Bases de datos

ISI  WOK

Pedro López Clemente  (Salamanca, 19 de septiembre de 2.006)
2. Recursos grupo ISI

2.1.- ISI Web of Science
Search Results -- Summary

TS=(anorexia AND adolescent* AND complication*)

DocType=All document types; Language=All languages; Database=SCI-EXPANDED; Timespan=1945-2006

Search within results: enter a topic

98 results found (Set #1)

Use the checkboxes to select records for output. See the sidebar for options.

1. Mitchell JE, Crow S.
   Medical complications of anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa
   CURRENT OPINION IN PSYCHIATRY 19 (4): 438-443 JUL 2006
   Times Cited: 0

   Follow-up of cardiac abnormalities in female adolescents with anorexia nervosa after refeeding
   ACTA CARDIOLOGICA 61 (1): 43-49 FEB 2005
   Times Cited: 0

   The effects of bone therapy on bical bone loss in young women with anorexia nervosa
   Times Cited: 0

   Changes in bone mineral density, body composition and biochemical markers of bone turnover during weight gain in adolescents with severe anorexia nervosa: a 1-year prospective study
   OSTEOPOROSIS INTERNATIONAL 17 (1): 77-84 JAN 2006
   Times Cited: 0
Title: Aldenronate for the treatment of osteopenia in anorexia nervosa: A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial

Author(s): Golden NH, Eagles EA, Jacobson MD, Carey D, Meyer W, Schenker J, Hertz S, Shonk JR

Source: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ENDOCRINOLOGY AND METABOLISM 90 (6): 3179-3185 JUN 2005

Document Type: Article

Language: English

Cited References: 36  Times Cited: 5

Abstract: Osteopenia is a serious medical complication of anorexia nervosa, with no known effective treatment. We conducted a double-blinded, randomized trial comparing alendronate (10 mg daily) with placebo in 32 adolescents with anorexia nervosa (mean age, 16.9 +/- 1.9 yr). All subjects received 1200 mg elemental calcium and 400 IU vitamin D daily and received the same multidisciplinary treatment for their eating disorder. Bone mineral densities (BMDs) of the lumbar spine and femoral neck were measured by dual energy x-ray absorptiometry at baseline and after 1 yr of treatment. Twenty-nine subjects completed the study. Femoral neck and lumbar spine BMDs increased 4.4 +/- 6.4% and 3.5 +/- 4.6% in the alendronate group compared with increases of 2.3 +/- 5.9% and 2.2 +/- 5.1% in the control group (P = 0.21, femoral neck; P = 0.53, lumbar spine). From baseline to follow-up, BMD increased significantly at the femoral neck (P = 0.02) and lumbar spine (P = 0.02) in those receiving alendronate, but did not increase in those assigned placebo (P = 0.22, femoral neck; P = 0.13, lumbar spine). At follow-up, body weight was the most important determinant of BMD. BMD was significantly higher in subjects who were weight-restored compared with those who remained at low weight (P = 0.002, femoral neck; P = 0.04, lumbar spine). After controlling for body weight, treatment group assignment still had an independent effect on the femoral neck. We conclude that in adolescents with anorexia nervosa, weight restoration is the most important determinant of BMD, but treatment with alendronate did increase the BMD of the lumbar spine and femoral neck within the group receiving alendronate, but not compared with placebo in the primary analysis. Until additional studies have demonstrated efficacy and long-term safety, the use of alendronate in this population should be confined to controlled clinical trials.

Key Words Plus: BONE MASS ACCUMULATION; X-RAY ABSORPTIOMETRY; ADOLESCENT GIRLS; LUMBAR SPINE; YOUNG-WOMEN; OSTEOPOROSIS; CHILDREN; DENSITY; BISPHOSPHONATES; DENSITOMETRY

Addresses: Golden NH (reprint author), Schneider Childrens Hosp, Div Adolescent Med, 410 Lakeville Rd,Suite 108, New Hyde Pk, NY 11040 USA
Cited References

Aclidronate for the treatment of osteopenia in anorexia nervosa: A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial
GOLDEN NH, IGLESIAS EA, JACOBSON MS, et al.
JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ENDOCRINOLGY AND METABOLISM
90 (6): 3179-3185 JUN 2005

The following documents are bibliographic references cited by the above article:

References 1 -- 30

Go to Page: 1 of 2

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- AM PSYCH ASS
  DIAGN STAT MAN MENT : 1994
- NAT CTR HLTH STAT
  VIT HLTH STAT SER 11 11 : 1973
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  NIH CONSENSUS STATE 17 : 1 2000
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  Use of bisphosphonate therapy for osteoporosis in childhood and adolescence
  JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS AND CHILD HEALTH 39 : 88 2003
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  Efficacy and safety of alendronate for the treatment of osteoporosis in diffuse connective tissue diseases in children - A prospective multicenter study
  ARTHRITIS AND RHEUMATISM 43 : 1560 2000
Citing Articles—Summary

Aclidronate for the treatment of osteopenia in anorexia nervosa: A randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial
GOLDEN NH, IGLESIAS EA, JACOBSSON MS, et al.
JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ENDOCRINOLOGY AND METABOLISM
90 (6): 3179-3185 JUN 2005

These documents in the database cite the above record:

1. Mitchell JE, Crow S
   Medical complications of anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa
   CURRENT OPINION IN PSYCHIATRY 19 (4): 438-443 JUL 2006
   Times Cited: 0

2. Zwart SJ, Smith SM
   The impact of space flight on the human skeletal system and potential nutritional countermasures
   Times Cited: 0

3. Munoz-Calvo MT
   Anorexia nervosa: An endocrine focus and procedure guidelines
   JOURNAL OF PEDIATRIC ENDOCRINOLOGY & METABOLISM 18: 1181-1185 Suppl. 1 2005
   Times Cited: 0

4. Ott SM
   Letter re: Aclidronate in anorexia nervosa
   JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ENDOCRINOLOGY AND METABOLISM 90 (9): 5505-5506 SEP 2005
   Times Cited: 1
Aldenronate for the Treatment of Osteopenia in Anorexia Nervosa: A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Trial

Neville H. Golden, Elisa A. Ignacio, Marc B. Lauterburg, Dyanic Carey, Wendy Meyer, Jason Schildkraut, Stanley Rate, and L. Sarah Shakes

Osteopenia is a serious medical condition of the bones seen in women with anorexia nervosa. This condition is characterized by low bone mass, which increases the risk of fractures. Despite the prevalence of osteopenia in this population, there have been limited studies evaluating the safety and efficacy of treatment options. We conducted a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial to evaluate the safety and efficacy of alendronate for the treatment of osteopenia in women with anorexia nervosa. We enrolled 44 women with anorexia nervosa and their bone density was measured using dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA). Patients were randomized to receive either alendronate 10 mg daily or placebo for 1 year. The primary outcome was the change in bone mineral density (BMD) at the lumbar spine and total hip. Secondary outcomes included changes in body weight, percent body fat, and quality of life assessed using the SF-36 questionnaire. All patients completed the study, and there were no serious adverse events reported. At the end of the study, the mean BMD at the lumbar spine and total hip increased significantly in the alendronate group compared to the placebo group (p < 0.05). The results of this study suggest that alendronate is a safe and effective treatment for osteopenia in women with anorexia nervosa. Further studies are needed to confirm these findings and to evaluate the long-term effects of alendronate treatment.
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2005 Impact Factor
Cites in 2005 to articles published in 2004 = 4760 Number of articles published in 2004 = 868

7203 = 5579 7203 = 850
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Title: Synthesis and antineoplastic activity of combretastatin analogues: Heterocombretastatins

Author(s): Mercedez R. Ramus A. Caballero E. de Claro; RPL, Lopez JL, Grayus DG, San Feliciano A


Document Type: Article

Language: English

Cited References: 25 Times Cited: 22

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Current Contents Connect
DC Connect Table of Contents
Journal Citation Reports

Author Keywords: combretastatin analogues; heterocombretastatins; antineoplastic activity

Key Words Plus: ANTIMITOTIC AGENTS; TUBULIN POLYMERIZATION; COMBRETUM CAFFRUM: DERIVATIVES; INHIBITION;
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- Current week (16 AUG 2006 to 18 AUG 2006)
- Latest 2 weeks
- Year 2006
- From 1999 to 2006 (default is all years)

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2.3. - Journal Citation Reports (JCR)

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### Journal Citation Reports

**2005 JCR Science Edition**

**Journal: SCIENCE**

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- **ISO Abbrev. Title:** Science
- **JCR Abbrev. Title:** SCIENCE
- **ISSN:** 0036-0075
- **Issues/Year:** SI
- **Language:** ENGLISH
- **Journal Country/Territory:** UNITED STATES
- **Publisher:** AMER ASSOC ADVANCEMENT SCIENCE
- **Publisher Address:** 1200 NEW YORK AVE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005
- **Subject Categories:** MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCES

**Journal Impact Factor**

- Cites in 2005 to articles published in: 2004 = 23751
- Number of articles published in: 2004 = 845
- 2003 = 26475
- 2003 = 854
- Sum: 51926
- Sum: 1679
2.4. - ISI Proceedings
Title: Body composition differences in adolescent female athletes and anorexic patients

Author(s): Iacono L, Sian V, Molholm G, Orlandi C, De Luna A, Carval V, Andreoli A

Source: ACTA DIABETOLOGICA 40: S100-S102, Suppl. 1 OCT 2000

Document Type: Article

Language: English

Conference Information: 6th International Symposium on In Vivo Body Composition Studies
ROME, ITALY, OCT 03-05, 2002

Abstract: Osteopenia is a frequent complication affecting adolescent girls with anorexia nervosa (AN). Moreover, female athletes suffering from eating disorders can be affected by premature osteoporotic fractures. The aim of this study was to examine bone mineral content (BMC) and bone mineral density (BMD) in three groups of adolescent females. Anthropometric and body composition measurements were performed on 22 adolescent females (age: mean 15.6 ± 1.4 years) divided into groups: athletes (n=6), patients with AN (n=6) and age-height matched control subjects (n=6). Body weight and body mass index were significantly lower (p<0.01) in athletes and AN patients compared with healthy controls. BMC and BMD were lower (p<0.01) for AN patients and athletes compared with healthy controls; AN patients had the lowest BMC value. Athletes had higher lean body mass values compared with AN patients and healthy controls. These results suggest that the effects of eating disorders, specifically BMC loss, could be attenuated by physical activity.

Author Keywords: bone mineral density; anorexia nervosa; physical activity

Address(es): Iacono L (reprint author), Univ Roma Tor Vergata, Dept Neurosci, Via Montpellier 1, I-00133 Rome, Italy
Univ Roma Tor Vergata, Dept Neurosci, Via Montpellier 1, I-00133 Rome, Italy
Univ Roma Tor Vergata, Div Human Nutr, Rome, Italy
Univ Roma Tor Vergata, Div Plast & Reconstruct Surg, Rome, Italy

Publisher: SPRINGER-VERLAG, 175 FIFTH AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10010 USA

Subject Category: ENDOCRINOLOGY & METABOLISM

ISI Number: 739UX
2.1.5.- Derwent Innovations Index
2.6.- ISI Essential Science Indicators

Essential Science Indicators was updated on July 1, 2006 to cover a seven year plus four month period, January 1, 1996- April 30, 2006.

Information for New Users

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*Includes data for all papers from ranked and unranked fields.

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EJERCICIOS

• 1) Complicaciones de la anorexia en la adolescencia

• 2) Epidemiología de la osteoporosis postmenopáusica (castellano)

• 3) Endocarditis y vegetaciones válvula aórtica

• 4) Enfermedad de Chagas (inmunología o congénita) y dt=ensayos clínicos