

Búsqueda eficiente de las mejores evidencias disponibles en la bibliografía

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¿Donde buscar respuestas?

Exceso de información

Aparentemente desordenada y “desperdigada”
por Internet

Bases de datos, buscadores, “meta-buscadores”

¿Todos los recursos que proporcionan información
son “iguales”?

Lo primero de todo: antes de
buscar.....

...hay que saber qué queremos
buscar



Conversión de nuestra duda en
una pregunta clínica

A modo de esquema

TRIP Database

Bases de datos y fuentes de información secundaria

BD RS Colaboración Cochrane

Publicaciones secundarias

Guías de Práctica Clínica con metodología MBE

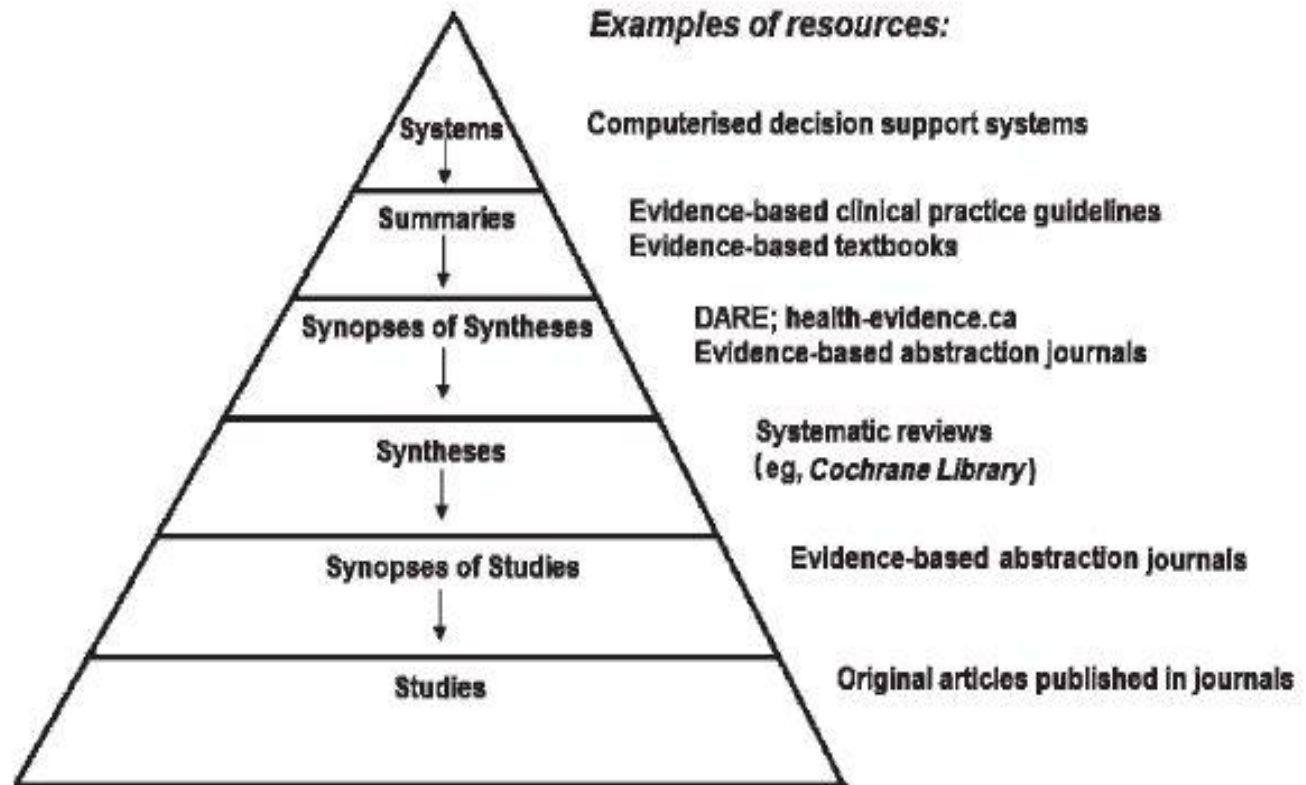
Bases de datos de referencias bibliográficas de revistas primarias

MEDLINE (PubMed)

EMBASE

CENTRAL

Nos puede orientar...



The 6S hierarchy of pre-appraised evidence

La pirámide de “las seis eses”

Pregunta clínica

En lactantes con gastroenteritis aguda, ¿los probióticos son eficaces para disminuir la duración de la enfermedad?

Vamos a buscar respuestas

TRIP Database

- Es un metabuscador
- Busca simultáneamente en decenas de bases de datos
- De interés para nosotros: recuperación de GPC, resúmenes basados en la evidencia y revisiones sistemáticas



Search bar with a magnifying glass icon and a green 'Search' button. To the right of the button are links for 'Advanced Search', 'History', and 'Search Tips'.

Trip Database - Clinical Search Engine

The TRIP Database is a clinical search tool designed to allow health professionals to rapidly identify the highest quality clinical evidence for clinical practice.

Registered users (registration is free) benefit from extra features such as CPD, search history, and collaborative tools. [Register here](#), or [Login](#) if you have registered before.

Find out more [about Trip Database](#).

- HOME
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- ACCEPTABLE USE POLICY
- SOURCES SEARCHED BY TRIP
- ADD TRIP TO YOUR SITE
- CPD ON TRIP

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 TRIP BLOG

IN ASSOCIATION WITH:



¿Cómo funciona?

The screenshot shows the Trip Database website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, Login, Register, and Labs (NEW!). The Trip Database logo is on the right. Below the navigation bar is a search bar with a magnifying glass icon, a green 'Search' button, and links for Advanced Search, History, and Search Tips. Below the search bar is a 'Search tips' section with a list of instructions. Two callout boxes with arrows point to the 'Search Tips' link and the 'Search tips' section.

Home Login Register Labs (NEW!)

trip database

Search Advanced Search History Search Tips

Search tips

- Using only one term can bring back a large number of results, so think of additional terms to help qualify the search e.g. asthma and steroids.
- Phrase searching is achieved by placing the phrase within quotation marks.
- In addition to Boolean searching you can also use brackets to enhance the search e.g. '(measles OR mumps) and pregnancy'
- A search term can be stemmed by using the '*' e.g. 'cancer*' will find cancer, cancerous etc.
- On the results page you can filter your results based on an evidence based medicine hierarchy e.g. evidence-based synopses, systematic reviews. Use the 'Filter by' function on the right-hand side of the screen. You may also like to use the evidence slider, this allows you to restrict your search to a broad level of evidence e.g. only secondary review articles.

1.- Clic sobre "Search Tips"...

2.-... Y se despliegan las instrucciones de búsqueda

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Instrucciones básicas (pantalla búsqueda simple)

- Se permiten operadores booleanos (AND, OR)
probiotics AND diarrhea
- Se permite el uso de paréntesis (la operación que esté entre paréntesis se resolverá primero)
(probiotics OR lactobacillus) AND diarrhea
- Se permite el uso de comillas para buscar combinaciones de términos como si fueran una frase completa
"infectious diarrhea"
- Se permite el uso de asterisco para buscar palabras que comiencen por un prefijo determinado
card* => la búsqueda recuperará referencias con palabras que comiencen por card: cardiac, cardiogenic, etc

Más fácil: Opción “Advanced Search”



Search [Advanced Search](#) [History](#) [Search Tips](#)

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“Advanced Search” o
Búsqueda avanzada.

Clic encima

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- [PRIVACY](#)
- [ACCEPTABLE USE POLICY](#)
- [SOURCES SEARCHED BY TRIP](#)
- [ADD TRIP TO YOUR SITE](#)
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- [COMMUNITY NOTICEBOARD](#)
- LABS:**
- [RELATED ARTICLES](#)
- [SEARCH WIZARD](#)

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Pantalla de búsqueda avanzada

Advanced Search

Los términos de búsqueda pueden localizarse:
1.- Sólo en el título
2.- En cualquier parte del documento

All of these words:

Title only Anywhere in the document

Equivaldría al AND

Any of these words:

Title only Anywhere in the document

Equivaldría al OR

This exact phrase:

Title only Anywhere in the document

Equivaldría al uso de comillas

Not any of these words:

Title only Anywhere in the document

Equivaldría al NOT

Start year (inclusive):

End year (inclusive):

Permite restringir por fecha

Search

¿Son útiles los probióticos para el tratamiento de la gastroenteritis?

- Utilicemos la opción de **búsqueda avanzada**
- Un consejo: “**menos es más**”. Resistir a la tentación de utilizar múltiples términos de búsqueda
- A tener en cuenta: **diversas estrategias** de búsqueda pueden ser útiles (“todos los caminos llevan a Roma”)

Ejemplo de una posible estrategia

Google Esta página está escrita en inglés. ¿Quieres traducirla con la barra Google? Más información Traducir

Home Login Register Labs (NEW!)

trip database

Advanced Search

Buscar documentos que contengan los términos **probiotics** y **diarrhea** sólo en el título

All of these words:
probiotics diarrhea
 Title only Anywhere in the document

Any of these words:
 Title only Anywhere in the document

This exact phrase:
 Title only Anywhere in the document

Not any of these words:
 Title only Anywhere in the document

Start year (inclusive):
End year (inclusive):

Search

Clic sobre botón "Search"

HOME

ABOUT

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Glycosmedia
An international diabetes news service from the UK

¿Qué obtenemos?

En la ventana de búsqueda aparece nuestra estrategia

probiotics | **diarrhea**

Below are links to articles providing background knowledge relating to *probiotics*

Mentor Wikipedia Wrong Diagnosis NCCAM Ganfyd
Search Trip just for "probiotics"

- Order By: **Date** Relevance
- SELECT ALL
- 1. [A probiotic drink prevented diarrhoea and Clostridium difficile-associated diarrhoea in older patients taking antibiotics](#)
Evidence-Based Nursing (Requires free registration) 2008
Use as CPD Preview Conclusion Related
 - 2. [A probiotic drink prevented diarrhoea and Clostridium difficile infection in older patients taking antibiotics](#)
Evidence-Based Medicine (Requires free registration) 2008
Use as CPD Preview Conclusion Related
 - 3. [Is there any evidence to support the use of probiotics to prevent antibiotic induced diarrhoea, and if so, which probiotic is the most effective?](#)
TRIP Answers 2008
Use as CPD Preview Conclusion Related
 - 4. [Is there any evidence for probiotics \(especially vs#3\) in treating post-infective traveller's diarrhoea?](#)
TRIP Answers 2008
Use as CPD Preview Conclusion Related
 - 5. [Review: probiotics reduced diarrhoea at 3 days in children and adults with proven or presumed infectious diarrhoea](#)
Evidence-Based Nursing (Requires free registration) 2005
Use as CPD Preview Conclusion Related
 - 6. [Probiotics for treatment of acute diarrhoea in children: randomised clinical trial of five different preparations.](#)
BMJ 2007
Use as CPD Preview Conclusion Related
 - 7. [Use of probiotic Lactobacillus preparation to prevent diarrhoea associated with](#)

Filter Your Search what is this?

Total	40
Evidence Based Synopses	9
Systematic Reviews	11
Guidelines	0
Aus. & NZ	0
Canada	0
UK	0
USA	0
Other	0
Clinical Q&A	3
Core primary research	5
Extended primary research	11
eTextbooks	0
Patient Information	0
More	0
News	1

Medline Articles

Therapy	142
Diagnosis	0
Etiology	33
Prognosis	11
Systematic Reviews	50

Advertisement

Please see **Important Treatment Considerations** and full **Prescribing Information**, including boxed warning.

Important Treatment Considerations for PRISTIQ

PRISTIQ is indicated for the treatment of major depressive disorder in adults.

WARNING: SUICIDALITY AND ANTIDEPRESSANT DRUGS
Antidepressants increased the risk compared to placebo of suicidal thinking and behavior (suicidality) in children, adolescents, and young adults in short-term studies

Separando el grano de la paja...

Opción “Filter your search”

- Permite centrarnos exclusivamente en “recursos MBE” (icono verde), que contienen información ya “filtrada” (otros han hecho la valoración crítica por nosotros)
- Dentro de estos, permite centrarnos en “resúmenes basado en la evidencia” (revistas secundarias), revisiones sistemáticas y guías de práctica clínica

[Back to search results](#)

Filter explanation

We have created a colour-coded hierarchy of evidence, based on the various categories used in TRIP. The highest level of evidence is indicated by the colour green and corresponds to the categories 'Evidence Based Synopses', 'Systematic Reviews' and 'Guidelines'. Different categories are assigned different colours.

When carrying out a search of TRIP all content is searched. However, you can easily restrict your search to a given level of evidence using the slider. If you only want the highest level of evidence you would move the slider over to the left-hand side. The further to the left the slider is moved the more lower evidence material is removed from the search results. NOTE: This may remove results more pertinent to the search (but are of a lower evidence level).

Recursos en “verde”: los más apropiados

Primary Research - An explanation

While most of the categories are fairly self-explanatory the division in primary research requires further explanation:

- Core primary research - Content from the big 5 internal medicine journals (NEJM, JAMA, Lancet, BMJ and Annals of Internal Medicine) and from [EvidenceUpdates](#), the wonderful collaboration between the BMJ and McMaster University's Health Information Research Unit (this rates articles from over 130 journals).
- Extended primary research - Content from a 'core' set of 300 journals identified using a combination of impact factor and expert advice.

probiotics diarrhea

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Mentor Wikipedia Wrong Diagnosis NCCAM Ganfyd
 Search Trip just for "probiotics"

Filter Your Search



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REPLAY AD

Get Started

Please see [Important Treatment Considerations](#) and full [Prescribing Information](#), including boxed warning.

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Recordando nuestra pregunta...

... veamos si existe alguna **revisión sistemática** que pueda responderla

Clic sobre “**Systematic Reviews**” (bajo “Filter your search”)

SELECT ALL Choose Your Action

1. Probiotics for the prevention of pediatric antibiotic-associated diarrhea

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2007

Use as CPD Preview Conclusion Related

2. Probiotics for treating infectious diarrhoea

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2003

Use as CPD Preview Conclusion Related

3. Probiotics in the prevention of antibiotic-associated diarrhea in children: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials

DARE. 2006

Use as CPD Preview Conclusion Related

4. Meta-analysis of probiotics for the prevention of antibiotic associated diarrhea and the treatment of Clostridium difficile disease

DARE. 2006

Use as CPD Preview Conclusion Related

5. Probiotics in prevention of antibiotic associated diarrhoea: meta-analysis

DARE. 2002

Use as CPD Preview Conclusion Related

6. Meta-analysis: the effect of probiotic administration on antibiotic-associated diarrhoea

DARE. 2002

Use as CPD Preview Conclusion Related

7. Probiotic therapy for the prevention and treatment of Clostridium difficile-associated diarrhea: a systematic review

DARE. 2005

Use as CPD Preview Conclusion Related

8. The use of probiotics in the prevention and treatment of clostridium difficile diarrhea

Health Technology Assessment (HTA) Database. 2005

Use as CPD Preview Conclusion Related

9. Probiotics for the prevention of antibiotics associated diarrhea: a systematic review

Health Technology Assessment (HTA) Database. 2004

Use as CPD Preview Conclusion Related

10. Efficacy of probiotic use in acute diarrhea in children: a meta-analysis

DARE. 2002

Use as CPD Preview Conclusion Related

Filter Your Search [what is this?](#)



Total 40

Evidence Based Synopses 9

Systematic Reviews 11

Guidelines 1

Clinical Q&A 3

Core primary research 5

Extended primary research 11

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Probiotics

Natren Dairy Free Products Free Delivery - European Countries [www.dnavitamins.co.uk](#)

Probiotics

Europe's lead

ProbioForte 60

Vcaps
Powerful probiotic

Cerebral Palsy, Autism Therapy on the Florida Space Coast

[www.AbilityPlusTherapy.com](#)

Medline Articles

Therapy 142

Diagnosis 0

Etiology 33

Prognosis 11

Systematic Reviews 50

Image Results for (probiotics diarrhea)

None available - [Search Google images](#)

Haciendo clic sobre "Systematic Reviews",
Queda en negro y aparecen las 11 RS

Hemos marcado las casillas de dos RS
que, por el título, pensamos que pueden
responder a nuestra pregunta

¿Qué hacer con las referencias seleccionadas?

The screenshot shows a search results page with a list of references on the left and a 'Filter Your Search' sidebar on the right. A dropdown menu titled 'Choose Your Action' is open over the second reference, which is checked. The menu options are: 'Choose Your Action', 'Email selected links to a friend', 'Open selected links', and 'Export selected links as a file'. An arrow points from the text 'Menú desplegable "Choose your action"' to the dropdown menu.

Order By: **Date** Relevance

SELECT ALL

1. Probiotics for the prevention of antibiotic-associated diarrhoea
Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2003
Use as CPD Preview Conclusion Related

2. Probiotics for treating infectious diarrhoea
Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2003
Use as CPD Preview Conclusion Related

4. Meta-analysis of probiotics for the prevention of antibiotic associated diarrhoea and the treatment of Clostridium difficile disease
DARE. 2006
Use as CPD Preview Conclusion Related

5. Probiotics in prevention of antibiotic associated diarrhoea: meta-analysis
DARE. 2002
Use as CPD Preview Conclusion Related

6. Meta-analysis: the effect of probiotic administration on antibiotic-associated diarrhoea
DARE. 2002
Use as CPD Preview Conclusion Related

Filter Your Search [what is this?](#)

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- Aus. & NZ 0
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- UK 0
- USA 0
- Other 0
- Clinical Q&A 3
- Core primary research 5
- Extended primary research 11
- eTextbooks 0
- Patient Information 0
- More 0
- News 1

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Probiotics
Natrex Dairy Free Products Free Delivery - European Countries
[www.dnavitamins.co.uk](#)

Probiotics
Europe's lead supplier of Vitamin Supplements, Free European Delivery
[www.justgoodhealth.co](#)

ProbioForte 60 Vcaps
Powerful probiotic mix. Single daily dose.
[www.SuperSmart.eu](#)

Biocare Fast Delivery

Menú desplegable "Choose your action"

Escogemos "Open selected links", y los enlaces se abrirán en dos pestañas nuevas (que muestran la referencia en su recurso original)

Una conduce a la Cochrane y otra a DARE

Use as CPD Preview Conclusion Related

9. Probiotics for the prevention of antibiotics associated diarrhea: a systematic review
Health Technology Assessment (HTA) Database. 2004
Use as CPD Preview Conclusion Related

10. Efficacy of probiotic use in acute diarrhea in children: a meta-analysis
DARE. 2002

Prognosis 11

Systematic Reviews 50

Image Results for (probiotics diarrhea)

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The Cochrane Collaboration
Cochrane Reviews

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Advanced search

Explore **New + Updated** Other languages Full Text: The Cochrane Library

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 - » Global impact
 - » Most visited
- » The Cochrane Library
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Probiotics for treating infectious diarrhoea

Allen SJ, Okoko B, Martinez EG, Gregorio GV, Dans LF

Bookmark this: more ...
Email this page

Summary

Probiotics for treating infectious diarrhoea

Plain language summary pending.

This is a Cochrane review abstract and plain language summary, prepared and maintained by The Cochrane Collaboration, currently published in The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2009 Issue 4, Copyright © 2009 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley and Sons, Ltd.. The full text of the review is available in *The Cochrane Library* (ISSN 1464-780X). This record should be cited as: Allen SJ, Okoko B, Martinez EG, Gregorio GV, Dans LF. Probiotics for treating infectious diarrhoea. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2003, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD003048. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD003048.pub2.

This version first published online: April 19, 2004

Abstract

Background

Probiotics are microbial cell preparations or components of microbial cells that have a beneficial effect on the health and well being of the host. Probiotics may offer a safe intervention in acute infectious diarrhoea to reduce the duration and severity of the illness.

Objectives

To assess the effects of probiotics in proven or presumed infectious diarrhoea.

Search strategy

We searched the Cochrane Infectious Diseases Group's trials register (December 2002), the Cochrane Controlled Trials Register (*The Cochrane Library* Issue 4, 2002), MEDLINE (1966 to 2002), EMBASE (1988 to 2002), and reference lists from studies and reviews. We also contacted organizations and individuals working in the field, and pharmaceutical companies manufacturing probiotic agents.

Selection criteria

Randomized controlled trials comparing a specified probiotic agent with placebo or no probiotic in people with acute diarrhoea that is proven or presumed to be caused by an infectious agent.

Data collection and analysis

Two reviewers independently assessed trial methodological quality and extracted data.

...y DARE (base de datos de revisiones sistemáticas valoradas críticamente del CRD)

Centre for Reviews and Dissemination

Print page
Close window

Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE)

Efficacy of probiotic use in acute diarrhea in children: a meta-analysis

Huang J S, Bousvaros A, Lee J W, Diaz A, Davidson E J

Authors' objectives	To determine the efficacy of probiotic use in reducing the duration of increased stool output in children with acute diarrhoeal illness.
Searching	MEDLINE, EMBASE and CINAHL were searched from 1966 to December 2001. The search terms were reported in the article. In addition, abstracts from relevant major meetings and reference lists were searched, and experts were contacted.
Study selection: study designs	Only randomised controlled trials (RCTs) were included in the meta-analysis.
Study selection: specific interventions	Inclusion was limited to studies of probiotics as therapy. The specific probiotics included were Lactobacillus GG, L. acidophilus, L. bulgaricus, S. thermophilus, L. rhamnosus, Yalacta (L. rhamnosus, L. delbrückii, L. bulgaricus), L. reuteri, Enterococcus SF68, S. boulardii, S. subtilis, B. bifidum and B. infantis.
Study selection: participants	Children with acute diarrhoea (less than 1 week in duration), who were otherwise healthy, were included.
Study selection: outcomes	Inclusion was limited to studies that reported the duration of diarrhoea as an outcome variable.
Study selection: how were decisions on the relevance of primary studies made?	Three investigators identified 300 references from three different literature searches.
Validity assessment	The validity of the included studies was not assessed using a formal checklist, but study characteristics (e.g. details of randomisation and blinding) were extracted from these studies.
Data extraction	The authors did not state how the data were extracted for the review, or how many reviewers performed the data extraction. Data were extracted on the first author, year of publication and study design. The latter included details on randomisation, whether the participants and investigators were blinded to the intervention, the number of patients in each treatment group, the type and amount of probiotic used, the length of treatment and follow-up, and the outcome of treatment (measured as duration of diarrhoea in days).
Methods of synthesis: how were the studies combined?	Each arm of the included studies was counted as a separate study arm compared to control. All 26 arms were initially pooled, then meta-analyses of the following were performed: studies mainly involving hospitalised patients; only double-blind studies; only studies evaluating lactobacilli; and studies not evaluating Lactobacillus GG. The meta-analyses were performed using a random-effects model. Publication bias was investigated using Begg's test, Egger's test and funnel plots.
Methods of synthesis: how were differences between studies investigated?	Heterogeneity between the studies was examined using Cochran's Q test.
Results of the review	A total of 18 RCTs (n=1,917) were included. Overall effect of probiotic therapy on the duration of diarrhoea (26 comparisons): the pooled estimate was -0.8 days of diarrhoea (95% confidence interval, CI: -1.1, -0.6, P<0.001). There was significant heterogeneity between the studies (Q=204.1, P<0.001). Twenty-two of the 26 comparisons indicated a shorter duration of diarrhoea in probiotic-treated patients than in placebo-treated patients. No evidence of publication bias was found using the methods suggested by Begg (P=0.22) or Egger (P=0.86).

¡Y esto es lo esencial! ¿Hay más?

Por supuesto

- Escogeremos el filtro más adecuado a nuestra pregunta. Si esta es muy concreta – como la de nuestro ejemplo – hay que buscar respuestas concretas: en **RS o publicaciones secundarias**
- Si deseamos tener conocimiento amplio, basado en pruebas, sobre un problema de salud de elevada incidencia o prevalencia: **Guías de práctica clínica basadas en la evidencia**

Revisiones Sistemáticas: la Colaboración Cochrane




<http://www.cochrane.org/>
<http://www.cochrane.es/>

¿Qué es la Colaboración Cochrane?

- Organización de ámbito mundial
- Objetivo: preparar, mantener y difundir RS actualizadas sobre la eficacia de la atención sanitaria
- La RS es un tipo de diseño que integra- **siguiendo un procedimiento estructurado**- los resultados de diferentes estudios que evalúan el mismo problema. Si sus resultados son homogéneos, pueden combinarse (meta-análisis)
- La CC se estructura en grupos de revisión de temas específicos (neonatología, fibrosis quística, infecciones respiratorias...)
- Actualización mensual

Biblioteca Cochrane Plus

 **La Biblioteca Cochrane Plus** No se ha conectado | [Conexión](#)
2009 Número 3 ISSN 1746-9990

[Inicio](#) [Búsqueda simple](#) [Búsqueda asistida](#) [Historial](#) [MeSH](#)

Buscar en **Título y resumen** ▼ ▶



La Biblioteca
Cochrane Plus

la información más fiable y completa
sobre los efectos de la atención sanitaria

La Biblioteca Cochrane Plus promueve el trabajo de la Colaboración Cochrane y de otros organismos que reúnen información fiable para guiar las decisiones en la atención sanitaria

[Acerca de La Biblioteca Cochrane Plus](#)

El acceso universal gratuito a la BCP, en **todo el territorio español**, es posible gracias a la suscripción realizada por el Ministerio de Sanidad y Política Social.

[Utilización de La Biblioteca Cochrane Plus](#)

BIREME/OPS/OMS gestiona el nuevo Portal de Cochrane en la Biblioteca Virtual en Salud (BVS). El Portal ofrece el acceso libre a *La Biblioteca Cochrane Plus* y a sus contenidos a todos los profesionales de salud que se conecten desde **los países de América Latina y del Caribe**.

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InfoGlobal Support



Centro Cochrane Iberoamericano



El Centro Cochrane Iberoamericano está
ubicado en



Contribuciones a la traducción:

La traducción de las revisiones Cochrane ha sido realizada por el Centro Cochrane Iberoamericano. Asimismo, el Instituto de Salud Carlos III, a través de la Acción Especial 01/8131, y el Ministerio de Sanidad y Política Social, haciendo posible la suscripción universal para España, han contribuido al mantenimiento de las actividades de traducción.



¿Para qué utilizaremos la Biblioteca Cochrane Plus?

- Sobre todo para buscar respuestas a **preguntas clínicas concretas** sobre eficacia de intervenciones terapéuticas, preventivas y/o rehabilitadoras
- Instrucciones de uso: muy sencillas. No complicarse la vida: “**Menos es más**”

¿Cómo buscar?

La Biblioteca Cochrane Plus
2009 Número 3 ISSN 1746-9990

Inicio Búsqueda simple Búsqueda asistida Historial MeSH

Buscar en **Título y resumen** Sin restricción Título y resumen Título Resumen Autor

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Usar la pantalla de búsqueda simple

Introducir sólo una palabra

En el menú desplegable, elegir la opción de búsqueda que deseemos: buscar la palabra:

“Título y resumen”

“Título”

“Resumen”

“Autor”

Pregunta clínica

En niños con gastroenteritis aguda infecciosa, los probióticos son eficaces para disminuir la duración de la enfermedad?

¡Vamos allá!

La Biblioteca Cochrane Plus
2009 Número 3 ISSN 1745-9990
jcbunuel@gmail.com

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Introducimos la palabra **diarrea**

Seleccionamos en el menú desplegable la opción “Titulo”


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Buscar en Titulo y resumen

Aquí figura nuestra estrategia de búsqueda

Resultados de esta búsqueda: DIARREA:TI

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Todos

vaya a la página de 3 Resultados por página: | | |

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25 referencias.

Nos interesan las que son revisiones sistemáticas, así que haremos clic en “Revisiones Cochrane”

Hacemos clic sobre la pestaña

- Nuevo** (2009) [Solución de rehidratación oral con polímeros de glucosa para el tratamiento de la diarrea acuosa aguda](#)
 Antecedentes La diarrea aguda se encuentra entre las principales causas de morbilidad y mortalidad en los niños en los países de bajos ingresos. La SRO con glucosa ayuda a reemplazar el líquido y a prevenir la deshidratación adicional causada por la diarrea aguda. Desde 2004, la Organización Mu
- (2008) [Antiespasmódicos para la diarrea crónica en pacientes con infección por VIH/SIDA](#)
 Este examen destaca la ausencia de pruebas sobre el uso de antiespasmódicos y adsorbentes para controlar la diarrea en personas con VIH/SIDA. Si bien no se encontró ningún ensayo que evaluaba el uso de antiespasmódicos, el estudio recuperado reveló que el atapulgitá no era mejor que el placebo para
- (2008) [Cinc por vía oral para el tratamiento de la diarrea en niños](#)
 En las áreas donde la diarrea es una causa importante de mortalidad infantil, las pruebas provenientes de investigaciones muestran que el cinc beneficia claramente a los niños de seis meses de vida o más.
- (2007) [Lavado de manos para prevenir la diarrea](#)
 El lavado de manos puede reducir los episodios de diarrea cerca de un 30%. Esta reducción significativa es comparable al efecto de proporcionar agua limpia en las áreas de bajos ingresos. Sin embargo, se necesitan ensayos con seguimiento más prolongado, que prueben diferentes métodos de promoción de
- (2007) [Probióticos para la prevención de la diarrea asociada con antibióticos en niños](#)
 Los probióticos dan esperanza para la prevención de la DAA pediátrica. Mientras el análisis por protocolo da prioridad a las estimaciones del efecto del tratamiento que son estadística y clínicamente significativas, como lo hace el análisis de los estudios de alta calidad, la estimación del análisis
- (2007) [Tratamiento antibiótico para la diarrea asociada a Clostridium difficile en adultos](#)
 Las pruebas actuales provocan incertidumbre acerca de si la diarrea leve asociada a C. difficile necesita ser tratada. Es posible que los pacientes con diarrea leve asociada a C. difficile resuelvan los síntomas sin tratamiento con la misma rapidez. El único estudio controlado con placebo muestra la
- (2006) [Intervenciones para mejorar la calidad del agua en la prevención de la diarrea](#)
 Generalmente las intervenciones para mejorar la calidad del agua son efectivas para la prevención de la diarrea, y las

Todos [25]
 Revisiones Cochrane [12]
 PRC Protocolos Cochrane [7]
 AETS Agencias [0]
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 K Kovacs [0]
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Base de Datos Cochrane de Revisiones Sistemáticas

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 Resultados por página: | | |

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- 1 **Nuevo** (2009) [Solución de rehidratación oral con polímeros de glucosa para el tratamiento de la diarrea acuosa aguda](#)
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- 2 (2008) [Antiespasmódicos para la diarrea crónica en pacientes con infección por VIH/SIDA](#)
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- 3 (2008) [Cinc por vía oral para el tratamiento de la diarrea en niños](#)
 En las áreas donde la diarrea es una causa importante de mortalidad infantil, las pruebas provenientes de investigaciones muestran que el cinc beneficia claramente a los niños de seis meses de vida o más.
- 4 (2007) [Lavado de manos para prevenir la diarrea](#)
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- 5 (2007) [Probióticos para la prevención de la diarrea asociada con antibióticos en niños](#)
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- 6 (2007) [Tratamiento antibiótico para la diarrea asociada a Clostridium difficile en adultos](#)
 Las pruebas actuales provocan incertidumbre acerca de si la diarrea leve asociada a C. difficile necesita ser tratada. Es posible que los pacientes con diarrea leve asociada a C. difficile resuelvan los síntomas sin tratamiento con la misma rapidez. El único estudio controlado con placebo muestra la necesidad de un estudio controlado con placebo.
- 7 (2006) [Intervenciones para mejorar la calidad del agua en la prevención de la diarrea](#)
 Generalmente las intervenciones para mejorar la calidad del agua son efectivas para la prevención de la diarrea, y las intervenciones para mejorar la calidad del agua a nivel doméstico son más efectivas que las intervenciones en la fuente. La heterogeneidad significativa entre los ensayos indica que se necesitan más estudios.
- 8 (2003) [Probióticos para el tratamiento de la diarrea infecciosa](#)
 Los probióticos parecen ser un complemento útil del tratamiento de rehidratación para la diarrea infecciosa aguda en adultos y niños. Se necesitan más investigaciones para informar el uso de determinados regímenes probióticos en grupos específicos de pacientes.
- 9 (2003) [Vacuna antirrotavirus para la prevención de la diarrea](#)
 Las pruebas actuales muestran que las vacunas antirrotavirus rhesus (en particular la RRV-TV) y la vacuna antirrotavirus humana 89-12 son eficaces en la prevención de la diarrea causada por el rotavirus y la diarrea de todas las causas. Las pruebas actuales sugieren que la vacuna antirrotavirus humana 89-12 puede ser más efectiva que la vacuna antirrotavirus rhesus para la prevención de la diarrea causada por el rotavirus y la diarrea de todas las causas. Se necesitan más pruebas acerca de la seguridad y la mortalidad de la vacuna antirrotavirus humana 89-12.

Obtenemos 12 revisiones sistemáticas

Leemos los títulos

Vemos que la número 8 parece tratar del tema que nos interesa. Nuevo clic...

Enviar un comentario sobre esta revisión

Visualizar esta revisión en formato PDF

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PROBIÓTICOS PARA EL TRATAMIENTO DE LA DIARREA INFECCIOSA

Allen SJ, Okoko B, Martinez E, Gregorio G, Dans LF



Fecha de la modificación más reciente: 20 de diciembre de 2003
Fecha de la modificación significativa más reciente: 20 de junio de 2003

... y accedemos a la RS

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RESUMEN

Antecedentes

Los probióticos son preparados de células microbianas o componentes de células microbianas que tienen un efecto beneficioso en la salud y el bienestar del huésped. Los probióticos podrían resultar una intervención segura para reducir la duración y la gravedad de la diarrea infecciosa aguda.

Objetivos

Evaluar los efectos de los probióticos en la diarrea infecciosa comprobada o supuesta.

Estrategia de búsqueda

Se realizaron búsquedas en el registro de ensayos del Grupo Cochrane de Enfermedades Infecciosas (Cochrane Infectious Diseases Group) (diciembre de 2002), el Registro Cochrane de Ensayos Controlados (Cochrane Controlled Trials Register) (*en la Cochrane Library* Número 4, 2002), MEDLINE (desde 1966 hasta 2002), EMBASE (desde 1988 hasta 2002) y las listas de referencias de los estudios y las revisiones. También se estableció contacto con organizaciones e investigadores vinculados al tema, y compañías farmacéuticas que fabrican agentes probióticos.

Criterios de selección

Ensayos controlados aleatorios que comparan un agente probiótico específico con el placebo, o ningún probiótico en las personas con diarrea aguda, probada o supuestamente causada por un agente infeccioso.

Recopilación y análisis de datos

Dos revisores evaluaron independientemente la calidad de los ensayos y extrajeron los datos.

Resultados principales

Veintitrés estudios cumplieron con los criterios de inclusión con un total de 1917 participantes, principalmente de países con tasas bajas de mortalidad general. Los ensayos variaron con relación a los probióticos evaluados, la dosificación, la calidad metodológica y las definiciones para la diarrea y los resultados.

Los probióticos redujeron el riesgo de diarrea a los tres días (riesgo relativo 0,66; intervalo de confianza del 95%: 0,55 a 0,77; modelo de efectos aleatorios; 15 estudios) y la duración media de la diarrea a 30,48 horas (intervalo de confianza del 95%: 18,51 a 42,46 horas; modelo de efectos aleatorios, 12 estudios). El análisis de subgrupos según los probióticos estudiados, la diarrea por rotavirus, las tasas de mortalidad nacionales y la edad de los participantes no dieron plena cuenta de la heterogeneidad.

Conclusiones de los autores

Los probióticos parecen ser un complemento útil del tratamiento de rehidratación para la diarrea infecciosa aguda en adultos y niños. Se necesitan más investigaciones para informar el uso de determinados regímenes probióticos en grupos específicos de pacientes.

Esta revisión debería citarse como:

Esta revisión debería citarse como: Allen SJ, Okoko B, Martinez E, Gregorio G, Dans LF. Probióticos para el tratamiento de la diarrea infecciosa (Revisión Cochrane traducida). En: *La Biblioteca Cochrane Plus*, 2008 Número 4. Oxford: Update Software Ltd. Disponible en: <http://www.update-software.com>. (Traducida de *The Cochrane Library*, 2008 Issue 3. Chichester, UK: John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.).

Otras opciones de búsqueda; búsqueda asistida

- Para búsquedas complejas
- Permite operadores booleanos: **AND**, **OR** y **NOT**
- En cada casilla se introduce un término y se escoge el operador booleano

Ejemplo con los términos probióticos y diarrea

The screenshot shows the search interface of La Biblioteca Cochrane Plus. At the top, there are logos for the Spanish Government and the Ministry of Health, along with the site name and ISSN. Navigation tabs include Inicio, Búsqueda simple, Búsqueda asistida, Historial, and MeSH. A search bar contains the query `(diarrea) and (probióticos)`. Below the search bar, there are fields for 'Período de fechas', 'Estado' (set to 'Todos'), and 'en' (set to 'Sin restricción'). A list of search terms is shown on the left, with 'diarrea' and 'probióticos' highlighted. A text box with an arrow points to the search bar, explaining that the strategy is built automatically as terms are entered.

La Biblioteca Cochrane Plus
2009 Número 3 ISSN 1745-9990
jcbunuel@gmail.com

Inicio Búsqueda simple Búsqueda asistida Historial MeSH

(diarrea) and (probióticos)

Buscar
Período de fechas: - Estado Todos en Sin restricción

Buscar
and ▼ diarrea
and ▼ probióticos
and ▼
and ▼
and ▼

Cuando introducimos los términos, en el cajón superior se va creando automáticamente la estrategia

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Resumiendo

Recordar que:

- Sólo se aprende lo que se practica
- Menos es más (huir de búsquedas complejas)
- No hay que tener miedo ni desmoralizarse

Localización de Guías de Práctica Clínica

Definición de GPC

- “Conjunto de recomendaciones desarrolladas de manera sistemática, para ayudar a los clínicos y a los pacientes en el proceso de la toma de decisiones, sobre cuáles son las intervenciones más adecuadas para resolver un problema clínico en unas circunstancias sanitarias específicas”.
- La metodología empleada en su elaboración (tanto en la búsqueda de la literatura científica como en la síntesis de la evidencia para construir las recomendaciones finales) se realiza **de forma sistemática, explícita y reproducible**, siguiendo unos determinados pasos.

Búsqueda de GPC

- En metabuscadore: TRIP Database, Excelencia Clínica
- Bibliotecas de GPC: Guiasalud, National Guidelines Clearinghouse
- Instituciones promotoras de guías: SIGN, NICE, NZGG

Queremos buscar una GPC sobre enfermedad celiaca. Podemos usar TRIP

Trip Database - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Fitxer Edita Visualització Preferits Eines Ajuda

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trip database

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- refractory coeliac
- coeliac plexus
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- coeliac disease review
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2.049 referencias 

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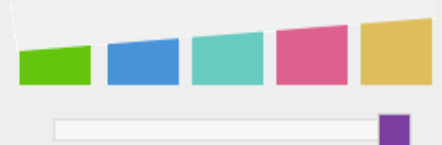
coeliac disease










Below are links to articles relating to *coeliac disease*

eMedicine Background eMedicine Diagnosis eMedicine Treatment eMedicine Follow-up Mentor GP Notebook Wikipedia Wrong Diagnosis

Los "recursos MBE" están en verde

Filter Your Search [what is this?](#)



Total	2,049
 Evidence Based Synopses	14
 Systematic Reviews	47
 Guidelines	
Aus. & NZ	7
Canada	7
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 - 2. [Cost-effectiveness analysis of strategies for diagnosing coeliac disease](#)
 NHS Economic Evaluation Database. 2009
[Use as CPD](#) [Preview](#) [Conclusion](#) [Related](#)
 - 3. [Yield of diagnostic tests for coeliac disease in individuals with symptoms suggestive of irritable bowel syndrome](#)
 DARE. 2009
[Use as CPD](#) [Preview](#) [Conclusion](#) [Related](#)
 - 4. [What Is the role of serologic testing in coeliac disease? A prospective, biopsy-confirmed study with economic analysis](#)

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- Permite centrarnos exclusivamente en “recursos MBE”, que contienen información ya “filtrada” (otros han hecho la valoración crítica por nosotros)
- Dentro de estos, permite centrarnos en “resúmenes basado en la evidencia” (revistas secundarias), revisiones sistemáticas y guías de práctica clínica

Hemos filtrado por "Guidelines UK"

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- 2. [Coeliac disease](#)
 Map of Medicine Healthguides 2008
[Use as CPD](#) [Preview](#) [Conclusion](#) [Related](#)
- 3. [Guidelines for osteoporosis in inflammatory bowel disease and coeliac disease.](#)
 British Society of Gastroenterology 2009
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- 4. [Guidelines for osteoporosis in inflammatory bowel disease and coeliac disease](#)
 British Society of Gastroenterology 2007
[Use as CPD](#) [Preview](#) [Conclusion](#) [Related](#)
- 5. [Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Management of Coeliac Disease in Adults](#)
 GAIN 2006
[Use as CPD](#) [Preview](#) [Conclusion](#) [Related](#)
- 6. [The management of adults with coeliac disease in primary care](#)
 National Library of Guidelines (UK) 2006
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- 7. [Guidelines for the management of patients with coeliac disease](#)

1ª referencia: GPC de NICE
 Clic sobre ella

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Category	Count
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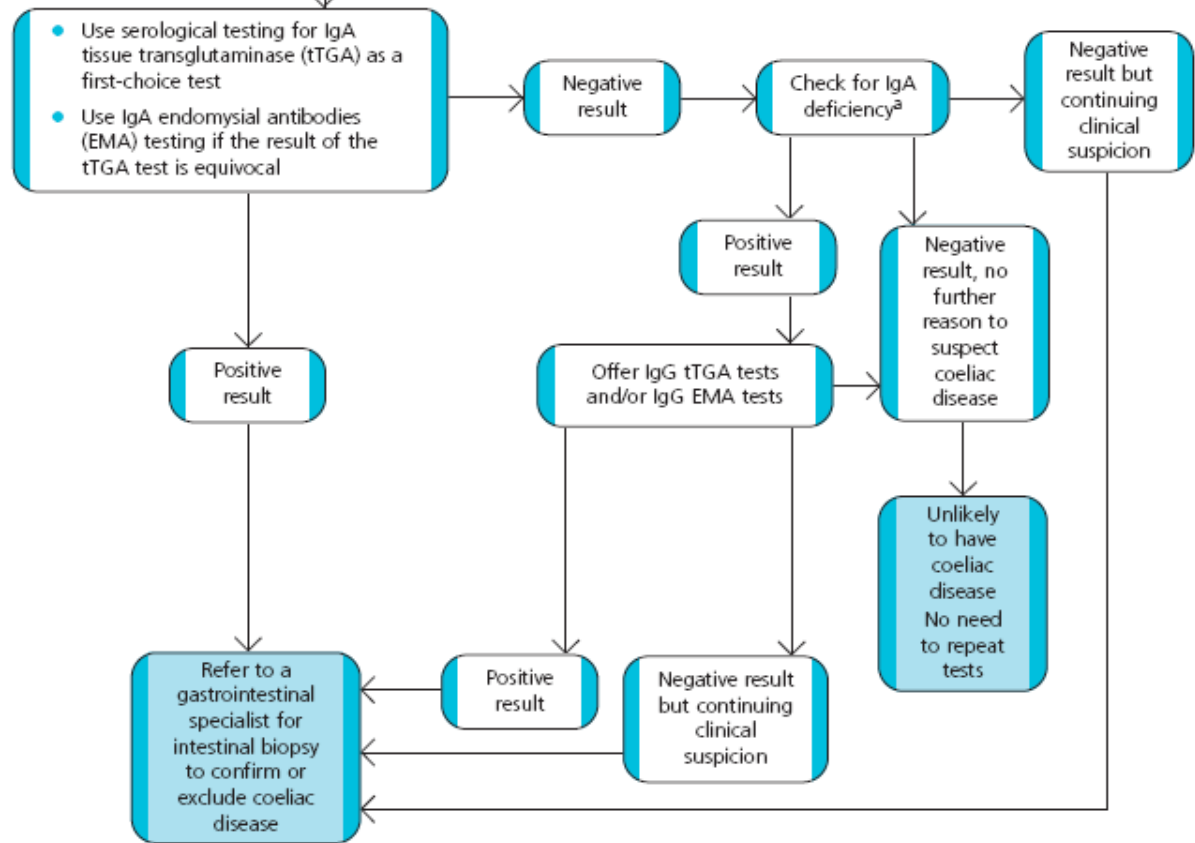
Adreça <http://www.nice.org.uk/nicemedia/pdf/CG86FullGuideline.pdf> Vés Vínculos

1 / 86 105% Buscar

Issue date: May 2009

Coeliac disease

Recognition and assessment of coeliac disease



Serology testing and after

Coeliac disease

Care pathway

Quick reference

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Consejo Interterritorial SISTEMA NACIONAL DE SALUD

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Noticias RSS

- Nuevo** Boletín Impacto. Excelencia Clínica, Vol. 3, Nº 3 Marzo 2010 (Plan de Calidad del SNS) [22/03/2010]
- Nuevo** Ayudas a los Proyectos de Investigación en Salud - FIS 2010 [17/03/2010]
- Nuevo** Incorporación al Catálogo de la GPC "Prevención del Cáncer Colorrectal. Actualización 2009" [11/03/2010] [++]
Elaborada por la Asociación Española de Gastroenterología (AEG), Sociedad Española de Medicina de Familia y Comunitaria (semFYC), Centro Cochrane Iberoamericano (CCI)

Agenda RSS

// NOVEDADES Y DESTACADOS //

- Nuevo** Jornada sobre los trastornos del espectro autista (TEA) con motivo del Día Internacional del Autismo. Presentación de la GPC para el Manejo de Pacientes con TEA en Atención Primaria (tríptico, formato pdf, 1 Mb) [++]
28 de abril de 2010 (Madrid)
- Nuevo** The 32nd Annual Meeting of the Society for Medical Decision Making. "Evidence, Economics & Ethics: The Future of Health Technology Assessment"
24 - 27 de Octubre de 2010 (Toronto, Ontario, Canadá)

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<http://www.pubmed.org>

¿Qué es MEDLINE?

- Base de datos de la National Library of Medicine
- Contiene en la actualidad **19 millones de referencias**
- Preferentemente están indexadas revistas del **ámbito anglosajón** (cierto sesgo de idioma)
- Acceso **libre**

Pregunta clínica

En niños con gastroenteritis aguda infecciosa, los probióticos son eficaces para disminuir la duración de la enfermedad?

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PubMed Services
Journals Database
MeSH Database
Single Citation Matcher
Batch Citation Matcher
Clinical Queries
Special Queries
LinkOut
My NCBI

Related Resources
Order Documents
NLM Mobile
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Consumer Health
Clinical Alerts
ClinicalTrials.gov
PubMed Central

[MeSH](#) is the U.S. National Library of Medicine's controlled vocabulary used for indexing articles for MEDLINE/PubMed. MeSH terminology provides a consistent way to retrieve information that may use different terminology for the same concepts.

- Use the MeSH database to find Medical Subject Heading Terms and build a search strategy.

MeSH database tutorials:

- [Searching with the MeSH Database](#) 
- [Combining MeSH Terms](#) 
- [Applying Subheadings and other features of the MeSH Database](#) 

A través de la misma Buscaremos por términos “Mesh” o descriptores

[Write to the Help Desk](#)

No sé inglés. ¿Qué hago?

The screenshot shows the MeSH website search page. The search bar contains the text "MeSH" and "for probioticos". A callout box points to the search bar with the text "Introduzco palabra 'probioticos' en castellano". Another callout box points to the "Go" button with the text "Clic sobre 'Go'". The page content includes a description of MeSH, a list of search tips, and a list of MeSH database tutorials. The left sidebar contains navigation links for Entrez, PubMed, and Related Resources.

Introduzco palabra "probioticos" en castellano

My NCBI [Sign In] [Register]

All Databases PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure OMIM PMC Journals Books

Search MeSH for probioticos Go Clear

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

MeSH is the U.S. National Library of Medicine's controlled vocabulary used for indexing articles for MEDLINE/PubMed. MeSH terminology provides a consistent way to retrieve information that may use different concepts.

- Use the MeSH database to find Medical Subject Heading Terms and build a search strategy.

MeSH database tutorials:

- Searching with the MeSH Database **Quick Tour**
- Combining MeSH Terms **Quick Tour**
- Applying Subheadings and other features of the MeSH Database **Quick Tour**

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Clinical Alerts
ClinicalTrials.gov
PubMed Central

[Write to the Help Desk](#)

PubMed nos ayuda

The screenshot shows the PubMed MeSH search interface. At the top, the NCBI logo and MeSH logo are visible, along with the text "A service of the National Library of Medicine and the National Institutes of Health". The search bar contains "MeSH" and "probioticos". Below the search bar, there are buttons for "Limits", "Preview/Index", "History", "Clipboard", and "Details". A message states: "The following term was not found in MeSH: probioticos. See [Details](#). No items found." Below this message, a list of suggestions is provided: [Probiotic](#), [Probiotics](#), [Neurobiotin](#), [Photobiotin](#), [Prebiotics](#), [Xenobiotics](#), [Gnotobiotic](#), [Prebiotic](#), [Carbobiotin](#), [Iminobiotin](#), and [More...](#). Two callout boxes are present: one pointing to the error message with the text "Probioticos" no es Mesh term...", and another pointing to the "Probiotics" suggestion with the text "...Pero PubMed sugiere términos alternativos. Clic sobre 'Probiotics...'".

NCBI MeSH

A service of the National Library of Medicine and the National Institutes of Health

My NCBI [Sign In] [Register]

All Databases PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure OMIM PMC Journals Books

Search MeSH for probioticos Go Clear Save Search

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

The following term was not found in MeSH: probioticos. See [Details](#). No items found.

Suggestions: [Probiotic](#), [Probiotics](#), [Neurobiotin](#), [Photobiotin](#), [Prebiotics](#), [Xenobiotics](#), [Gnotobiotic](#), [Prebiotic](#), [Carbobiotin](#), [Iminobiotin](#), [More...](#)

“Probioticos” no es Mesh term...

...Pero PubMed sugiere términos alternativos. Clic sobre “Probiotics...”

Write to the Help Desk

Nos ofrece la definición y opciones de restricción

The screenshot shows the MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) website interface. At the top, it identifies itself as a service of the National Library of Medicine and the National Institutes of Health. The search bar contains 'MeSH' and 'Probiotics[MULTI]'. Below the search bar, there are navigation tabs for 'Limits', 'Preview/Index', 'History', 'Clipboard', and 'Details'. The 'Preview/Index' tab is active, showing a list of suggestions and a display format of 'Full'. The main content area displays the definition for 'Probiotics' and a list of restriction options (checkboxes) that can be applied to the search results. A box labeled 'Definición' points to the definition text, and another box labeled 'Opciones de restricción (casillas de verificación)' points to the list of checkboxes. The left sidebar contains navigation links for 'About Entrez', 'Text Version', 'Entrez PubMed', 'PubMed Services', and 'Related Resources'.

NCBI MeSH A service of the National Library of Medicine and the National Institutes of Health

My NCBI [Sign In] [Register]

All Databases PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure OMIM PMC Journals Books

Search MeSH for Probiotics[MULTI] Go Clear Save Search

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

Suggestions: [Probiotics](#), [Probiotic](#), [Prebiotics](#), [Xenobiotics](#), [Antibiotics](#), [Gnotobiotics](#), [Prebiotic](#), [Neurobiotin](#), [Lantibiotics](#), [Photobiotin](#), [More...](#)

Display Full Show 20 Send to

All: 1

- If making selections (e.g., Subheadings, etc.), use the [Send to Search Box](#) feature to see PubMed records with those specifications.
- Select PubMed under the Links menu to retrieve all records for the MeSH Term.
- Select [NLM MeSH Browser](#) under the Links menu for additional information.

1: **Probiotics** Links

Live microbial DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS which beneficially affect the host animal by improving its intestinal microbial balance. Antibiotics and other related compounds are not included in this definition. In humans, lactobacilli are commonly used as probiotics, either as single species or in mixed culture with other bacteria. Other genera that have been used are bifidobacteria and streptococci. (J. Nutr. 1995;125:1401-12)
Year introduced: 1998

Subheadings: This list includes those paired at least once with this heading in MEDLINE and may not reflect current rules for allowable combinations.

administration and dosage adverse effects analysis chemical synthesis chemistry classification contraindications
 economics history isolation and purification metabolism pharmacokinetics pharmacology radiation effects
 standards supply and distribution therapeutic use toxicity

Restrict Search to Major Topic headings only
 Do Not Explode this term (i.e., do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH tree).

Entry Terms:

- Probiotic

Definición

Opciones de restricción (casillas de verificación)

¿Qué nos interesa de los probióticos?

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All Databases PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure OMIM PMC Journals Books

Search MeSH for Probiotics[MULTI] Go Clear Save Search

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

Suggestions: [Probiotics](#), [Probiotic](#), [Prebiotics](#), [Xenobiotics](#), [Antibiotics](#), [Gnotobiotics](#), [Prebiotic](#), [Neurobiotin](#), [Lantibiotics](#), [Photobiotin](#), [More...](#)

Display Full Show 20 Send to

All: 1

- If making selections (e.g., Subheadings, etc.), use the MeSH Browser
- Select PubMed under the Links menu to retrieve all PubMed records
- Select [NLM MeSH Browser](#) under the Links menu to retrieve all MeSH terms

1: **Probiotics** [Links](#)

Live microbial DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS which beneficially affect the host animal by improving its intestinal microbial balance. Antibiotics and other related compounds are not included in this definition. In humans, lactobacilli are commonly used as probiotics, either as single species or in mixed culture with other bacteria. Other genera that have been used are bifidobacteria and streptococci. (J. Nutr. 1995;125:1401-12)
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Subheadings: This list includes those paired at least once with this heading in MEDLINE and may not reflect current rules for allowable combinations.

- administration and dosage
- adverse effects
- analysis
- chemical synthesis
- chemistry
- classification
- contraindications
- economics
- history
- isolation and purification
- metabolism
- pharmacokinetics
- pharmacology
- radiation effects
- standards
- supply and distribution
- therapeutic use
- toxicity

Restrict Search to this term in the MeSH tree

Do Not Explode this term in the MeSH tree

1.- Marcar "therapeutic use" this term in the MeSH tree).

Entry Terms:

- Probiotic

2.- Crear el cajón de Búsqueda "Search Box")

El cajón de búsqueda se ha creado

The screenshot shows the NCBI MeSH search interface. A search bar contains the text "MeSH for diarrea". A callout box points to the search bar with the text "...E introducimos nuevo término: 'diarrea'". Another callout box points to the "Go" button with the text "Clic sobre 'Go'...". The interface displays the search results for "Probiotics/therapeutic use" [Mesh].

...E introducimos nuevo término: "diarrea"

Clic sobre "Go"...

Search MeSH for diarrea Go Clear Save Search

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

"Probiotics/therapeutic use" [Mesh]

Search PubMed Clear

Suggestions: [Probiotics](#), [Probiotic](#), [Prebiotics](#), [Xenobiotics](#), [Antibiotics](#), [Gnotobiotics](#), [Prebiotic](#), [Neurobiotin](#), [Lantibiotics](#), [Photobiotin](#), [More...](#)

Display Full Show 20 Send to

All: 1

- If making selections (e.g., Subheadings, etc.), use the [Send to Search Box](#) feature to see PubMed records with those specifications.
- Select PubMed under the Links menu to retrieve all records for the MeSH Term.
- Select [NLM MeSH Browser](#) under the Links menu for additional information.

1: **Probiotics** [Links](#)

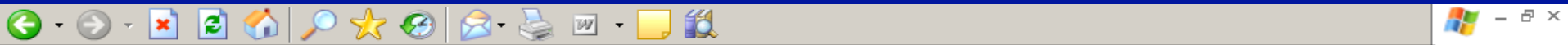
Live microbial DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS which beneficially affect the host animal by improving its intestinal microbial balance. Antibiotics and other related compounds are not included in this definition. In humans, lactobacilli are commonly used as probiotics, either as single species or in mixed culture with other bacteria. Other genera that have been used are bifidobacteria and streptococci. (J. Nutr. 1995;125:1401-12)
Year introduced: 1998


[Subheadings](#): This list includes those paired at least once with this heading in MEDLINE and may not reflect current rules for allowable combinations.

administration and dosage adverse effects analysis chemical synthesis chemistry classification contraindications
 economics history isolation and purification metabolism pharmacokinetics pharmacology radiation effects
 standards supply and distribution therapeutic use toxicity

Restrict Search to Major Topic headings only.
 Do Not Explode this term (i.e., do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH tree).

PubMed nos ayuda nuevamente



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All Databases PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure OMIM PMC Journals Books

Search for [Save Search](#)

The following term was not found in MeSH: diarrea.
See [Details](#). No items found.

Suggestions: [Diarrhea](#), [Larrea](#), [Diaries](#), [Larreas](#), [Diars](#), [Diarrheas](#), [Diamide](#), [Dialene](#), [Dianose](#), [Diatin](#), [More...](#)

El término “diarrea” no es Mesh, pero sí lo es “diarrhea”.
Clic sobre él...

- About Entrez
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 - Tutorials
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 - E-Utilities
- PubMed Services
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 - MeSH Database
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 - My NCBI
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 - Order Documents
 - NLM Mobile
 - NLM Catalog
 - NLM Gateway
 - TOXNET
 - Consumer Health
 - Clinical Alerts
 - ClinicalTrials.gov
 - PubMed Central

Search MeSH for Diarrhea[MULTI] Go Clear [Save Search](#)

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

"Probiotics/therapeutic use" [Mesh]

Search PubMed Clear

Suggestions: [Diarrhea](#), [Diarrheas](#), [Gonorrhea](#), [Seborrhea](#), [Diaries](#), [Diaropect](#), [Amenorrhea](#), [Sialorrhea](#), [Leukorrhea](#), [Diamines](#), [More...](#)

Display Full Show 20 Send to

All: 1

- Send to
- Text
- File
- Printer
- Clipboard
- Search Box with AND
- Search Box with OR
- Search Box with NOT

Definición

1: Diarrhea

An increased liquidity or decreased consistency of FECES, such as running stool. Fecal consistency is related to the ratio of water-holding capacity of insoluble solids to total water, rather than the amount of water present. Diarrhea is not hyperdefecation or increased fecal weight.

Subheadings: This list includes those paired at least once with this heading in MEDLINE and may not reflect current rules for allowable combinations.

- blood
- cerebrospinal fluid
- chemically induced
- classification
- complications
- congenital
- diagnosis
- diet therapy
- drug therapy
- economics
- embryology
- enzymology
- epidemiology
- ethnology
- etiology
- genetics
- history
- immunology
- metabolism
- microbiology
- mortality
- nursing
- parasitology
- pathology
- physiology
- physiopathology
- poisoning
- prevention and control
- psychology
- radiography
- radionuclide imaging
- rehabilitation
- statistics and numerical data
- surgery
- therapy
- transmission
- ultrasonography
- urine
- veterinary
- virology

...y lo enviamos al cajón de búsqueda con "AND"

Marcamos todas las casillas de verificación donde ponga "therapy"...

Ya tenemos consruida nuestra estrategia

The screenshot shows the MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) search interface. The search bar contains the query "Diarrhea[MULTI]". Below the search bar, there are buttons for "Limits", "Preview/Index", "History", "Clipboard", and "Details". The search results are displayed in a list format, with the first result being "Diarrhea". A callout box with a black border and white background is overlaid on the page, containing the text "¿Cuántos artículos tenemos?" and "Clic sobre 'Search PubMed'". An arrow points from the "Search PubMed" button to the callout box.

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All Databases PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure OMIM PMC Journals Books

Search MeSH for Diarrhea[MULTI] Go Clear Save Search

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

"Probiotics/therapeutic use"[Mesh] AND ("Diarrhea/diet therapy"[Mesh] OR "Diarrhea/drug therapy"[Mesh] OR "Diarrhea/therapy"[Mesh])

Search PubMed Clear

Suggestions: Diarrhea, Diarrheas, Gonorrhoea, Seborrhoea, Diaries, Diaropect, Amenorrhoea, Sialorrhoea, Leukorrhoea, Diamines, More...

Display Full Show 20 Send to

All: 1

- If making selections (e.g., Subheadings, etc.), use the Search Specifications.
- Select PubMed under the Links menu to retrieve all results.
- Select [NLM MeSH Browser](#) under the Links menu for more specifications.

1: **Diarrhea** [Links](#)

An increased liquidity or decreased consistency of FECES, such as running stool. Fecal consistency is related to the ratio of water-holding capacity of insoluble solids to total water, rather than the amount of water present. Diarrhea is not hyperdefecation or increased fecal weight.

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- enzymology
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- etiology
- genetics
- history
- immunology
- metabolism
- microbiology
- mortality
- nursing
- parasitology
- pathology
- physiology
- physiopathology
- poisoning
- prevention and control
- psychology
- radiography
- radionuclide imaging
- rehabilitation
- statistics and numerical data
- surgery
- therapy
- transmission
- ultrasonography
- urine
- veterinary
- virology

Restrict Search to Major Topic headings only.

Do Not Explode this term (i.e., do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH tree).

343 referencias. ¿Nos las leemos todas?

The image shows a screenshot of a web browser displaying the PubMed.gov search results page. The search query is: "Probiotics/therapeutic use"[Mesh] AND ("Diarrhea/diet therapy"[Mesh] OR "C...". The results show 343 items, with the first six listed. A callout box with a white background and black border points to the "Limits" link in the top navigation bar. The callout box contains the text: "Va a ser que no. Utilizaremos la opción 'Limits'. Clic sobre ella...".

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U.S. National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health

Search: PubMed RSS Save search Limits Advanced search Help

"Probiotics/therapeutic use"[Mesh] AND ("Diarrhea/diet therapy"[Mesh] OR "C... Search Clear

Display Settings: Summary, 20 per page, Sorted by Recently Added

Results: 1 to 20 of 343

Send to: Filter your results: All (343) Review (143) Free Full Text (83)

Effects of a probiotic intervention in acute canine gastroenteritis--a controlled clinical trial. Herstad HK, Nesheim BB, L'Abée-Lund T, Larsen S, Skancke E. J Small Anim Pract. 2010 Jan;51(1):34-8. PMID: 20137007 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] Related articles

Prevention of Clostridium difficile infection with S... Tung JM, Dolovich LR, Lee CH. Can J Gastroenterol. 2009 Dec;23(12):817-21. Review. PMID: 20011734 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] Related articles

Probiotics, immunity and exercise: a review. West NP, Pyne DB, Peake JM, Cripps AW. Exerc Immunol Rev. 2009;15:107-26. Review. PMID: 19957873 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] Related articles Free article

Evidence-based review of probiotics for antibiotic-associated diarrhea and Clostridium difficile infections. McFarland LV. Anaerobe. 2009 Dec;15(6):274-80. Epub 2009 Oct 13. Review. PMID: 19825425 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] Related articles

Efficacy and safety of Saccharomyces boulardii in amebiasis-associated diarrhea in children. Savaş-Erdeve S, Gökay S, Dallar Y. Turk J Pediatr. 2009 May-Jun;51(3):220-4. PMID: 19817264 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] Related articles

Treatment of irritable bowel syndrome with probiotics. An etiopathogenic approach at last? Bixquert Jiménez M.

Does eating yogurt prevent antibiotic-associated diarrhoea? A placebo-con[Br J Gen Pract. 2007]

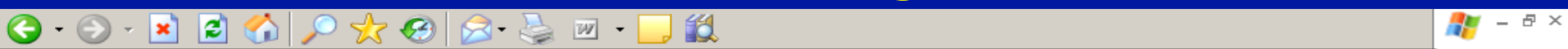
Effect of a fermented milk combining Lactobacillus acidopl[Can J Gastroenterol. 2007]

See all (29)...

Find related data Database: Select Find items

Search details Turn Off "Probiotics/therapeutic use"[Mesh] AND ("Diarrhea/diet therapy"[Mesh] OR "Diarrhea/diet therapy"[Mesh] OR "Diarrhea/diet therapy"[Mesh])

...Y podemos restringir la búsqueda



Limits

Este es el "menú de opciones"

Dates

Published in the Last:

Type of Article

- Clinical Trial
- Editorial
- Letter
- Meta-Analysis
- Practice Guideline

Languages

- English
- French
- German
- Italian
- Japanese

Species

- Humans
- Animals

Gender

- Male
- Female

Subsets

Journal Groups

- Core clinical journals
- Dental journals
- Nursing journals

Ages

- All Infant: birth-23 months
- All Child: 0-18 years
- All Adult: 19+ years
- Newborn: birth-1 month
- Infant: 1-23 months

Text Options

- Links to full text
- Links to free full text
- Abstracts

Search Field Tags

Field:

Reset

Search

Limitando...

Limits

Dates
Published in the Last:

Type of Article

- Clinical Trial
- Editorial
- Letter
- Meta-Analysis
- Practice Guideline

Languages

- English
- French
- German
- Italian
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- All Adult: 19+ years
- Newborn: birth-1 month
- Infant: 1-23 months

Text Options

- Links to full text
- Links to free full text
- Abstracts

Search Field Tags

Una vez marcadas las casillas, clic sobre "Search"

...Y de 343 a 5

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the PubMed.gov search results page. The search query is: "Probiotics/therapeutic use"[Mesh] AND ("Diarrhea/diet therapy"[Mesh] OR "Diarrhea/drug"). The results are sorted by 'Recently Added' and show 5 items. The first item is a meta-analysis by Szajewska H et al. (2007). The second is a meta-analysis by Johnston BC et al. (2006). The third is an article by Kullen MJ and Bettler J. (2005). The fourth is a meta-analysis by Huang JS et al. (2002). The fifth is a meta-analysis by Van Niel CW et al. (2002). On the right side, there are filters for 'All (5)', 'Review (0)', and 'Free Full Text (3)'. Below the filters, there is a section for '1 free full-text article in PubMed Central' with a link to a review article. At the bottom right, there is a 'Find related data' section with a 'Database' dropdown set to 'Select' and a 'Find items' button. Below that is a 'Search details' section showing the search query and a 'Search' button. At the very bottom, there is a 'Recent activity' section.

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U.S. National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health

Search: PubMed [v] RSS Save search Limits Advanced search Help

"Probiotics/therapeutic use"[Mesh] AND ("Diarrhea/diet therapy"[Mesh] OR "Diarrhea/drug"[Mesh]) [Search] Clear

Display Settings: [v] Summary, Sorted by Recently Added [v] Send to: [v]

Limits Activated: only items with abstracts, Meta-Analysis, All Infant: birth-23 months [Change](#) | [Remove](#)

Results: 5

- [Meta-analysis: Saccharomyces boulardii for treating acute diarrhoea in children.](#)
 - Szajewska H, Skórka A, Dylag M. Aliment Pharmacol Ther. 2007 Feb 1;25(3):257-64. Erratum in: Aliment Pharmacol Ther. 2009 Apr;29(7):800. PMID: 17269987 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] [Related articles](#) [Free article](#)
- [Probiotics for pediatric antibiotic-associated diarrhea: a meta-analysis of randomized placebo-controlled trials.](#)
 - Johnston BC, Supina AL, Vohra S. CMAJ. 2006 Aug 15;175(4):377-83. Erratum in: CMAJ. 2006 Sep 26;175(7):777. PMID: 16908901 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] [Related articles](#) [Free article](#)
- [The delivery of probiotics and prebiotics to infants.](#)
 - Kullen MJ, Bettler J. Curr Pharm Des. 2005;11(1):55-74. PMID: 15638752 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] [Related articles](#)
- [Efficacy of probiotic use in acute diarrhea in children: a meta-analysis.](#)
 - Huang JS, Bousvaros A, Lee JW, Diaz A, Davidson EJ. Dig Dis Sci. 2002 Nov;47(11):2625-34. PMID: 12452406 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] [Related articles](#)
- [Lactobacillus therapy for acute infectious diarrhea in children: a meta-analysis.](#)
 - Van Niel CW, Feudtner C, Garrison MM, Christakis DA. Pediatrics. 2002 Apr;109(4):678-84. PMID: 11927715 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] [Related articles](#) [Free article](#)

Filter your results:

- All (5)
- Review (0)
- [Free Full Text \(3\)](#)

[Manage Filters](#)

1 free full-text article in PubMed Central

- ▶ Probiotics for pediatric antibiotic-associated diarrhea: a meta-analysis of rando[CMAJ. 2006]

Find related data

Database: [Select] [v]

[Find items](#)

Search details [Turn Off](#)

"Probiotics/therapeutic use"[Mesh] AND ("Diarrhea/diet therapy"[Mesh] OR "Diarrhea/drug"[Mesh])

[Search](#) > See more...

Recent activity

Por el título ya puedo escoger los que parecen tener relación con mi pregunta

Display Settings: Summary, Sorted by Recently Added

Limits Activated: only items with abstracts, Meta-Analyses, Clinical Trial, Randomized Controlled Trial, Probiotic, Diarrhea

Results: 5 Selected: 3

[Meta-analysis: Saccharomyces boulardii for treating acute diarrhoea in children.](#)
1. Szajewska H, Skórka A, Dylag M.
Aliment Pharmacol Ther. 2007 Feb 1;25(3):257-64. Erratum in: Aliment Pharmacol Ther. 2009 Apr;29(7):800.
PMID: 17269987 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
[Related articles](#) [Free article](#)

[Probiotic use in acute diarrhoea in children: a meta-analysis.](#)
2. Johnson VA, Johnson VA, Johnson VA, Johnson VA, Johnson VA, Johnson VA, Johnson VA, Johnson VA, Johnson VA, Johnson VA.
JAMA. 2006;296:117-25.
PMID: 16500000 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
[Related articles](#) [Free article](#)

[The delivery of probiotics and prebiotics to infants.](#)
3. Kullen MJ, Bettler J.
Curr Pharm Des. 2005;11(1):55-74.
PMID: 15638752 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
[Related articles](#)

[Efficacy of probiotic use in acute diarrhea in children: a meta-analysis.](#)
4. Huang JS, Bousvaros A, Lee JW, Diaz A, Davidson EJ.
Dig Dis Sci. 2002 Nov;47(11):2625-34.
PMID: 12452406 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
[Related articles](#)

[Lactobacillus therapy for acute infectious diarrhea in children: a meta-analysis.](#)
5. Van Niel CW, Feudtner C, Garrison MM, Christakis DA.
Pediatrics. 2002 Apr;109(4):678-84.
PMID: 11927715 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
[Related articles](#) [Free article](#)

Para ver los abstract, desplegaré este menú

Los que me interesan los selecciono marcando la casilla de verificación

1 free full-text article in PubMed Central

► Probiotics for pediatric antibiotic-associated diarrhea: a meta-analysis of randomized placebo-controlled

Find related data

Database:

Search details

Turn Off

"Probiotics/therapeutic use"[Mesh] AND ("Diarrhea/diet therapy"[Mesh] OR "Diarrhea/drug

» See more...

Recent activity

Turn Off Clear

"Probiotics/therapeutic u... (5)

"Probiotics/therapeutic u... (343) PubMed

Diarrhea

Display Settings: Summary, Sorted by Recently Added

Send to:

Display Settings: [v] Summary, Sorted by Recently Added

Send to: [v]

Filter your results:

Format	Sort by
<input type="radio"/> Summary	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Recently Added
<input type="radio"/> Summary (text)	<input type="radio"/> Pub Date
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Abstract	<input type="radio"/> First Author
<input type="radio"/> Abstract (text)	<input type="radio"/> Last Author
<input type="radio"/> MEDLINE	<input type="radio"/> Journal
<input type="radio"/> XML	<input type="radio"/> Title
<input type="radio"/> PMID List	

Marco la casilla "Abstract" y clic sobre "Apply"

Apply

11 Infant: birth-23 months [Change](#) | [Remove](#)

All (5)
Review (0)

[Manage Filters](#)

1 free full-text article in PubMed Central

► Probiotics for pediatric antibiotic-associated diarrhea: a meta-analysis of random[*CMAJ*. 2006]

Find related data

Database: [Select]

Find items

Search details

Turn Off

"Probiotics/therapeutic use"[Mesh] AND ("Diarrhea/diet therapy"[Mesh] OR "Diarrhea/drug

Search

» See more...

Recent activity

Turn Off Clear

"Probiotics/therapeutic u... (5)

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Diarrhea

- [Probiotics for pediatric antibiotic-associated diarrhea: a meta-analysis of randomized placebo-controlled trials.](#)
Johnston BC, Supina AL, Vohra S.
CMAJ. 2006 Aug 15;175(4):377-83. Erratum in: *CMAJ*. 2006 Sep 26;175(7):777.
PMID: 16908901 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
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Kullen MJ, Bettler J.
Curr Pharm Des. 2005;11(1):55-74.
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- [Efficacy of probiotic use in acute diarrhea in children: a meta-analysis.](#)
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Van Niel CW, Feudtner C, Garrison MM, Christakis DA.
Pediatrics. 2002 Apr;109(4):878-84.
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[Aliment Pharmacol Ther. 2007 Feb 1;25\(3\):257-64.](#)

1. **Meta-analysis: Saccharomyces boulardii for treating acute diarrhoea in children.**

Szajewska H, Skórka A, Dyląg M.

The Second Department of Paediatrics, The Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland. hania@ipgate.pl

Erratum in:

Aliment Pharmacol Ther. 2009 Apr;29(7):800.

BACKGROUND: *Saccharomyces boulardii* is a non-pathogenic probiotic yeast considered useful against enteropathogens. **AIM:** To assess the effectiveness of *S. boulardii* in treating acute infectious diarrhoea in children. **METHODS:** The following electronic databases were searched through August 2006 for studies relevant to acute infectious diarrhoea and *S. boulardii*: MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL and The Cochrane Library; additional references were obtained from reviewed articles. Only randomized-controlled trials were included. **RESULTS:** Five randomized-controlled trials (619 participants) met the inclusion criteria. Combined data from four randomized-controlled trials showed that *S. boulardii* significantly reduced the duration of diarrhoea compared with control. The pooled weighted mean difference was -1.1 days (95% CI: -1.3 to -0.8) with a fixed model and remained significant in a random effect model. *Saccharomyces boulardii* significantly reduced the risk of diarrhoea on days 3, 6 and 7. Also the risk of diarrhoea lasting >7 days was significantly reduced in the *S. boulardii* group vs. control group (1 RCT, n = 88, RR 0.25, 95% CI: 0.08-0.83; NNT 5, 95% CI: 3-20). **CONCLUSIONS:** There exists a moderate clinical benefit of *S. boulardii* therapy in otherwise healthy infants and children with acute gastroenteritis, mainly a shorter duration of diarrhoea. However, these results should be interpreted with caution due to methodological limitations of the included studies.

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[Dig Dis Sci. 2002 Nov;47\(11\):2625-34.](#)

2. **Efficacy of probiotic use in acute diarrhea in children: a meta-analysis.**

Huang JS, Bousvaros A, Lee JW, Diaz A, Davidson EJ.

Children's Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

Our objective was to determine the efficacy of probiotic use in reducing the duration of increased stool output in children with acute diarrheal illness. Eligible studies were limited to trials of probiotic therapy in otherwise healthy children <5 years old with acute-onset diarrhea. The main outcome variable was difference in diarrhea duration between treatment and control

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Aliment Pharmacol Ther. 2007 Feb 1;25(3):257-64.

1. **Meta-analysis: Saccharomyces boulardii**

Szajewska H, Skórka A, Dylag M.
The Second Department of Paediatrics, The Medical University of Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland.
Erratum in:
Aliment Pharmacol Ther. 2009 Apr;29(7):800-1.

BACKGROUND: Saccharomyces boulardii is a non-pathogenic yeast. AIM: To assess the effectiveness of S. boulardii in the treatment of acute and chronic diarrhoea. METHODS: Randomized controlled trials were searched through August 2006 in MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL and The Cochrane Library. Only randomized-controlled trials were included. RESULTS: 10 trials met the criteria. Combined data from four randomized-controlled trials showed that S. boulardii was significantly more effective than placebo in the treatment of acute diarrhoea compared with control. The pooled weight effect size was 0.25 (95% CI: 0.05, 0.45). The risk of diarrhoea remained significant in a random effect model and remained significant in a random effect model. Also the risk of diarrhoea on days 3, 6 and 7. Also the risk of diarrhoea in the control group (1 RCT, n = 88, RR 0.25, 95% CI: 0.05, 0.45). CONCLUSION: There is a clinical benefit of S. boulardii therapy in otherwise healthy patients with acute and chronic diarrhoea. However, these results should be interpreted with caution due to methodological limitations of the included studies.

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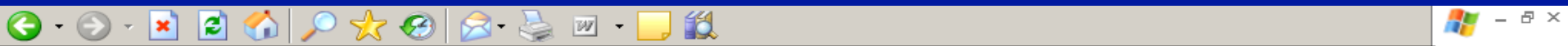
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Aliment Pharmacol Ther. 2007 Feb 1;25(3):257-64.

1. **Meta-analysis: Saccharomyces boulardii for treating acute diarrhoea in children.**
Szajewska H, Skórka A, Dyląg M.
The Second Department of Paediatrics, The Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland. hania@ipgate.pl
Erratum in:
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BACKGROUND: Saccharomyces boulardii is a non-pathogenic probiotic yeast considered useful against enteropathogens. AIM: To assess the effectiveness of S. boulardii in treating acute infectious diarrhoea in children. METHODS: The following electronic databases were searched through August 2006 for studies relevant to acute infectious diarrhoea and S. boulardii: MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL and The Cochrane Library; additional references were obtained from reviewed articles. Only randomized-controlled trials were included. RESULTS: Five randomized-controlled trials (619 participants) met the inclusion criteria. Combined data from four randomized-controlled trials showed that S. boulardii significantly reduced the duration of diarrhoea compared with control. The pooled weighted mean difference was -1.1 days (95% CI: -1.3 to -0.8) with a fixed model and remained significant in a random effect model. Saccharomyces boulardii significantly reduced the risk of diarrhoea on days 3, 6 and 7. Also the risk of diarrhoea lasting >7 days was significantly reduced in the S. boulardii group vs. control group (1 RCT, n = 88, RR 0.25, 95% CI: 0.08-0.83; NNT 5, 95% CI: 3-20). CONCLUSIONS: There exists a moderate clinical benefit of S. boulardii therapy in otherwise healthy infants and children with acute gastroenteritis, mainly a shorter duration of diarrhoea. However, these results should be interpreted with caution due to methodological limitations of the included studies.

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