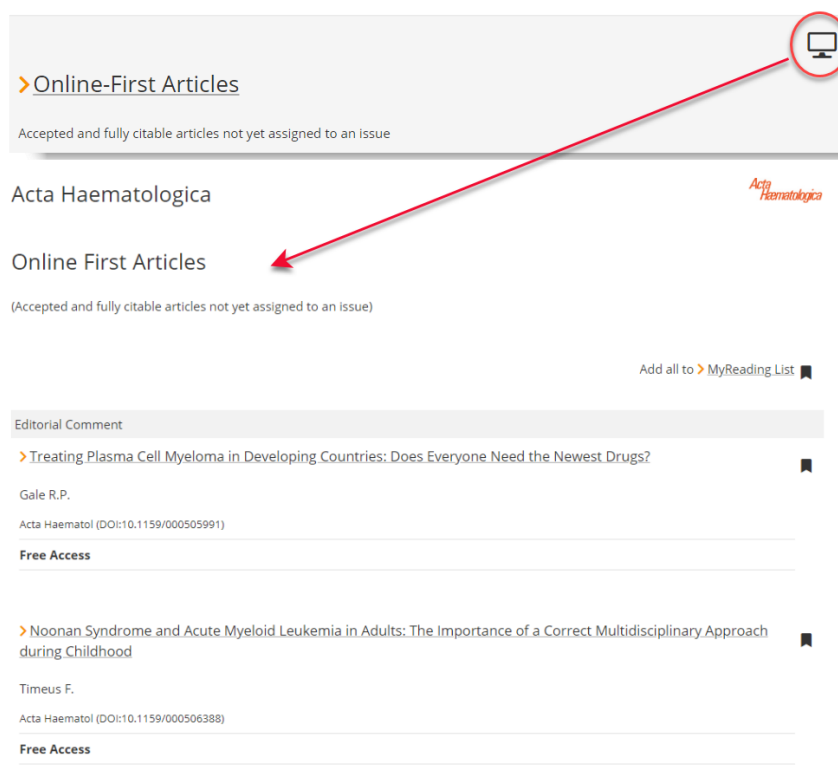
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Neurological Complications after Allogeneic Transplantation – Can We Do Better?

Dowling M.R.^a · Ballen K.K.^b

Author affiliations

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Acta Haematol 2019;142:193–194

> <https://doi.org/10.1159/000501297>

ABSTRACT FULLTEXT PDF REFERENCES

Neurological complications remain a devastating and feared complication after hematopoietic cell transplantation, and a significant source of morbidity and mortality. The pediatric population represents an especially vulnerable group for whom long-term consequences are of particular concern.

In this issue of *Acta Haematologica*, Ke et al. [1] report the results of a retrospective study of central nervous system complications amongst recipients of 153 consecutive cases of allogeneic stem cell transplantation at a single institution in China. Similar to previous reports, the

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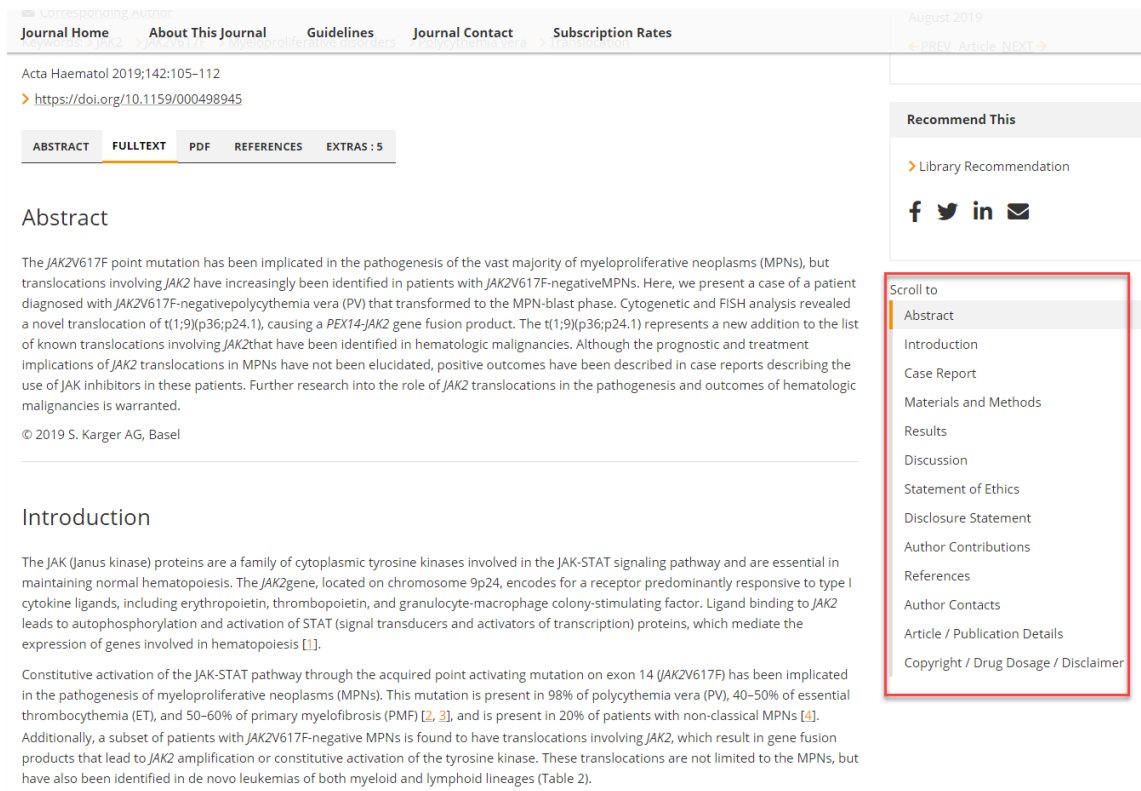
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Abstract

The *JAK2V617F* point mutation has been implicated in the pathogenesis of the vast majority of myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPNs), but translocations involving *JAK2* have increasingly been identified in patients with *JAK2V617F*-negative MPNs. Here, we present a case of a patient diagnosed with *JAK2V617F*-negative polycythemia vera (PV) that transformed to the MPN-blast phase. Cytogenetic and FISH analysis revealed a novel translocation of t(1;9)(p36;p24.1), causing a *PEX14-JAK2* gene fusion product. The t(1;9)(p36;p24.1) represents a new addition to the list of known translocations involving *JAK2* that have been identified in hematologic malignancies. Although the prognostic and treatment implications of *JAK2* translocations in MPNs have not been elucidated, positive outcomes have been described in case reports describing the use of JAK inhibitors in these patients. Further research into the role of *JAK2* translocations in the pathogenesis and outcomes of hematologic malignancies is warranted.

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Introduction

The JAK (Janus kinase) proteins are a family of cytoplasmic tyrosine kinases involved in the JAK-STAT signaling pathway and are essential in maintaining normal hematopoiesis. The *JAK2* gene, located on chromosome 9p24, encodes for a receptor predominantly responsive to type I cytokine ligands, including erythropoietin, thrombopoietin, and granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor. Ligand binding to *JAK2* leads to autophosphorylation and activation of STAT (signal transducers and activators of transcription) proteins, which mediate the expression of genes involved in hematopoiesis [1].

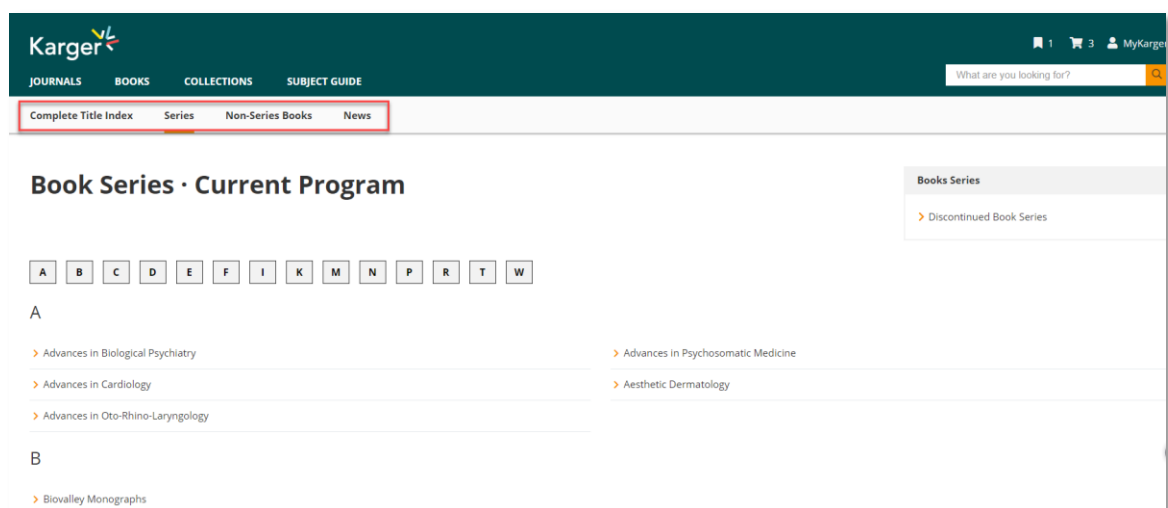
Constitutive activation of the JAK-STAT pathway through the acquired point activating mutation on exon 14 (*JAK2V617F*) has been implicated in the pathogenesis of myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPNs). This mutation is present in 98% of polycythemia vera (PV), 40-50% of essential thrombocythemia (ET), and 50-60% of primary myelofibrosis (PMF) [2, 3], and is present in 20% of patients with non-classical MPNs [4]. Additionally, a subset of patients with *JAK2V617F*-negative MPNs is found to have translocations involving *JAK2*, which result in gene fusion products that lead to *JAK2* amplification or constitutive activation of the tyrosine kinase. These translocations are not limited to the MPNs, but have also been identified in de novo leukemias of both myeloid and lymphoid lineages (Table 2).

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Epidemiology of Hypopharyngeal Cancer

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Bradley PJ, Eckel HE (eds): Hypopharyngeal Cancer. Adv Otorhinolaryngol. Basel, Karger, 2019, vol 83, pp 1–14 (DOI: 10.1159/000492299)
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ABSTRACT FULLTEXT PDF REFERENCES EXTRAS : 3

Abstract

Hypopharyngeal cancer is uncommon in the developed world; it is mostly diagnosed in men who smoke tobacco and consume excessive alcohol and uncommon in women. However, recent trends in the developed world show that there has been an annual increase in the percentage of women with hypopharyngeal cancer. In France, there has been a significant annual percentage change

Bradley PJ, Eckel HE (eds): Hypopharyngeal Cancer. Adv Otorhinolaryngol. Basel, Karger, 2019, vol 83, pp 1–14 (DOI: 10.1159/000492299)

Epidemiology of Hypopharyngeal Cancer

Patrick J. Bradley
Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, Nottingham University Hospital NHS Trust, Queens Medical Centre Campus, Nottingham, UK

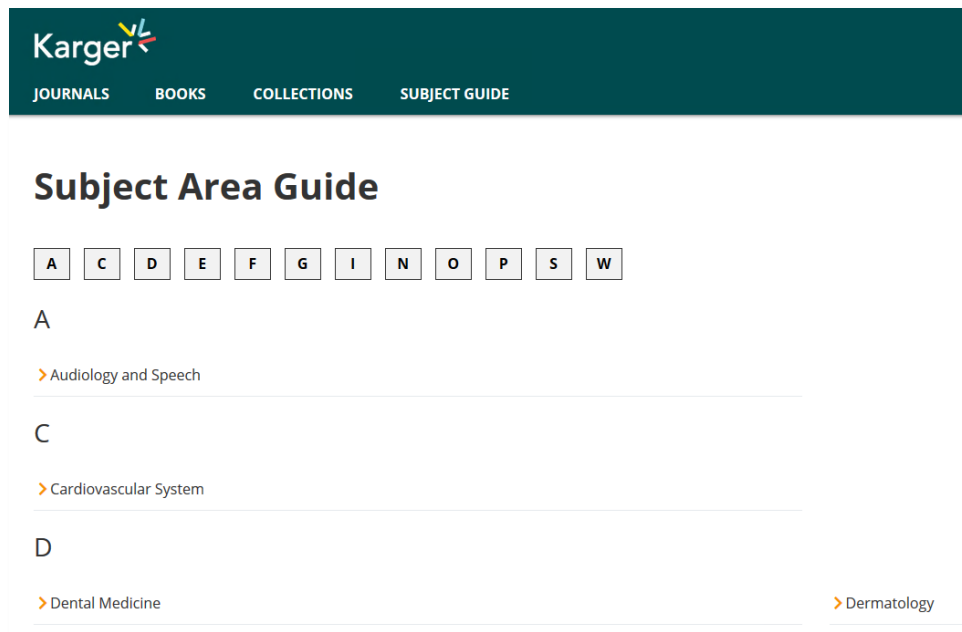
Abstract
Hypopharyngeal cancer is uncommon in the developed world; it is mostly diagnosed in men who smoke tobacco and consume excessive alcohol and uncommon in women. However, recent trends in the developed world show that there has been an annual increase in the percentage of women with hypopharyngeal cancer. In France, there has been a significant annual percentage change in the incidence of this form of cancer – a decrease in men and a greater increase in women since the 1980s. In the developing world, India, Taiwan and other countries, the incidence of hypopharyngeal cancer has increased in both men and women. These populations indulge widely in the social habit of tobacco usage at an earlier age, both smoking and chewing, excessive alcohol drinking, along with the chewing of the areca nut. Recent research has proven that areca nut alone is carcinogenic. The combination of tobacco and alcohol has a greater multiplicative impact on increasing the risk of cancer, while the involvement of areca nut remains to be proven. The World Health Organisation has commenced a Global Mission on the cessation of smoking and reduction of alcohol intake. The effect of this work has been credited with a reduction of hypopharyngeal and other head and neck cancers. While the younger aged should be the targeted population to avoid tobacco usage, the middle and older age of the population must be targeted for quitting smoking tobacco.
© 2019 S. Karger AG, Basel

Introduction
Head and neck cancers are the sixth most common cancers worldwide with nearly 680,000 new cases (excluding thyroid cancer) and contributes to a substantial portion of global mortality, with up to 375,000 deaths being attributable to head and neck cancer per year [1]. More than 90% of these cancers are squamous cell carcinomas and variants thereof, originating from the epithelium of the mucosal lining of the upper aerodigestive tract. About two-thirds of diagnosed cases of head and neck cancer are identified in developing countries and this number is expected to grow

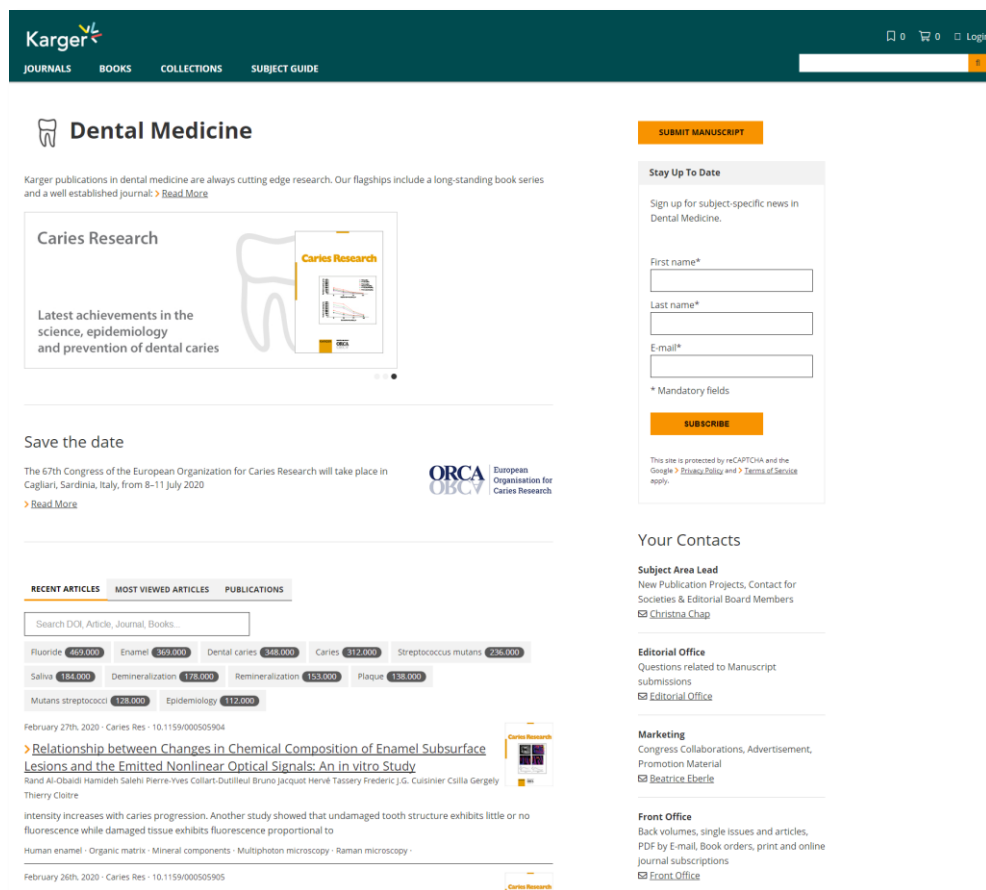
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Verlag S. KARGER AG, BASEL
172.16.4.21 - 3/11/2020 5:19:23 AM

4.3. Subject Guide 主题导览

您可以在主题索引按照字母顺序排列的生物医学专科浏览各类资源。



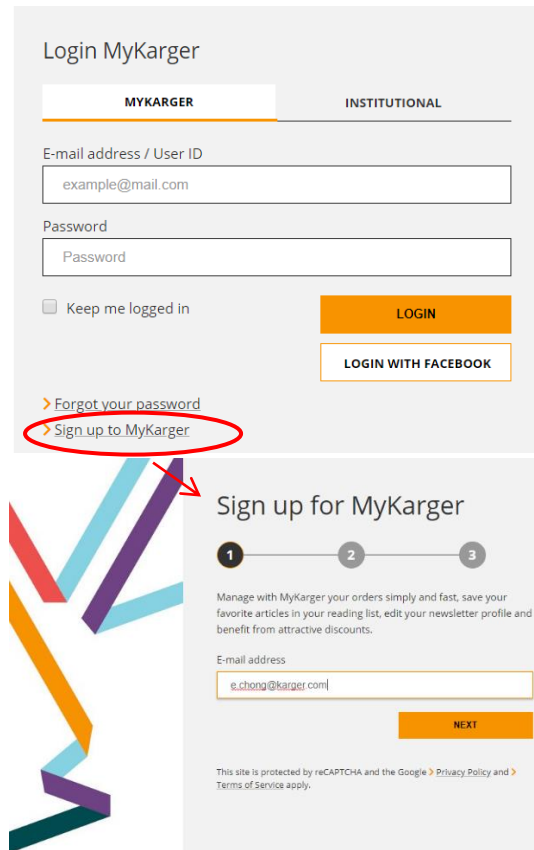
每个专科下包括对该领域的说明、会议公告、相关文章、期刊和图书出版物。



5. 如何管理检索结果、登录 MyKarger ?

5.1. 注册 MyKarger

个人用户可以在 Karger 网站注册以便管理检索结果和使用特殊服务。注册账号请在 Karger 网站点击注册（Sign up to MyKarger），以简单的三步骤填写您的个人信息和设置密码，即可完成注册。



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example@mail.com

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Password

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Sign up for MyKarger

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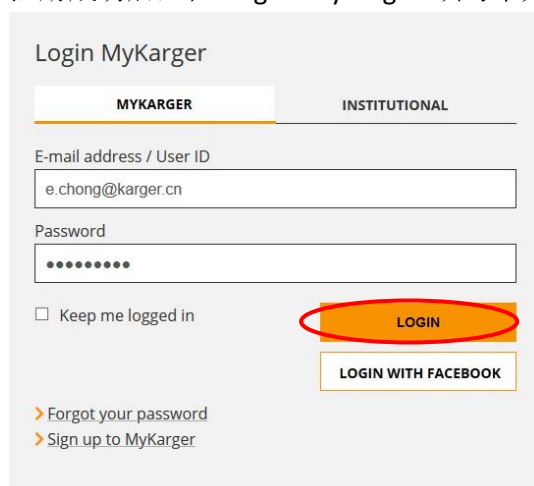
Manage with MyKarger your orders simply and fast, save your favorite articles in your reading list, edit your newsletter profile and benefit from attractive discounts.

E-mail address
e.chong@karger.com

NEXT

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注册成功后，在 Login MyKarger 填写个人账号密码，单击登录（Login）以访问 MyKarger。



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MYKARGER INSTITUTIONAL

E-mail address / User ID
e.chong@karger.cn

Password
●●●●●●●●

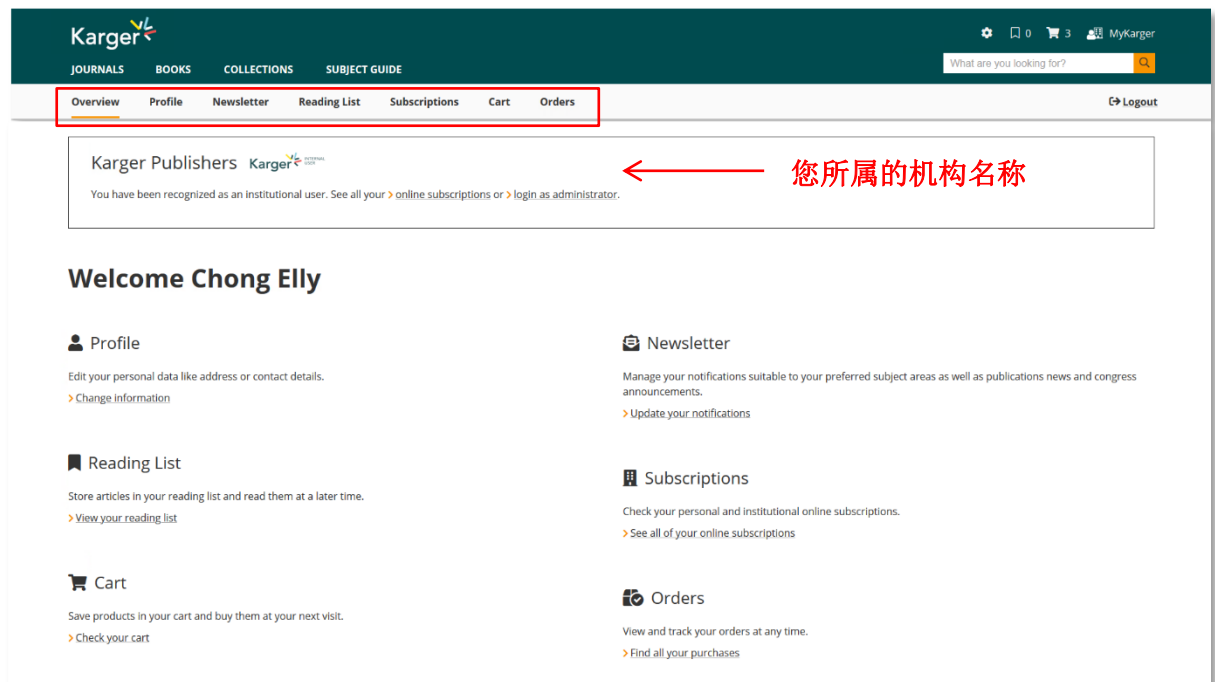
☐ Keep me logged in

LOGIN

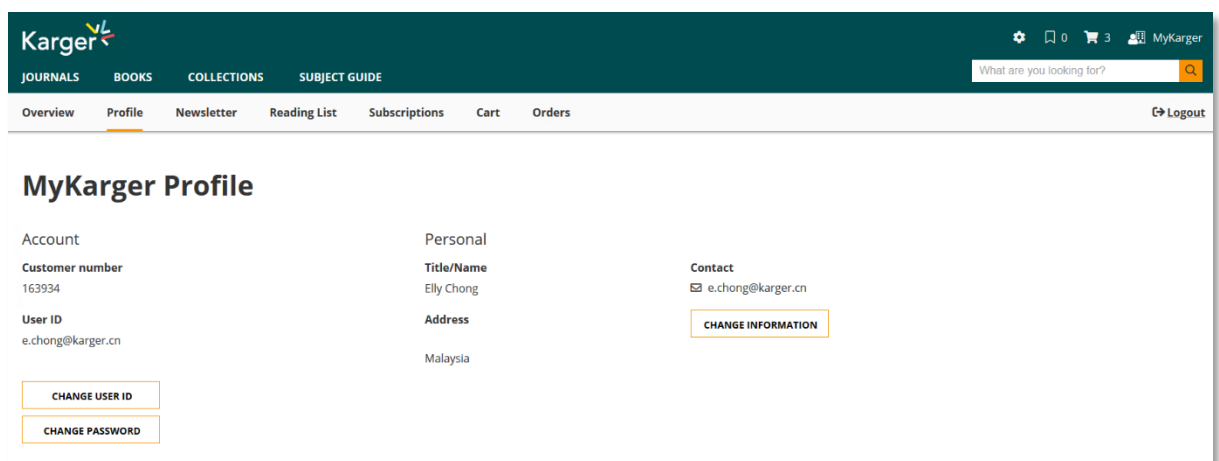
LOGIN WITH FACEBOOK

> Forgot your password
> Sign up to MyKarger

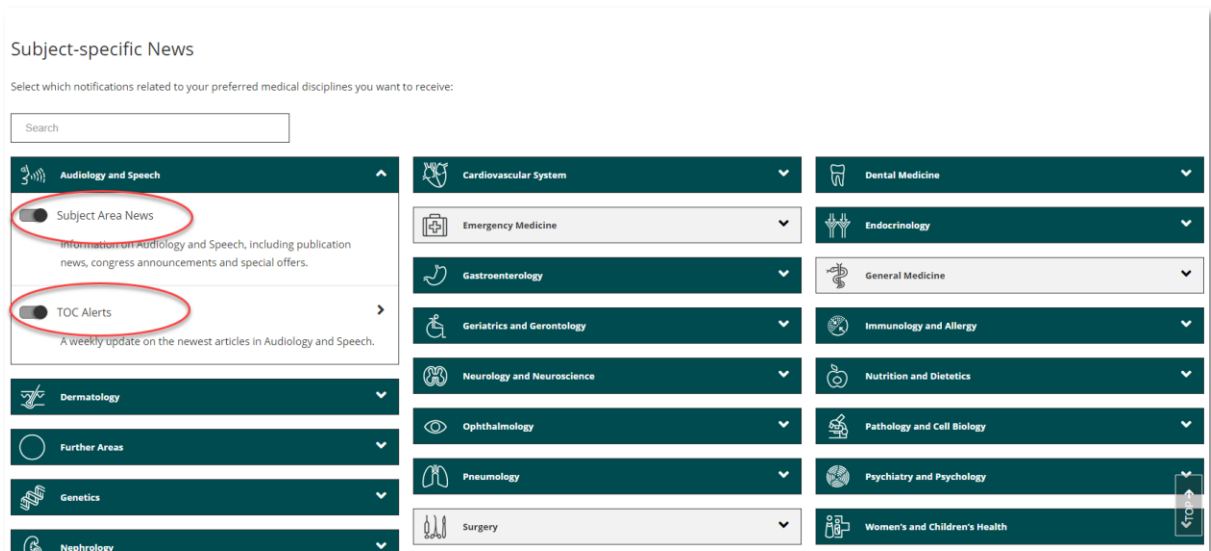
MyKarger 各项服务：登录 MyKarger 后，您可以在 MyKarger 使用的服务包括 Newsletter、Reading List、Subscriptions 和 Orders 等服务。



5.2. Profile: 您可以在 Profile 修改账号密码和邮件地址。

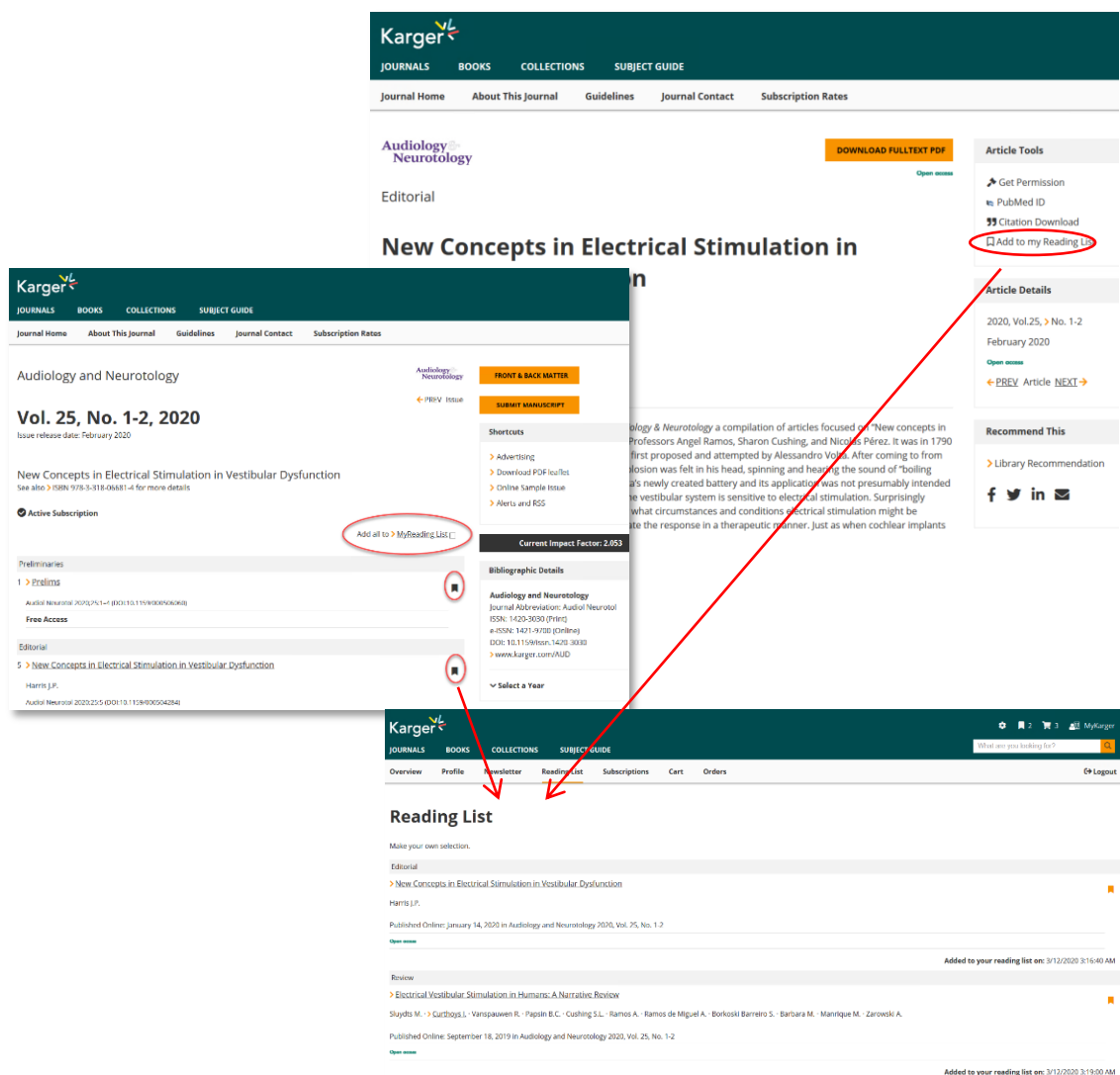


5.3. Newsletter: 在您的 MyKarger 账户中，可以同时设置目录推送服务和各项新闻通讯，以获得免费的自动通报服务。欲收到兴趣领域的文献目录，可以在特定主题的新闻（Subject-Specific News）区域，依主题勾选“TOC Alerts”。如果您对书籍和丛书、国会公告或特别优惠出版物的新闻感兴趣，请选择“Subject Area News”。（参阅 6.1。）

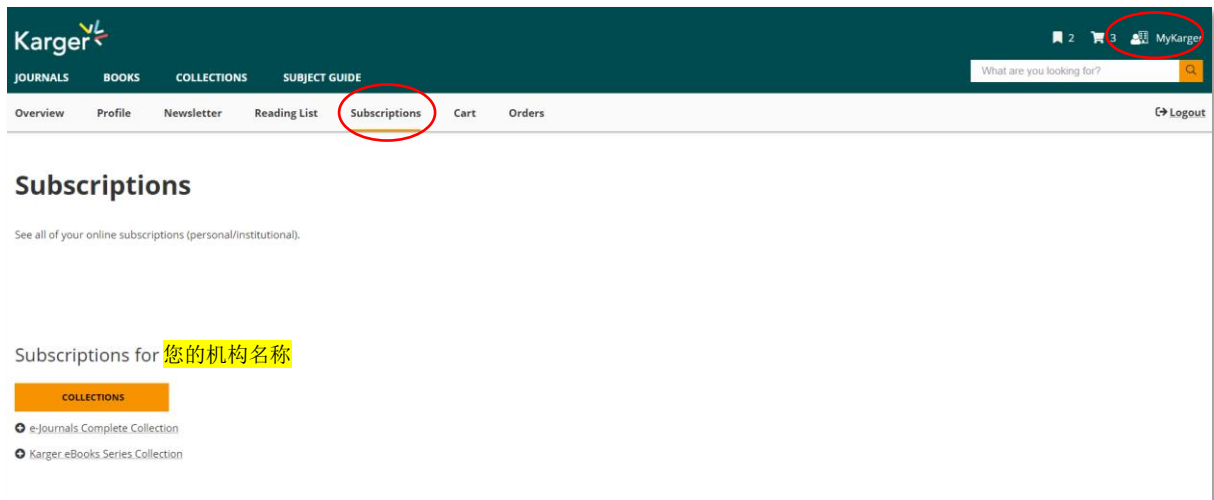


5.4. Reading List: 登录个人账号密码后，您可以将检索结果保存到“Reading List”。

- 1) 在该期刊文章右端的文章辅助工具列勾选，
- 2) 或在期刊目次勾选，将单篇或多篇文章保存到“Reading List”。



- 5.5. Subscriptions: 提供使用者查看个人购买或机构订阅的 Karger 资源。系统允许双重登录，即用户可以通过他们的图书馆（经 IP 认证）登录，同时也可以通过个人的账号和密码登录 MyKarger。“Subscriptions”只列出从机构认证途径访问的资源，当通过登录为个人用户，将可加上个人订购清单。

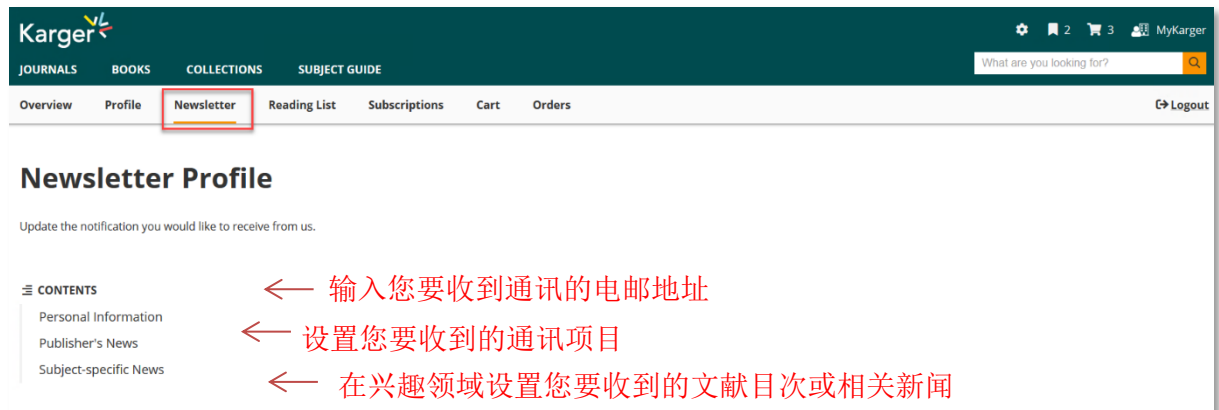


6. 如何设置/订阅 Karger e(医)资源推送服务 (Newsletter 和 RSS Feeds) ?

6.1. Newsletter (医学信息通报)

您必须在 Karger 网站注册一个账号，用于登录 MyKarger 以设置或修改 Newsletter 服务。
(参阅 5.1.)

单击 Newsletter 进入该页面，设置您要收到的项目。



欲收到兴趣领域的文献目次，可以在特定主题的新闻 (Subject-Specific News) 区域，依主题勾选 “TOC Alerts”。如果您对书籍和丛书、国会公告或特别优惠出版物的新闻感兴趣，请选择 “Subject Area News”。

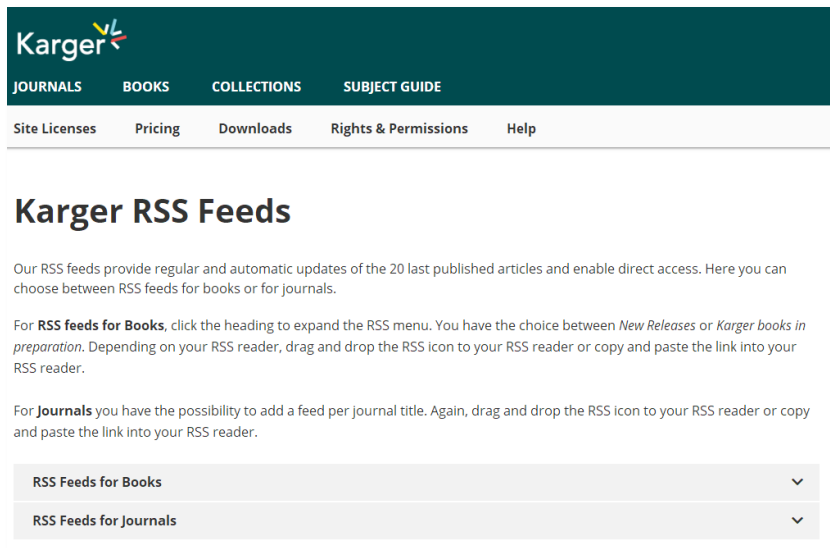
Subject-specific News

Select which notifications related to your preferred medical disciplines you want to receive:

<div style="background-color: #004a7c; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Audiology and Speech </div> <div style="background-color: #004a7c; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subject Area News <small>Information on Audiology and Speech, including publication news, congress announcements and special offers.</small> </div> <div style="background-color: #004a7c; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TOC Alerts <small>A weekly update on the newest articles in Audiology and Speech.</small> </div> <div style="background-color: #004a7c; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Dermatology </div> <div style="background-color: #004a7c; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Further Areas </div> <div style="background-color: #004a7c; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Genetics </div> <div style="background-color: #004a7c; color: white; padding: 5px;"> Nephrology </div>	<div style="background-color: #004a7c; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Cardiovascular System </div> <div style="background-color: #004a7c; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Emergency Medicine </div> <div style="background-color: #004a7c; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Gastroenterology </div> <div style="background-color: #004a7c; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Geriatrics and Gerontology </div> <div style="background-color: #004a7c; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Neurology and Neuroscience </div> <div style="background-color: #004a7c; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Ophthalmology </div> <div style="background-color: #004a7c; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Pneumology </div> <div style="background-color: #004a7c; color: white; padding: 5px;"> Surgery </div>	<div style="background-color: #004a7c; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Dental Medicine </div> <div style="background-color: #004a7c; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Endocrinology </div> <div style="background-color: #004a7c; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> General Medicine </div> <div style="background-color: #004a7c; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Immunology and Allergy </div> <div style="background-color: #004a7c; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Nutrition and Dietetics </div> <div style="background-color: #004a7c; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Pathology and Cell Biology </div> <div style="background-color: #004a7c; color: white; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> Psychiatry and Psychology </div> <div style="background-color: #004a7c; color: white; padding: 5px;"> Women's and Children's Health </div>
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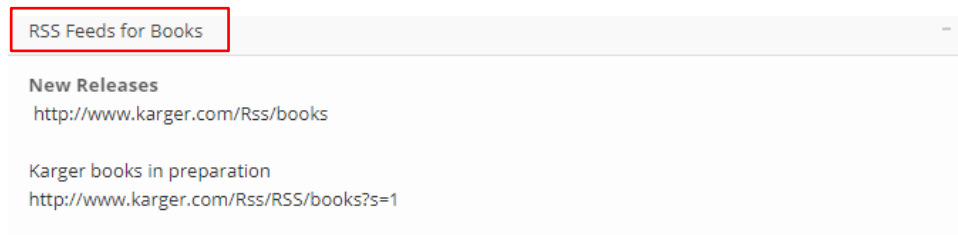
6.2. Karger RSS Feeds（新知推送订阅）

Karger RSS Feeds定期提供并自动推送最近发表的20篇文章，您可以从链接直接访问该篇文章。请以浏览器链接www.karger.com/services/rssfeeds，以订阅Karger RSS Feeds。



您可以选择订阅图书或期刊的RSS Feeds。

- 1) **图书：**对于订阅图书的RSS Feeds，请单击标题（RSS Feeds for Books）以展开RSS菜单，您可以选择订阅新书或准备出版的图书。请根据您的RSS阅读器，将RSS图标拖放到您的RSS阅读器，或将链接网址复制并粘贴到您的RSS阅读器中。



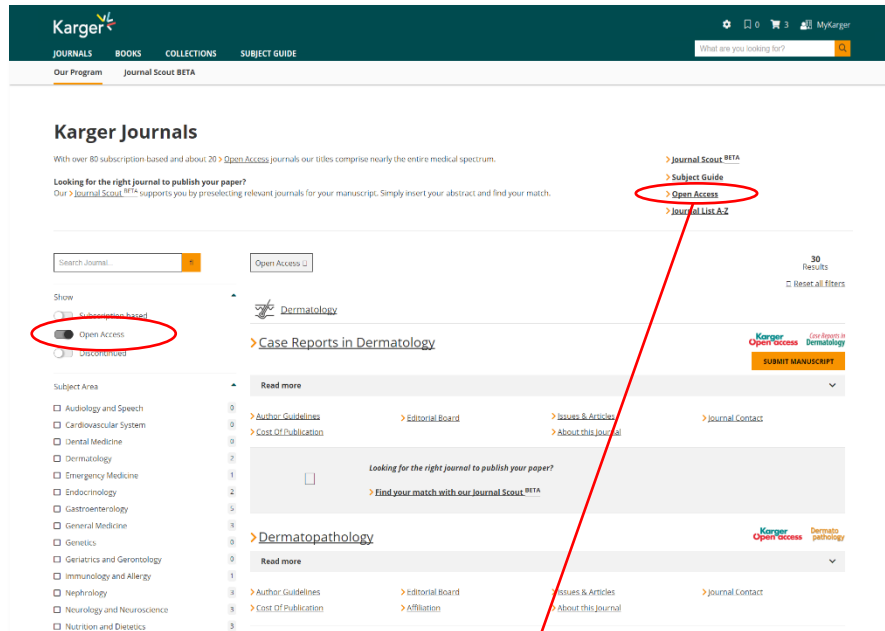
- 2) **期刊：**对于订阅期刊的RSS Feeds，您可以选择各别期刊目次的通报。请根据您的RSS阅读器，将RSS图标拖放到您的RSS阅读器，或将链接网址复制并粘贴到您的RSS阅读器中。



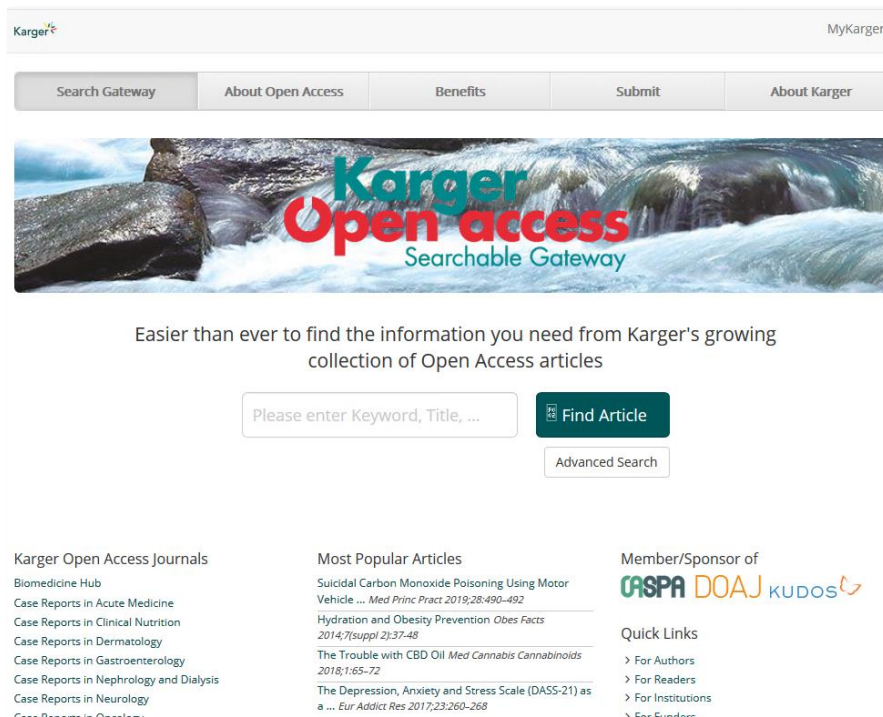
7. Karger 开放访问期刊（Karger Open Access）

从 2007 年开始，Karger 让学术界作者选择以开放访问方式出版他们的著作。目前，Karger 期刊出版计划已增至 20 余种完全开放访问期刊。此外，作者可以选择在任何一本 Karger 期刊中的 Author's Choice（*Author's Choice*TM）出版开放访问文章，让世界各地的读者可以在线免费阅读开放访问文章，并且下载、打印和在网络上共享。

您可以通过专属的“Karger 开放访问搜索入口”（Karger Open Access searchable gateway），单独检索 Karger 开放访问的内容或查阅其相关信息。



Secure | <https://www.karger.com/OpenAccess>



8. 如何在其它平台检索/访问 Karger 资源?

除了 Karger 网站, 您可以通过 PubMed、Google 学术搜索、Bing、Yahoo 等搜索引擎和 EDS 探索服务平台 (EBSCO Discovery Service) 检索到 Karger 资源。

8.1. PubMed

通过 IP 地址控制, 可从 PubMed 轻易的链接至 Karger 网站, 获取您图书馆购买的期刊全文。您可以从 PubMed 直接连接到 www.karger.com 获取期刊内容。若您搜索的文章是 Karger 的资源:

- 点击文章题名旁的 Karger 图标链接到 Karger 网站, 或
- 滚动鼠标至摘要的下缘, 拉开 “LinkOut”, 查看其它的链接

The image shows a PubMed search result for the article "Comparable Electrode Impedance and Speech Perception at 12 Months after Cochlear Implantation Using Round Window versus Cochleostomy: An Analysis of 40 Patients." The PubMed interface includes a search bar, a list of results, and a detailed view of the selected article. A red circle highlights the "Full text links" section, which contains a "Karger" link. Another red circle highlights the "LinkOut - more resources" section, which also contains a "Karger AG, Basel, Switzerland" link. A red arrow points from the "Karger" link in the PubMed interface to the Karger website. The Karger website shows the same article title and abstract, with a "DOWNLOAD FULLTEXT PDF" button and a "LinkOut" button.

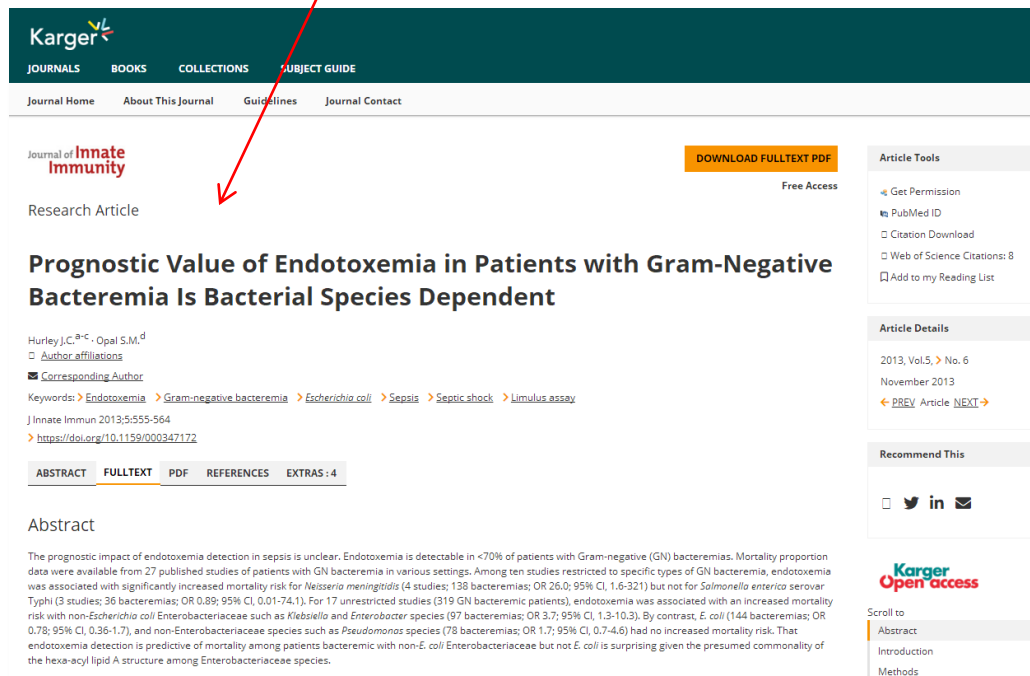
See 1 citation found by title matching your search:
 DOI: 10.1159/000490764. Epub 2018 Aug 17.
Comparable Electrode Impedance and Speech Perception at 12 Months after Cochlear Implantation Using Round Window versus Cochleostomy: An Analysis of 40 Patients.
 Cheng X^{1,2}, Wang B^{1,2}, Liu Y^{1,2}, Yuan Y^{1,2}, Shu Y^{1,2}, Chen B^{3,4}.
 @ Author information
 Abstract
 OBJECTIVE: The objective of this study was to examine whether cochlear implantation using the round window (RW) route versus cochleostomy achieves comparable electrode impedance and hearing results.
 METHODS: This retrospective analysis included 40 patients receiving a cochlear implant (REZ-1): 20 using the RW approach and the remaining 20 using cochleostomy. Electrode impedance and tone, vowel, consonant, disyllable and sentence perception were measured during and after the implantation.
 RESULTS: Electrode impedance did not differ significantly between the 2 groups at any time points [F(1, 38) = 1.84; p = 0.184]. 1.87, 5.16, 6.47 and 6.70 kΩ in the RW group versus 2.66, 5.33, 6.92 and 8.16 kΩ in the cochleostomy group at 0, 1, 3 and 12 months, respectively. There was no significant difference between the RW and cochleostomy groups for tone (77.50 vs. 80.50%, p = 0.472), vowel (77.70 vs. 78.65%, p = 0.760), consonant (75.50 vs. 78.25%, p = 0.443), disyllable (78.60 vs. 81.50%, p = 0.31) and sentence (50.90 vs. 52.50%, p = 0.684) perception at 12 months.
 CONCLUSION: The RW approach is comparable to cochleostomy in electrode placement as reflected by impedance and function as reflected by tone, vowel, consonant, disyllable and sentence perception.
 © 2018 The Author(s). Published by S. Karger AG, Basel.
 KEYWORDS: Cochlear implantation; Cochleostomy; Impedance; Round window; Speech perception
 PMID: 30121670 PMCID: PMC6381868 DOI: 10.1159/000490764
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 Research Article
Comparable Electrode Impedance and Speech Perception at 12 Months after Cochlear Implantation Using Round Window versus Cochleostomy: An Analysis of 40 Patients
 Cheng X^{1,2}, Wang B^{1,2}, Liu Y^{1,2}, Yuan Y^{1,2}, Shu Y^{1,2}, Chen B^{3,4}
 Author affiliations
 Corresponding Author
 Keywords: Cochlear implantation Impedance Speech perception Round window Cochleostomy
 ORL 2018;80:248-258
 > <https://doi.org/10.1159/000490764>
 ABSTRACT FULLTEXT PDF REFERENCES EXTRAS: 6
 Abstract
 Objective: The objective of this study was to examine whether cochlear implantation using the round window (RW) route versus cochleostomy achieves comparable electrode impedance and hearing results. Methods: This retrospective analysis included 40 patients receiving a cochlear implant (REZ-1): 20 using the RW approach and the remaining 20 using cochleostomy. Electrode impedance and tone, vowel, consonant, disyllable

8.2. Google 学术搜索

您可以从 Google 学术搜索直接连接到 www.karger.com 获取期刊内容：

- 文章题名显示在每条检索结果的上端。
- 点击题名，可以直接链接到 Karger 网站，获取期刊全文



8.3. 百度学术

您可以从百度查询结果直接连接到 www.karger.com 获取期刊内容：

- 文章题名显示在每条检索结果的上端。
- 点击题名，可以直接链接到 Karger 网站，获取期刊全文

The image illustrates the process of finding and accessing a journal article through Baidu Scholar and the Karger website.

Top Screenshot (Baidu Scholar Search):

- Search query: Prognostic Value of Endotoxemia in Patients with Gram-Negative Bacteremia
- Results show the article title: **Prognostic Value of Endotoxemia in Patients with Gram-Negative Bacteremia Is Bacterial Species Dependent**
- Authors: JC Hurley, Opal, Steven M.
- Source: Europe PMC / Karger / NCBI / pdfs.semanticscholar.org

Middle Screenshot (Baidu Scholar Results):

- Article title: **Prognostic Value of Endotoxemia in Patients with Gram-Negative Bacteremia Is Bacterial Species Dependent**
- Authors: Hurley, James C., Opal, Steven M.
- Abstract: The prognostic impact of endotoxemia detection in sepsis is unclear. Endotoxemia is detectable in <70% of patients with Gram-negative (GN) bacteremias. Mortality proportion data were available from 27 published studies of patients with GN bacteremia in various settings. Among ten studies restricted to specific types of GN bacteremia, endotoxemia was associated with significantly increased mortality risk for <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> (4 studies; 138 bacteremias; OR 26.0; 95% CI, 1.6-321) but not for <i>Salmonella enterica</i> (4 studies; 138 bacteremias; OR 1.7; 95% CI, 0.7-4.6). By contrast, <i>E. coli</i> (144 bacteremias; OR 0.78; 95% CI, 0.36-1.7), and non-Enterobacteriaceae species such as <i>Klebsiella</i> and <i>Enterobacter</i> species (97 bacteremias; OR 3.7; 95% CI, 1.3-10.3). That endotoxemia detection is predictive of mortality among patients bacteremic with non-*E. coli* Enterobacteriaceae but not *E. coli* is surprising given the presumed commonality of the hexa-acyl lipid A structure among Enterobacteriaceae species.
- Keywords: Endotoxemia, Gram-negative bacteremia, Escherichia coli, Sepsis, Septic shock, Limulus assay
- DOI: 10.1159/000347172
- 被引量: 10
- 年份: 2013

Bottom Screenshot (Karger Website):

- Journal: Journal of Innate Immunity
- Article title: **Prognostic Value of Endotoxemia in Patients with Gram-Negative Bacteremia Is Bacterial Species Dependent**
- Authors: Hurley J.C.^{a,c}, Opal S.M.^d
- Keywords: Endotoxemia, Gram-negative bacteremia, Escherichia coli, Sepsis, Septic shock, Limulus assay
- DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1159/000347172>
- Buttons: ABSTRACT, FULLTEXT, PDF, REFERENCES, EXTRAS: 4
- Abstract text: The prognostic impact of endotoxemia detection in sepsis is unclear. Endotoxemia is detectable in <70% of patients with Gram-negative (GN) bacteremias. Mortality proportion data were available from 27 published studies of patients with GN bacteremia in various settings. Among ten studies restricted to specific types of GN bacteremia, endotoxemia was associated with significantly increased mortality risk for *Neisseria meningitidis* (4 studies; 138 bacteremias; OR 26.0; 95% CI, 1.6-321) but not for *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhi (3 studies; 36 bacteremias; OR 0.89; 95% CI, 0.01-74.1). For 17 unrestricted studies (319 GN bacteremic patients), endotoxemia was associated with an increased mortality risk with non-*Escherichia coli* Enterobacteriaceae such as *Klebsiella* and *Enterobacter* species (97 bacteremias; OR 3.7; 95% CI, 1.3-10.3). By contrast, *E. coli* (144 bacteremias; OR 0.78; 95% CI, 0.36-1.7), and non-Enterobacteriaceae species such as *Pseudomonas* species (78 bacteremias; OR 1.7; 95% CI, 0.7-4.6) had no increased mortality risk. That endotoxemia detection is predictive of mortality among patients bacteremic with non-*E. coli* Enterobacteriaceae but not *E. coli* is surprising given the presumed commonality of the hexa-acyl lipid A structure among Enterobacteriaceae species.

8.4. 其它平台

Karger 与重要的行业数据库和服务供应商合作，如 SCOPUS、Thomson Reuters ISI Web of Knowledge、PubMed/Medline、CrossRef、Mendeley 和 ExLibris 等，让用户可以便捷的从各种平台链接到最优质的医学资源。

The image displays three overlapping screenshots illustrating Karger's integration with major academic databases:

- Mendeley Screenshot (Top):** Shows a document titled "Symptom severity and guideline-based treatment recommendations for depressed patients: Implications of DSM-5's potential recommendation of the PHQ-9 as the measure of choice for depression severity" by Mark Zimmerman. It includes options to "Save reference to library" and "Share".
- Web of Science Screenshot (Middle):** Displays search results for "WEB OF SCIENCE™". The top result is "Cytogetically Normal Acute Myeloid Leukemia with a Novel KIT G565V Developing a Sole Trisomy 13 at Relapse: A Clinical Dilemma" by Nieto, Maria Jacqueline, Scalise, Angela Nafeld, Vesna, et al. It shows citation counts and options to "Full Text from Publisher" or "Close Abstract".
- PubMed Screenshot (Bottom):** Shows a search result for "Longitudinal Changes in Body Mass Index in Children with Craniopharyngioma" by Khan MJ, Humayun KN, Donaldson M, Ahmed SF, Shaikh MG. It includes the abstract text, publication details, and a "LinkOut - more resources" section with a "PubMed Commons" link.