

Books@Ovid

2017



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Books@Ovid: 메인 페이지

The screenshot shows the Ovid Books@Ovid main page. The top navigation bar includes the Ovid logo, search options, and user account links. The '단행본' (Monographs) category is highlighted in a red box. The left sidebar contains filters for '타이틀' (Title) and '주제' (Subject), along with an alphabetical index. The main content area displays a list of books under the heading '모든 단행본' (All Monographs) with a count of 8803. The list includes:

- 100 Case Studies in Pathophysiology** by Bruyere, Harold J. (Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2009). ISBN: 978-0-7817-6145-1. Includes options for '+ 주석 달기' (Add notes) and '+ 내 프로젝트' (My projects).
- 100 Cases for Medical Data Interpretation** by Howlett, David C. & Gainsborough, Nicola (CRC Press, 2013). ISBN: 978-1-44414-904-3. Includes options for '+ 주석 달기' (Add notes) and '+ 내 프로젝트' (My projects).
- 100 Cases in Acute Medicine** by Layne, Kerry, Fok, Henry, Nabeebaucus, Adam (CRC Press, 2012). ISBN: 978-1-4441-3519-0. Includes options for '+ 주석 달기' (Add notes) and '+ 내 프로젝트' (My projects).
- 100 Cases in Dermatology** by Morris-Jones, Rachael, Powell, Ann-Marie, Benton, Emma (CRC Press, 2011). ISBN: 978-1-444-11793-6. Includes options for '+ 주석 달기' (Add notes) and '+ 내 프로젝트' (My projects).
- 100 Cases in General Practice** by Stephenson, Anne, Mueller, Martin, Grabnar, John (CRC Press, 2009). ISBN: 978-0-340-96833-8. Includes options for '+ 주석 달기' (Add notes) and '+ 내 프로젝트' (My projects).

Books@Ovid: 검색

The screenshot displays the Ovid Books@Ovid search interface. On the left, a navigation menu lists various subjects, with 'Alternative & Complementary Medicine' selected. A red box highlights the '주제' (Subject) button in the search filters. A red arrow points from this button to the search results page. The search results page shows a list of books, including '100 Case Studies in Pathophysiology', '100 Cases for Medical Data Interpretation', '100 Cases in Acute Medicine', '100 Cases in Dermatology', and '100 Cases in General Practice'. Each book entry includes a cover image, title, author, publisher, year, ISBN, and a 'View in Book Reader' button. The top navigation bar includes the Ovid logo, search bar, and various utility links like '내 계정', '내 PayPerView', and 'Ask a Librarian'.

Books@Ovid: 열람

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검색 | 저널 | 단행본 | 멀티미디어 | 내 작업 영역 | 링크 | OvidMD | EBP Tools | 모바일

이메일 중

타이틀 | 주제

All Subjects

- ▶ Alternative & Complementary Medicine
- ▶ Arts & Humanities
- ▶ Behavioral & Social Sciences
- ▶ Clinical Medicine
- ▶ Health Professions
- ▶ Life & Biomedical Sciences
- ▶ **Medical Humanities**
- ▶ Nursing
- ▶ Patient Education
- ▶ Pharmacology
- ▶ Public Health
- ▶ Science
- ▶ Technology
- ▶ Traditional Chinese Medicine

Medical Humanities

57 단행본

101+ Careers in Public Health (2nd Edition)
Seltzer, Beth
Springer Publishing, 2016
ISBN: 978-0-8261-9598-2
+ 주석 달기 | + 내 프로젝트
View in Book Reader

Athletic Training Exam Review
Long, Barbara H.; Hale, Charles W.
LIPPINCOTT WILLIAMS & WILKINS, a WOLTERS KLUWER business, (C) 2010
ISBN: 978-0-7817-8052-0, 0-7817-8052-7
+ 주석 달기 | + 내 프로젝트
View in Book Reader

Best Practices in Medical Teaching
Stahl, Stephen M.; Davis, Richard L.
Cambridge University Press, 2011
ISBN: 978-0-521-15176-4
+ 주석 달기 | + 내 프로젝트
View in Book Reader

Clinical Ethics in Pediatrics: A Case-Based Textbook
Diekema, Douglas S.; Mercurio, Mark R.; Adam, Mary B.
Cambridge University Press, 2011
ISBN: 978-0-521-17361-2
+ 주석 달기 | + 내 프로젝트
View in Book Reader

Communication Skills for the Healthcare Professional
McCormy, Laurie Kelly; Mason, Jeff
Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2011
ISBN: 978-1-58255-814-1
+ 주석 달기 | 인쇄물 사본 구매 | + 내 프로젝트
View in Book Reader

Books@Ovid: 열람

The screenshot shows the Ovid website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Ovid logo and various utility links like '내 계정', '라이프', '검색', '유저', 'Ask a Librarian', '서포터스 트레이닝', '도움말', and '로그아웃'. Below the navigation bar, the book title '101+ Careers in Public Health' is displayed, along with a 'View in Book Reader' button. A search bar is present with options for '현재 단행본', '모든 단행본', and '필자 확인'. On the left side, a table of contents is visible, with sections 'FRONT OF BOOK', 'TABLE OF CONTENTS', and 'BACK OF BOOK' highlighted with red boxes. The 'TABLE OF CONTENTS' section lists parts I through V. On the right side, the author's name 'Beth Seltzer MD, MPH' is shown, followed by a detailed biography and a 'Document Delivery' link. At the bottom right of the table of contents, there is a link: '내 프로젝트에 추가 | 저장 | 인쇄 미리 보기 | 이메일 | 빠른 이동 링크 이메일 발송'.

Books@Ovid: 열람

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내 계정 | 타이틀 | 검색 | 독자 | Ask a Librarian | 서포터스 트레이닝 | 도움말 | 로그인

저작권 정보 보기

101+ Careers in Public Health

> Table of Contents > Part I - Introduction to Public Health > Chapter 1 - What Is Public Health?

View in Book Reader

Search: 현재 단행본 모든 단행본 | 전자 확인

FRONT OF BOOK

- [+] Authors
- Dedication
- Preface
- Acknowledgments

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- [+] Chapter 3 - Finding Jobs in Public Health
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- [+] Part IV - Public Health or Medical School?
- [+] Part V - Advice From Career Counselors

BACK OF BOOK

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Chapter 1 What Is Public Health?

Public health professionals sometimes joke that nobody understands what they do—until something like diphtheria. We assume that medicine we buy from the local pharmacy will make us better, not that our department has not been doing its job!

Public health is the discipline that aims to keep our population safe from illness. Unlike a doctor, public health addresses disease prevention and health promotion at the level of neighborhoods, cities, and states. Public health addresses disease prevention and health promotion

HISTORY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Public health measures have been around for centuries (Rosen, 1958). Excavation of a 4,000-year-old city, Legend has it that 2,500 years

ago, a Greek emperor ended a malaria epidemic by changing the course of two rivers, making a

The idea of quarantining people who were contagious became prominent in the Middle Ages. To save many healthy citizens from contracting the disease (Porter, 1999). Similar measures were

Of course, people have not always understood disease the way we do today. Some misunderstandings about how diseases spread also led to less successful approaches. In Europe in the 1800s, immediately and away from highly populated areas. But none of these activities actually stopped

The roots of modern epidemiology, one of the most important sciences in public health today, are controlled. Although no one knew exactly what caused cholera, John Snow, a doctor practicing in London, he looked for patterns in where and when cases of cholera occurred. His investigation who attempted to use epidemiologic methods, but his story is among the most well known. It to

THE ROLE OF PUBLIC HEALTH TODAY

Today, public health is far more than providing clean water, maintaining sanitation, and controlling disease, like obesity, and attention to mental health. There are public health experts studying

to bring everyone up to the same degree of health. Public health topics also include infant mortality, workplace safety and reduce on-the-job injuries. Public health can even include clinics and other

In fact, the field of public health has become so broad that even the people who practice it seem at the population level, instead of focusing on the individual interactions between doctor and patient (Porter, 1999). The report specified the mission of public health as “fulfilling so

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내 계정 | 타이틀 | 검색 | 독자 | Ask a Librarian | 서포터스 트레이닝 | 도움말 | 로그인

저작권 정보 보기

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The best public health efforts are based on sound research. At schools of public health, government agencies, nonprofit organizations, and even some for-profit businesses, scientists work on finding the best approaches to maintaining and improving health on a population level. Researchers

are looking at how our environment affects our health. They are examining why certain populations seem to have consistently better health outcomes than others. They are working on ways to evaluate existing public health programs to see what works and where our tax dollars should be spent. And they are studying public health from many other angles, from the impact of personal choices to the effects of national policy.

Policy

Many public health programs and services are provided by local, state, and federal government agencies. These efforts are created and controlled by laws and regulations. Even nonprofit organizations operate according to overarching policies. A good policy provides for sound, science-based monitoring and prevention and may also support necessary research. But even policies that come from the best intentions can have unintended consequences. There are public health experts who study the outcomes of past policies, examine the impact of current ones, and advise legislators and other policy makers on how to make good choices for the future.

Health Services Research

Health services research is sometimes considered a separate category from public health, but many public health experts consider it a part of the continuum. Health services research looks at how health care is delivered, including the effects of billing and financial structures; the organization of hospitals, insurance companies, and medical practices; the use of health technologies; and the behavior of individuals. Researchers in this area look at patient outcomes, access to care, how people utilize doctors and hospitals, and how health care differs for different populations. The information they collect can be used by doctors, patients, hospitals, insurance companies, policy makers, and others, and the overall goal—at least from the public health perspective—is to improve health care for all.

Direct Service

There are many public health efforts that incorporate direct patient care. There are local and national hotlines to help people quit smoking, provide assistance in cases of accidental poisoning, and direct victims of domestic violence to services. Emergency medical services use a public

health perspective, aiming not only to match their services to community needs but also standing ready to serve in case of disaster or attack. Many members of the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps are assigned to the Indian Health Service, which provides comprehensive health services to American Indians and Alaska Natives.

REFERENCES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Public Health Performance Standards Program. (2014, May 29). *Ten essential public health services*. Retrieved June 22, 2015, from <http://www.cdc.gov/od/ocph/nphpp/EssentialPHServices.htm>

Institute of Medicine Committee for the Study of the Future of Public Health. (1988). *The future of public health*. Washington, DC: National Academies Press.

Porter, D. (1999). *Health, civilization, and the state: A history of public health from ancient to modern times*. New York, NY: Routledge.

Rosen, G. (1958). *A history of public health*. New York, NY: MD Publications.

Document Delivery

Books@Ovid: 검색모드

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검색 | 저널 | 단행본 | 멀티미디어 | 내 작업 영역 | 링크 | OvidMD | EBP Tools | 모바일

저작권 정보 보기 **101+ Careers in Public Health** View in Book Reader

> Table of Contents > Part I - Introduction to Public Health > Chapter 1 - What Is Public Health?

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Chapter 1

What Is Public Health?

Public health professionals sometimes joke that nobody understands what they do—until something goes wrong. We tend to take it for granted that the water from our kitchen faucets is safe to drink. We rarely worry about tuberculosis, measles, or diphtheria. We assume that medicine we buy from the local pharmacy will make us better, not make us ill. But when dozens of people are sickened at a restaurant or if there is an outbreak of a deadly illness, then everyone asks why the health department has not been doing its job!

Public health is the discipline that aims to keep our population safe from illness. Unlike a doctor who treats individual patients (usually once they are already sick), the public health expert considers health from the perspective of entire communities, neighborhoods, cities, and states. Public health addresses disease prevention and health promotion on a local, national, and global scale.

HISTORY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Public health measures have been around for centuries (Rosen, 1958). Excavation of a 4,000-year-old city in India revealed covered sewers to carry waste away from people's homes. In Rome about 2,000 years ago, a system of aqueducts brought fresh water to the city. Legend has it that 2,500 years ago, a Greek emperor ended a malaria epidemic by changing the course of two rivers, making a marshy region less hospitable to mosquitoes.

The idea of quarantining people who were contagious became prominent in the Middle Ages. To combat leprosy, church leaders decided to separate people with leprosy from the rest of society, making life very difficult for those patients, but probably saving many healthy citizens from contracting the disease (Porter, 1999). Similar measures were used when the Black Plague hit.

Of course, people have not always understood disease the way we do today. Some misunderstandings actually led to effective public health efforts—the idea that disease was caused by “bad air” eventually led to improvements in sanitation. But confusion about how diseases spread also led to less successful approaches. In Europe in the 1800s, government officials tried to stop the spread of cholera by quarantining people who were ill, destroying their belongings, and burying the dead immediately and away from highly populated areas. But none of these activities actually stopped cholera epidemics.

The roots of modern epidemiology, one of the most important sciences in public health today, are widely thought to lie in work that was done around that time. Epidemiology is the study of how diseases occur within populations and how they can be controlled. Although no one knew exactly what caused cholera, John Snow, a doctor practicing in London, realized that the key to stopping outbreaks lay in figuring out how cholera was being transmitted. Instead of focusing on the disease in individual patients, he looked for patterns in where and when cases of cholera occurred. His investigation led to the discovery that outbreaks were linked to contaminated water and could be halted by providing a clean water supply. Snow was not the only one who attempted to use epidemiologic methods, but his story is among the most well known. It took years for his ideas to be accepted, but approaches similar to his are now widely considered to be at the heart of modern public health.

THE ROLE OF PUBLIC HEALTH TODAY

Today, public health is far more than providing clean water, maintaining sanitation, and controlling the spread of contagious diseases. The field has expanded to include prevention of chronic diseases and cancer, the control of conditions that are linked to disease, like obesity, and attention to mental health. There are public health experts studying disparities in levels of disease among different racial and ethnic groups and trying to bring everyone up to the same degree of health. Public health topics also include infant mortality, access to dental care, the prevention of drug and alcohol abuse, and even seat belt and helmet laws. Public health techniques are used to promote workplace safety and reduce on-the-job injuries. Public health can even include clinics and other services to individuals, when those services are offered in the context of trying to raise the health of a community or group.

In fact, the field of public health has become so broad that even the people who practice it sometimes have trouble defining exactly what public health means today. In general, what public health efforts have in common is a focus on promoting health at the population level, instead of focusing on the individual interactions between doctor and patient. The Institute of Medicine offered a definition in their 1988 report *The Future of Public Health* (Institute of Medicine Committee for the Study of the Future of Public Health, 1988). The report specified the mission of public health as “fulfilling society’s interest in assuring conditions in which people can be healthy.” It also identified three core functions:

Books@Ovid: 검색 모드

The screenshot shows the Ovid website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Ovid logo and the text 'Wolters Kluwer'. Below this, there is a search bar and a list of search results. A modal window titled '검색할 리소스 선택:' (Select resources to search) is open, displaying a list of search resources. The first resource, 'Books@Ovid January 30, 2017', is highlighted with a red box. Other resources include 'Clinical Evidence', 'Journals@Ovid Full Text February 02, 2017', 'Your Journals@Ovid', 'PsycARTICLES Full Text', and several Joanna Briggs Institute EBP Database entries. At the bottom of the modal, there are buttons for '확인' (Confirm), '그런 추가' (Add more), and '그림 지우기' (Remove image).

Books@Ovid: 기본 검색

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검색 저널 단행본 멀티미디어 내 작업 영역 링크 OvidMD EBP Tools 모바일

▶ 검색 기록 (0) 보기 저장됨

기본 검색 | 필드 검색 | 고급 검색 | 다중 필드 검색

1 리소스 선택됨 | [숨기기](#) | [변경](#)

Books@Ovid January 30, 2017

can the temporomandibular joint cause a headache

▼ 제한 (닫기) 일티미디어 포함 연관 용어 포함

Publication Year - -

English Français Italiano Deutsch 日本語 繁體中文 Español 简体中文 **한국어**

[회사 정보](#) | [연락처](#) | [사용 약관](#)

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Books@Ovid: 기본 검색

The screenshot displays the Ovid Books@Ovid search interface. On the left, there are navigation panels for filters and project management. The main area shows search results for the query "can the temporomandibular joint cause a headache".

Left Panel (Filters):

- 검색 정보: can the temporomandibular joint cause a headache (연관 용어 포함)
- 정렬 기준: 정렬할 결과가 너무 많습니다.
- 필터 기준: 검색 기록에 추가
- 선택 항목 (0)
- 관련성: 모든 별, 5 stars only, 4 or more, 3 or more, 2 or more
- 연도, 기사 유형, 주제/범주
- 내 프로젝트: 새 프로젝트, 사용 가능한 프로젝트가 없습니다, 레코드를 추가하려면, 레코드를 선택한 다음, "내 프로젝트에 추가"를 클릭합니다.
- JBI EBP Tools: MANUAL BUILDER, PAMPHLET BUILDER, JOURNAL CLUB, RAPID, SUMARI

Search Results Table:

#	검색 기록	결과	유형	작업	주석
1	can the temporomandibular joint cause a headache (연관 용어 포함)	24447	기본	결과 보기 자세히	
2	can the temporomandibular joint cause a headache (연관 용어 포함)	24447	기본	결과 보기 자세히	

Search Interface (Top):

- 검색:
- 제한 (필수): 멀티미디어 포함 연관 용어 포함
- Publication Year: -
- 추가 제한, 제한 내용 편집

Search Results (Middle):

- 기본 검색 | 필드 검색 | 고급 검색 | 다중 필드 검색
- 1 리소스 선택됨 | 숨기기 | 보이기
- Books@Ovid January 30, 2017
- 검색:
- 제한 (필수): 멀티미디어 포함 연관 용어 포함
- Publication Year: -
- 추가 제한, 제한 내용 편집

Result Detail (Right):

- 관련성: *****
- 1. Bonica's Management of PainBook Text Excerpt Chapter Author: Truelove, Edmond L.; Dworkin, Samuel F.; Burgess, Jeffrey A.; Bonica, John J. Chapter Title: Facial and Head Pain Caused by Myofascial and Temporomandibular Disorders Passage Text: ... and Head Pain Caused by Myofascial and Temporomandibular Disorders Edmond L. Truelove Samuel F. Dworkin Jeffrey A. Burgess John J. Bonica Contents TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS (III-3) INTERNAL DERANGEMENTS OF THE JOINT SPACE CONTENTS DEGENERATIVE JOINT DISEASE OF THE CONDYLE AND OTHER OSSEOUS COMPONENTS OF THE TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT (III-4,5) ... [더 자세한 확장된 지문 축소](#)
- Loeser, John D.
- AN: 00139875/3rd_Edition/19
- Edition Statement: 3rd Edition
- 관련성: *****
- 2. Head, Neck and Dental EmergenciesBook Text Excerpt Chapter Title: Headaches Passage Text: Headaches Headaches Facial pain conditions may also

Right Panel (Actions):

- View in Book Reader
- Ovid Full Text 전체 참조 내용
- Internet Resources
- OPEN ACCESS RESULTS
- Etiological factors of temporomandibular joint disorders
- Sharma, Shalender Gupta, D. S. Pal, U. S. Jurel, Sunit Kumar
- Etiological factors of temporomandibular joint disorders
- Verma, Sanjeev K. Maheshwari, Sandhya Chaudhari, Prabhat Kumar
- Using the Silastic as Interpositional Material in the Management of Left Temporomandibular Joint

Books@Ovid: 기본 검색

The screenshot displays the Ovid database search results for the query "can the temporomandibular joint cause a headache". The search results list two items, with the first one selected. The selected item is a book excerpt titled "Facial and Head Pain Caused by Myofascial and Temporomandibular Disorders" by Edmond L. Truelove, Samuel F. Dworkin, Jeffrey A. Burgess, and John J. Bonica. The search results also show a list of related items, including "INTERNAL DERANGEMENTS OF THE JOINT SPACE CONTENTS" and "DEGENERATIVE JOINT DISEASE OF THE CONDYLE AND OTHER OSSEOUS COMPONENTS OF THE TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT".

The interface includes a search bar, navigation tabs (검색, 저널, 단행본, 멀티미디어, 내 작업 영역, 링크, OvidMD, EBP Tools, 모바일), and a sidebar with search filters (제한, 출판 연도, 관련 용어 포함, 연관 용어 포함). The main content area shows the book title, authors, and a list of contents. The selected item is highlighted in yellow.

Facial and Head Pain Caused by Myofascial and Temporomandibular Disorders

Edmond L. Truelove
Samuel F. Dworkin
Jeffrey A. Burgess
John J. Bonica

Contents

- TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS (III-3)
- INTERNAL DERANGEMENTS OF THE JOINT SPACE CONTENTS
- DEGENERATIVE JOINT DISEASE OF THE CONDYLE AND OTHER OSSEOUS COMPONENTS OF THE TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT (III-4,5)
- FRACTURES, INFECTIONS, AND TUMORS OF THE JOINT
- FINAL COMMENT ON DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

This chapter presents a detailed discussion of temporomandibular disorders (TMD) that produce orofacial pain. It primarily deals with painful myofascial conditions involving the muscles of mastication, internal derangements (ID) of the contents of the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) space, degenerative and other changes of the condyle and other osseous components of the joint, and fractures, infections, and tumors of the joint. Myofascial pain syndromes produce orofacial and other head pain and contribute significantly to headache. Because myofascial pain syndromes with trigger points affect various parts of the body, the subject is discussed in detail in Chapter 28 and Chapter 29. Some of the myofascial syndromes cause referred pain to the TMJ and other oral and facial structures and are undoubtedly similar to those discussed elsewhere in the text, and although similarities in the pathophysiology, symptoms, and signs between myofascial pain of the muscles of mastication and other areas exist, the causative factors between the two groups can be somewhat different.

TMDs and myofascial pain of the muscles of mastication are the most common cause of pain in the face, cranial vault, and other parts of the head. Facial pain is of particular importance because it has special psychological meaning to the patient and because its frequency, variable etiology, and complex nature commonly cause both medical and dental professionals to be involved collaboratively in its diagnosis and management. Research Diagnostic Criteria for Temporomandibular Disorders (RDC/TMD) have become available as a reliable taxonomic system for diagnosing and classifying the subtypes of TMD (I). This classification system contains reliable criteria and examination methods, consensually validated by expert panels, for diagnosing the most common forms of TMD. They are addressed in the bulk of the content of this chapter. The RDC/TMD uses a dual-axis system, also referred to in this chapter, to allow simultaneous consideration of physical diagnosis (axis I) and psychosocial assessment (axis II). As with virtually all chronic pain conditions discussed throughout this text, chronic orofacial pain is associated for a significant minority of TMD clinic cases with psychological and psychosocial morbidity, chiefly in the form of depression and dysfunctional chronic pain behaviors such as excessive treatment seeking and use of analgesic medications. A graded chronic pain scale, incorporated into axis II of the RDC/TMD, indicates, for example, that approximately 20% to 30% of clinic cases may present with significant psychological disturbance in the form of elevated symptoms of depression, anxiety, and somatization. These forms of psychological dysfunction tend to occur with other chronic pain complaints. Multiple health care visits and prolonged reliance on pain medications are common. Taken together, these data support the view that TMD is best understood as a chronic pain condition often associated with appreciable pain intensity and periodic limitations in mandibular function while it shares, in common with the most prevalent pain conditions, namely persistent back pain and

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검색

내 필드 | 모든 필드 | 선택 항목 지우기

모든 필드

at: All Titles

au: Author

ed: Book Editor

sb: Book Subset

ti: Book Title

bw: Book Title Word

bt: Byline Text

ct: Caption Text

ch: Chapter Author

tc: Chapter Title

dp: Date of Publication

td: Division Title

et: Edition Statement

fm: Front Matter

bc: Full Text

hd: Heading Title

ib: ISBN

is: ISSN

in: Institution

lg: Language

ae: Martindale Adverse Effects

it: Martindale Interactions

mi: Martindale Manufacturer Inform

pk: Martindale Pharmacokinetics

pc: Martindale Precautions

pe: Martindale Preparations

tr: Martindale Treatment of Advers

ua: Martindale Uses and Administr

pg: Pagination

pt: Publication Type

pu: Publisher

qa: Question and Answer

rf: References

ts: Subject Category

yr: Year of Publication

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다음 ▶

검색 항목:

can the temporomandibular joint cause a headache (연관 용어 포함)

- 사용 검색어

cause

causes

caused

causation

etiology

causing

etiological

causal

headache

headaches

head pain

pain head

cephalalgia

cephalalgias

관련성: ★★★★★

1. Bonica's Management of PainBook Text Excerpt Chapter Author: Truelove, Edmond L.; Dworkin, Samuel F.; Burgess, Jeffrey A.; Bonica, John J. Chapter Title: Facial and Head Pain Caused by Myofascial and Temporomandibular Disorders Passage Text: ... and **Head Pain Caused** by Myofascial and **Temporomandibular** Disorders Edmond L. Truelove Samuel F. Dworkin Jeffrey A. Burgess John J. Bonica Contents **TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS (III-3) INTERNAL DERANGEMENTS OF THE JOINT SPACE CONTENTS DEGENERATIVE JOINT DISEASE OF THE CONDYLE AND OTHER OSSEOUS COMPONENTS OF THE TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT (III-4,5) ...** 由 자료 확장비 자료 축소

Loeser, John D.

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Internet Resources

+ 내 프로젝트 + 주석 달기

관련성: ★★★★★

2. Head, Neck and Dental EmergenciesBook Text Excerpt Chapter Title: Headaches Passage Text: **Headaches Headaches** Facial **pain** conditions may also present as a **headache**. This can be a clinical entity in its own right or the manifestation of extra-**cranial** disease. Take **headaches** seriously. Although the

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Etiological factors of temporomandibular joint disorders

Sharma, Shalender Gupta, D. S. Pal, U. S. Jurel, Sunit Kumar

Etiological factors of temporomandibular joint disorders

Verma, Sanjeev K. Maheshwari, Sandhya Chaudhari, Prabhat Kumar

Using the Silastic as Interpositional Material in the Management of Left Temporomandibular Joint Ankylosis

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