AGOSTO 2020

INFORME MENSUAL DE PUBLICACIONES DE LA UNIVERSIDAD EN SCOPUS

NUEVAS PUBLICACIONES DE LA UNIVERSIDAD FINIS TERRAE EN LA BASE DE DATOS SCOPUS DURANTE AGOSTO 2020

1.Publicado en Ecancermedicalscience

ecancermedicalscience Open Access
Volume 14, 12 May 2020, Article number 1042

The CAPRA score versus sub-types of minimal residual disease to predict biochemical failure after external beam radiotherapy (Article) (Open Access)

Murray, N.P.[a,b], Aedo, S.[a], Fuentealba, C.[c], Reyes, E.[d,e], Salazar, A.[c], Guzman, E.[b], Orrego, S.[b]

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Resumen

Abstract

View references (40)

Introduction: External beam radiotherapy is a treatment option for clinically localised prostate cancer; however, some 15% of patients will undergo treatment failure within 5 years. The objective was to compare the Cancer of the Prostate Risk Assessment (CAPRA) score (based on the clinical-pathological findings) and the sub-types of minimal residual disease (MRD) (based on the biological properties of the cancer cells) risk classifications to predict biochemical failure (BF) after external beam radiotherapy. Methods and Patients: Clinical-pathological findings were obtained from the prostate biopsy to determine the CAPRA score and used to define low-, intermediate- and high-risk patients. Blood and bone marrow were obtained 3 months after radiotherapy; circulating prostate cells (CPCs) and micro-metastasis were detected using immunocytochemistry with anti-prostate specific antigen. CPCs and micro-metastasis were classified as positive if at least one cell was detected in the sample. Three subgroups were formed Group A (MRD negative), Group B (micro-metastasis positive, CPC negative) and Group C (CPC positive) Patients were followed up for 10 years or until biochemical failure. Biochemical failure free survival (BFFS) curves were constructed using Kaplan-Meier (observed), a flexible parameter model (predicted survival) and the restricted mean survival time (RMST) was calculated for each sub-group. Results: 309 men participated with a median follow-up of 8 years. The risk of biochemical failure increased proportionally with increasing CAPRA score, hazard ratio 1.18 for intermediate and 1.69 for high risk patients. After 10 years, the percentage BFFS and RMST to failure were 74%, 49%, 16% and 9, 7 and 6 years, respectively. The agreement between observed and predicted BFFS was acceptable (Harrell´s C 0.62). The BFFS curves for MRD were different and not proportional, survival curves for men MRD negative and only micro-metastasis were similar up to 5 years, and then there was increasing failure in the micro-metastasis only group. After 10 years, the percentage BFFS and RMST to failure were 95%, 59%, 28% and 10, 9 and 6 years, respectively. The CAPRA score failed to distinguish between Groups A and B, one third of high risk Group C had low risk CAPRA scores. The agreement between observed and predicted BFFS was very good (Harrell´s C 0.92). Minimal residual disease hazard ratios were Group B 1.84 and Group C 4.51. Conclusions: The MRD prognostic classification is based on the biological characteristics of the tumour cell-microenvironment interaction, to give three groups, MRD negative, only bone marrow micro-metastasis and CPC positive prostate cancer. Differing from the CAPRA score classification the risk of treatment failure changes with time, differentiating between early and late treatment failures and incorporates the concept of dormancy. It proved to be superior to the CAPRA score in predicting biochemical failure and the results need to be confirmed in larger studies.

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Indicadores

SciVal Topic Prominence

Topic: Circulating Neoplastic Cells | Liquid Biopsy | Circulating Tumor DNA

Prominence percentile: 99.537

Sobre el momentum que viven las materias tratadas en este texto y sus palabras claves

Palabras clave y descriptores

Author keywords

Biochemical failure | CAPRA score | Circulating tumour cells | Micro-metastasis | Minimal residual disease | Prostate cancer

Indexed keywords

EMTREE drug terms: prostate specific antigen

EMTREE medical terms: aged | Article | biochemical failure free survival | biochemical recurrence | blood sampling | bone marrow | Cancer of the Prostate Risk Assessment | cancer radiotherapy | cancer survival | circulating tumor cell | cohort analysis | controlled study | disease risk assessment | external beam radiotherapy | follow up | hazard ratio | high risk patient | histopathology | human | human cell | human tissue | immunocytochemistry | intermediate risk patient | Kaplan Meier method | low risk patient | major clinical study | male | micrometastasis | minimal residual disease | observational study | prediction | prostate biopsy | prostate cancer | prostate cell | restricted mean survival time | survival time

2. Publicado en Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine

Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine
2020

Ultrasound Imaging of Nevus Sebaceous of Jadassohn

(Article in press ?)

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Abstract

View references (20)

Nevus sebaceous of Jadassohn (NSJ) is a cutaneous hamartoma commonly found in the scalp and face and more frequent in children. Clinically, it presents as a yellowish and hairless plaque. In later stages, the NSJ can develop secondary tumors, including skin cancer. We reviewed the ultrasound characteristics of 9 patients (67% female; mean age, 3 years) with NSJ at 18 and 70 MHz. The ultrasound analysis covers the data on the location, thickness, echo structure, and vascularity. The provision of the ultrasound patterns of NSJ can support early diagnosis, avoid unnecessary biopsies, and support monitoring. © 2020 American Institute of Ultrasound in Medicine

Indicadores

SciVal Topic Prominence

Topic: Elasticity Imaging Techniques | Dermoscopy | Basal Cell Carcinoma

Prominence percentile: 74.462

Sobre el momentum que viven las materias tratadas en este texto y sus palabras claves

Palabras clave y descriptores

Author keywords

basal cell carcinoma ultrasound | dermatologic ultrasound | nevus sebaceous | nevus sebaceous of Jadassohn | nevus sebaceous of Jadassohn ultrasound | nevus sebaceous ultrasound | skin ultrasound

Indexed keywords

Engineering controlled terms:	Ultrasonic imaging
Engineering uncontrolled terms	Early diagnosis, Hamartoma, Mean ages, Skin cancers, Ultrasound imaging
Engineering main heading:	Diagnosis

3. Publicado en International Journal of Molecular Science

International Journal of Molecular Sciences Open Access
Volume 21, Issue 15, 1 August 2020, Article number 5225, Pages 1-19

Loss of caveolin-1 is associated with a decrease in beta cell death in mice on a high fat diet (Article)

(Open Access)

Urzúa, P.L.[a], Murillo, O.N.[b], Castro-Sepúlveda, M.[c], Torres-Quintana, M.A.[d], Caldera, Á.L.[e,f], Quest, A.F.G.[g], Robles, C.E.[h], Vidal, P.L.[i], Wehinger, S.[j]

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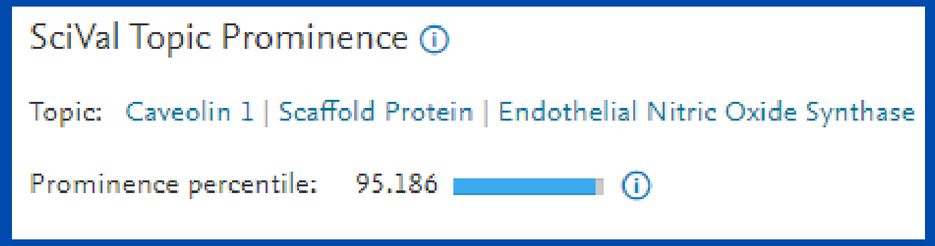
View additional affiliations

Abstract

View references (72)

Elevated free fatty acids (FFAs) impair beta cell function and reduce beta cell mass as a consequence of the lipotoxicity that occurs in type 2 diabetes (T2D). We previously reported that the membrane protein caveolin-1 (CAV1) sensitizes to palmitate-induced apoptosis in the beta pancreatic cell line MIN6. Thus, our hypothesis was that CAV1 knock-out (CAV1 KO) mice subjected to a high fat diet (HFD) should suffer less damage to beta cells than wild type (WT) mice. Here, we evaluated the in vivo response of beta cells in the pancreatic islets of 8-week-old C57Bl/6J CAV1 KO mice subjected to a control diet (CD, 14% kcal fat) or a HFD (60% kcal fat) for 12 weeks. We observed that CAV1 KO mice were resistant to weight gain when on HFD, although they had high serum cholesterol and FFA levels, impaired glucose tolerance and were insulin resistant. Some of these alterations were also observed in mice on CD. Interestingly, KO mice fed with HFD showed an adaptive response of the pancreatic beta cells and exhibited a significant decrease in beta cell apoptosis in their islets compared to WT mice. These in vivo results suggest that although the CAV1 KO mice are metabolically unhealthy, they adapt better to a HFD than WT mice. To shed light on the possible signaling pathway(s) involved, MIN6 murine beta cells expressing (MIN6 CAV) or not expressing (MIN6 Mock) CAV1 were incubated with the saturated fatty acid palmitate in the presence of mitogen-activated protein kinase inhibitors. Western blot analysis revealed that CAV1 enhanced palmitate-induced JNK, p38 and ERK phosphorylation in MIN6 CAV1 cells. Moreover, all the MAPK inhibitors partially restored MIN6 viability, but the effect was most notable with the ERK inhibitor. In conclusion, our results suggest that CAV1 KO mice adapted better to a HFD despite their altered metabolic state and that this may at least in part be due to reduced beta cell damage. Moreover, they indicate that the ability of CAV1 to increase sensitivity to FFAs may be mediated by MAPK and particularly ERK activation. © 2020 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland.

Indicadores



Sobre el momentum que viven las materias tratadas en este texto y sus palabras claves

Palabras clave y descriptores

Author keywords

Caveolin-1 | Diabetes | ERK activity | High fat diet | Insulin resistance

Indexed keywords

EMTREE drug terms:

caveolin 1 | cholesterol | cyclin D2 | endothelial nitric oxide synthase | glucose | high density lipoprotein cholesterol | insulin | low density lipoprotein cholesterol | triacylglycerol

EMTREE medical terms:

animal cell | animal experiment | animal model | animal tissue | apoptosis | Article | blood sampling | body mass | body weight gain | comet assay | controlled study | diabetes mellitus | DNA fragmentation | enzyme linked immunosorbent assay | genotoxicity | glucose blood level | glucose homeostasis | glucose metabolism | glucose tolerance | glucose tolerance test | homeostasis model assessment | hypertriglyceridemia | immunoblotting | immunofluorescence microscopy | impaired glucose tolerance | insulin release | insulin resistance | insulin response | insulin sensitivity | lipid diet | lipid metabolism | lipotoxicity | male | MAPK signaling | mouse | non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus | nonhuman | obesity | oxidative stress | pancreas islet beta cell | pregnancy diabetes mellitus | protein phosphorylation | proteomics | radiosensitivity | signal transduction | TUNEL assay | Western blotting

4. Publicado en Revista Médica de Chile

Revista Medica de Chile Open Access
Volume 148, Issue 4, April 2020, Pages 535-541

Tutorial teaching in medicine from the perspective of teachers (Review) (Open Access)

[Las percepciones del tutor clínico sobre su desempeño docente: Un estudio reflexivo]

Palma, P., Williams, C., Santelices, L.

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Abstract

View references (20)

Background: During clinical tutoring, medical students are trained to transfer theoretical knowledge to real life situations that need to be solved. Tutors should be trained to acquire skills to encourage motivation, transfer experience and inspire interest in learning among students. Aim: To inquire about interests and needs during the daily work of clinical tutors. Material and Methods: A qualitative study inserted in the Grounded Theory, based on the description of the meanings, in which ten clinical tutors responded to an interview in their own workplace. After obtaining consent, the responses were recorded and transcribed using Georgi's method for analysis. Results: Teachers feel that there is a gap between the theoretical basis of tutorial teaching and the reality. They are especially interested in a teaching process based on values. They recognize that their pedagogical skills should be improved to improve their communication with students. They also feel that they require more skills to transfer theoretical knowledge to clinical situations. Conclusions: A personal satisfaction for educating and training, the transmission of experiences, empathy and being assertive are emerging values that motivate tutors to deliver a quality education, above remunerations or contractual ties. However, the skills to transfer clinical knowledge to students should be improved. © 2020 Sociedad Medica de Santiago. All rights reserved.

Indicadores

SciVal Topic Prominence

Topic: Problem-Based Learning | Medical Students | Tutor

Prominence percentile: 96.715

Sobre el momentum que viven las materias tratadas en este texto y sus palabras claves

Palabras clave y descriptores

Author keywords

Grounded theory | Medical education | Perception | Qualitative research

5. Publicado en Gráfica

Grafica
Volume 8, Issue 15, 2020, Pages 17-31

Support for the novice lecturers in design and communication. Workbook: Teachers stuff (Article)

(Open Access)

[Soporte al profesorado novel en diseño y comunicación. Workbook: Cosas de profes]

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[b]Escuela Elisava, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain

Abstract

View references (27)

This study proposes an asynchronous dialogic interaction between the needs detected in novel teachers and the expert peer advices. The objective is to understand and provide a support instrument for the teaching staff that starts in the university field of design, creativity, and communication. 13 competency models have been studied. The methodology is qualitative. Two analytical tools are used: intrapersonal reflection activities aimed at 10 new teachers, and semistructured interviews with 10 senior teachers. The results generate the publication of a workbook, capable of contributing to reflective teaching practice. It is expected to implement teaching-learning actions in order to be relevant, sustainable and emotionally balanced. © 2020 Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona. All rights reserved.

Indicadores

SciVal Topic Prominence

Topic: Learning Process | Teacher Training | Educators

Prominence percentile: 57.709

Sobre el momentum que viven las materias tratadas en este texto y sus palabras claves

Palabras clave y descriptores

Author keywords

Lecturer competences | Novice lecturers | Reflective practice | Teaching through design | Workbook

6. Publicado en Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing

Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing
Volume 1243 AISC, 2021, Pages 145-157
8th International Conference on Computers Communications and Control, ICCCC 2020; Oradea; Romania; 11 May 2020 through 15 May 2020; Code 242989

Automatons immersed in ocean currents for transformation of biomass into fuel (Conference Paper)

Cañete Arratia, L.[a], Córdova, F.[b], Pérez de Arce, A.[c]

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Abstract

View references (15)

When observing the Chilean sea from both biotic and mechanical perspective, oceanographers note that the Humboldt Current carries abundant biomass and that the movement of the water itself has the capacity to do work. Taking advantage of these two qualities of the ocean current, this article exposes the sketch of an automated device, the computational simulation when it was conceived and its mathematical model to make efficient the capture of biomass that will be processed, stored and dispatched as biodiesel. Said submerged automaton has a structural configuration that was outlined by cybernetic design resulting in a body that carries out the transformation process by itself, which starts on the side that faces the current with its content of biomass. This raw material is trapped thanks to an intelligent system that informs the reactor about the relative importance of the state variables that its body can control, stimulating those swimming organisms to move in the desired direction. The captured biomass begins its process until it becomes biodiesel by virtue of the mechanical energy provided by the same flow of seawater that affects the reactor. The rear part of the reactor releases both incident water and by-products into the sea without harmful environmental consequences. Some users of this new type of device are armies in time of conflict and merchant marines during algae bloom. © Springer Nature Switzerland AG 2021.

Indicadores

SciVal Topic Prominence

Topic: Engraulis Ringens | Upwelling | Trachurus Murphyi

Prominence percentile: 83.233

Sobre el momentum que viven las materias tratadas en este texto y sus palabras claves

Palabras clave y descriptores

Author keywords

Automated reactor | Biodiesel | Biomass | Cybernetic design | Mathematical model | Ocean current

Indexed keywords

Engineering controlled terms: Biodiesel | Biomass | Intelligent systems | Robots

Engineering uncontrolled terms: Automated device | Computational simulation | Environmental consequences | Humboldt Current | Mechanical energies | State variables | Structural configurations | Transformation process

Engineering main heading: Ocean currents

7. Publicado en Psychological Medicine

Psychological Medicine
2020

The incidence of non-affective psychotic disorders in Chile between 2005 and 2018: Results from a national register of over 30 000 cases

(Article in press ?)

(Open Access)

González-Valderrama, A.[a,b], Jongsma, H.E.[c], Mena, C.[a], Castañeda, C.P.[a], Nachar, R.[a,b], Undurraga, J.[a,d], Crossley, N.[e,f,g], Aceituno, D.[e,h], Iruretagoyena, B.[a,e], Gallardo, C.[a], Mondaca, P.[a], Monje, M.[a], Irarrazaval, M.[i,j,k], Zavala, C.[i], Valmaggia, L.[l], Kirkbride, J.B.[c]

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[c]Psylife Group, Division of Psychiatry, University College London, London, United Kingdom

Resumen

Abstract

View references (39)

BackgroundEvidence suggests the incidence of non-affective psychotic disorders (NAPDs) varies across persons and places, but data from the Global South is scarce. We aimed to estimate the treated incidence of NAPD in Chile, and variance by person, place and time.MethodsWe used national register data from Chile including all people, 10-65 years, with the first episode of NAPD (International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision: F20-F29) between 1 January 2005 and 29 August 2018. Denominators were estimated from Chilean National Census data. Our main outcome was treated incidence of NAPD and age group, sex, calendar year and regional-level population density, multidimensional poverty and latitude were exposures of interest.ResultsWe identified 32 358 NAPD cases [12 136 (39.5%) women; median age-at-first-contact: 24 years (interquartile range 18-39 years)] during 171.1 million person-years [crude incidence: 18.9 per 100 000 person-years; 95% confidence interval (CI) 18.7-19.1]. Multilevel Poisson regression identified a strong age-sex interaction in incidence, with rates peaking in men (57.6 per 100 000 person-years; 95% CI 56.0-59.2) and women (29.5 per 100 000 person-years; 95% CI 28.4-30.7) between 15 and 19 years old. Rates also decreased (non-linearly) over time for women, but not men. We observed a non-linear association with multidimensional poverty and latitude, with the highest rates in the poorest regions and those immediately south of Santiago; no association with regional population density was observed.ConclusionOur findings inform the aetiology of NAPDs, replicating typical associations with age, sex and multidimensional poverty in a Global South context. The absence of association with population density suggests this risk may be context-dependent.

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Indicadores

SciVal Topic Prominence

Topic: Psychotic Disorders | Schizophrenia | Ethnic Minorities

Prominence percentile: 94.915

Sobre el momentum que viven las materias tratadas en este texto y sus palabras claves

Palabras clave y descriptores

Author keywords

Case register | Chile | incidence | non-affective psychosis | South America

FORMAS DE BUSCAR EN LA BASE DE DATOS SCOPUS:

POR INSTITUCIÓN

Puedes realizar búsquedas por instituciones, de esta forma conocer en qué área del conocimiento tienen mayor productividad

MATERIAS O PALABRAS CLAVES

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POR AUTOR

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