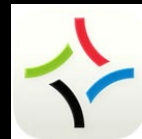


UpToDate Expert AI

—UpToDate Expert AI モバイルアプリの使い方—

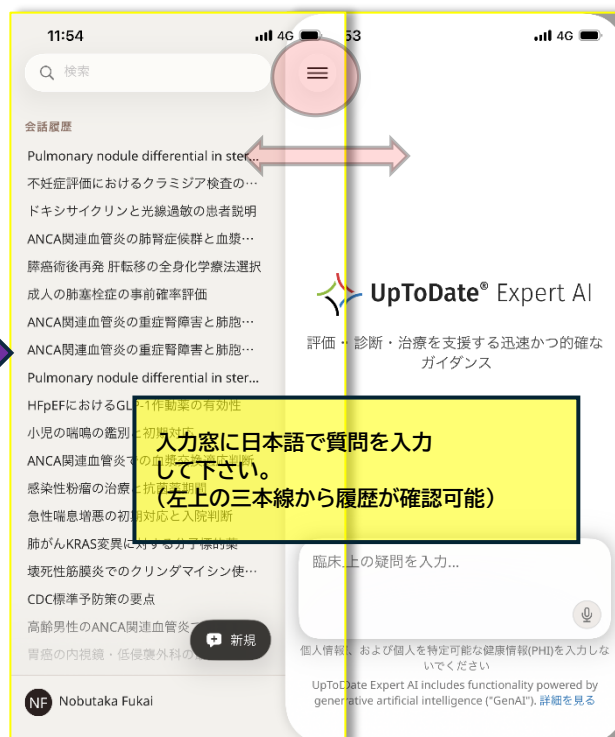
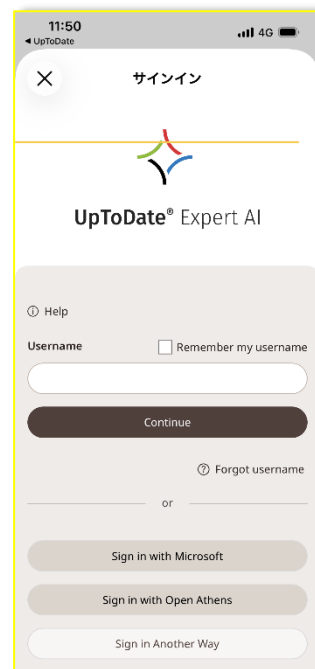
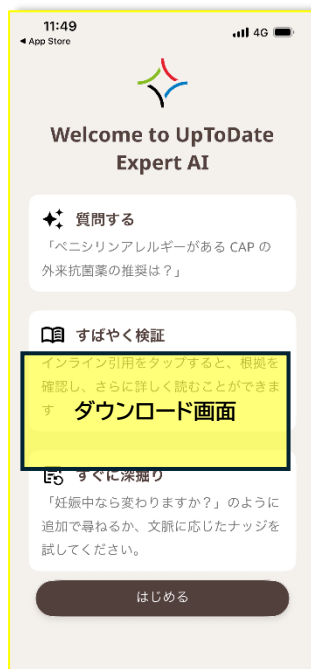
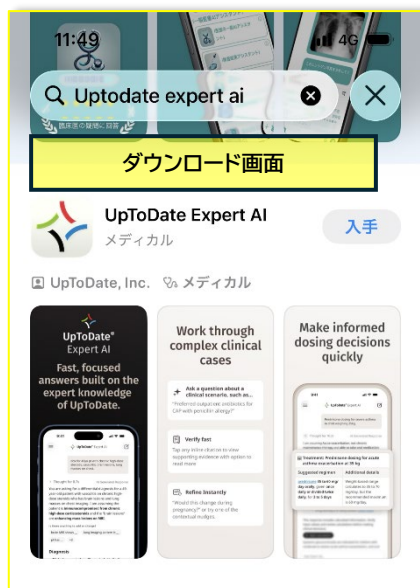


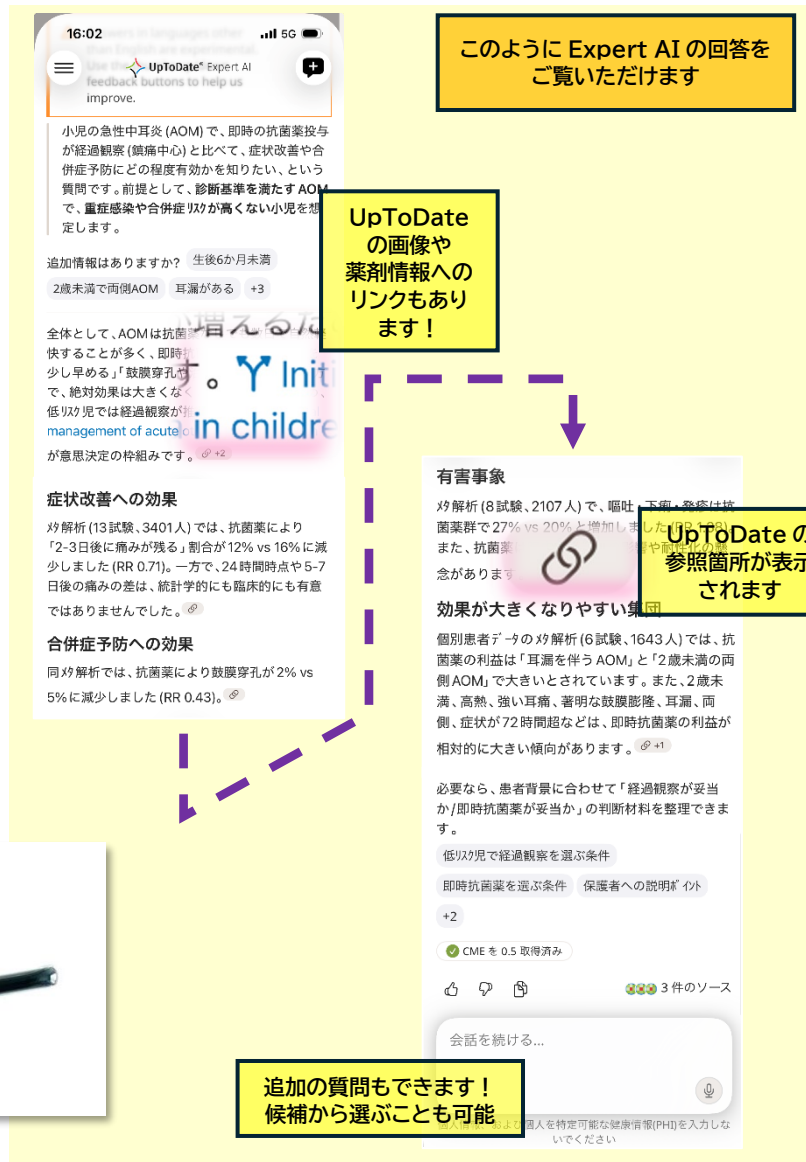
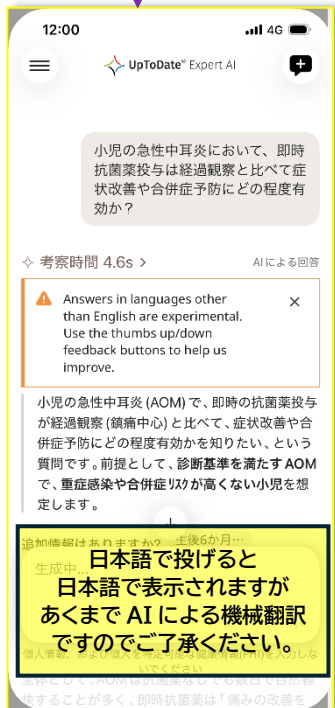
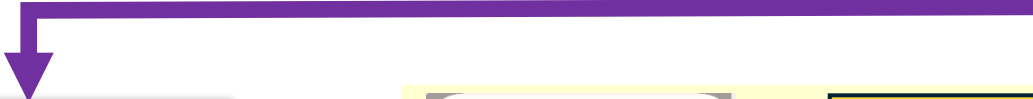
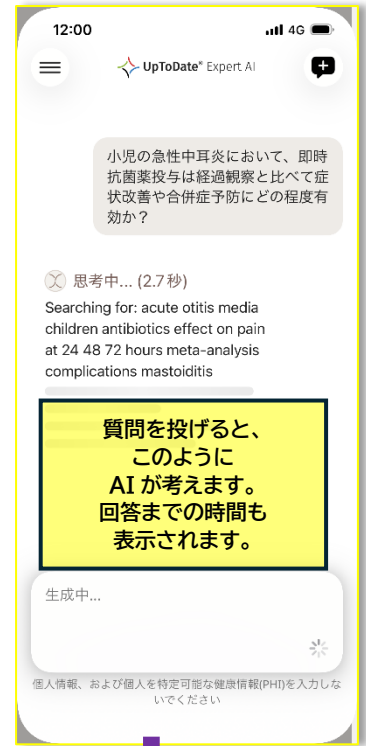
2026 年 8 月 7 日_Ver5

*こちらは iPhone アプリを想定しております。Android 版もほぼ同じ仕様になっております。

スマホやタブレットにて、App Store(Apple)か Play Store(Android)を開き、「uptodate expert ai」と検索します。

UpToDate Expert AI を入手・ダウンロードして、インストールします。





回答文から飛べる情報

参照元は UpToDate や、UpToDate が引用しているエビデンスなので、従来通りの信頼の高い情報になります。



論拠となる UpToDate への
リンクのマークです！

その他、UpToDate で使用されている画像、計算ツール、掲載
されている薬剤情報に飛びます！

3 件の UpToDate ソース

UpToDate トピック

Acute otitis media in children:
Treatment

Initial observation — We suggest initial observation with analgesia rather than immediate antibiotics for children who are not at increased risk for severe infection, complications, and/or recurrent AOM (algorithm 1). The acute symptoms and signs of AOM often resolve within three days whether or not children are treated with antibiotics [1,19,20], and treatment with immediate antibiotics is associated with many disadvantages. These include a higher risk of side effects [13,19,21,22], disruption of the microbiome, and development of otopathogen antibiotic resistance [23].

In a meta-analysis (see also: UpToDate トピック全文を表示)

一次文献 References

1. Antibiotics for acute otitis media: a meta-analysis with individual patient data
PubMed
12. Treatment of acute otitis media in children under 2 years of age
PubMed N Engl J Med 2011;
19. Antibiotics for acute otitis media in children
PubMed Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2023;
24. Acute otitis media in children younger than 2 years

UpToDate の
該当箇所

UpToDate が
引用している一次
資料へのリンク
*Summary については
ません。

PubMed

16:02

UpToDate® Expert AI
Feedback buttons to help us improve.

小児の急性中耳炎 (AOM) で、即時の抗菌薬投与が経過観察 (鼓膜中心) と比べて、症状改善や合併症のリスクを減らすというエビデンスは、現時点では限定的です。AOM で、絶対効果は大きくなく、副作用が増えるため、低リスク児では経過観察が推奨されます。* Initial management of acute otitis media in children が意思決定の枠組みです。 @ #2

全体として、AOM は抗菌薬なしでも数日で自然軽快することが多く、即時抗菌薬は「痛みの改善を少し早める」「鼓膜穿孔や治療失敗を減らす」一方で、絶対効果は大きくなく、副作用が増えるため、低リスク児では経過観察が推奨されます。* Initial management of acute otitis media in children が意思決定の枠組みです。 @ #2

UpToDate 画像情報;
表、図、アルゴリズム、CT
画像、イラスト等

Initial observation of acute otitis media in children

This figure summarizes management of AOM in children who are not at increased risk for severe infection, complications, and/or recurrent AOM. If there is no improvement after 3 days of observation, children should be treated with antibiotics.

Input

Systolic BP mmHg

Diastolic BP mmHg

Result

UpToDate 計算ツール

Important: Inputs must be complete to perform calculation.

12:02

Antibiotics for acute otitis media: a meta-analysis with individual patient data

An official website of the United States government
Here's how you know ✓

NIH National Library of Medicine
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Advanced User Guide

Review

Antibiotics for acute otitis media: a meta-analysis with individual patient data

Maroeska M Rovers et al. Lancet. 2006.

Show details

Full text links Cite ...

Abstract

Background: Antibiotics for acute otitis media (AOM) are commonly used, but their benefit is uncertain. We compared the benefit of antibiotics with placebo or no treatment in children with AOM.

PubMed (Abstract)画面へ

17:44

Norepinephrine

Norepinephrine (noradrenaline): Drug alert inf...

UpToDate 薬剤トピックからのコンテンツ

Dosing: Adult

Dosing: Older Adult

Dosing: Obesity: Adult

The UpToDate 薬剤情報;
基本的に FDA 基準です。

Barletta, PharmD, FCCM; Manjunath P. Pai, PharmD, FCP; Jason A. Roberts, PhD, BPharm (Hons), B App Sc, FSHP, FISAC.

Class 1, 2, and 3 obesity (BMI ≥30 kg/m²):

Continuous infusion: IV: If institution uses

17:28

Acute otitis media...
www.uptodate.com

View Outline ブックマーク ツール

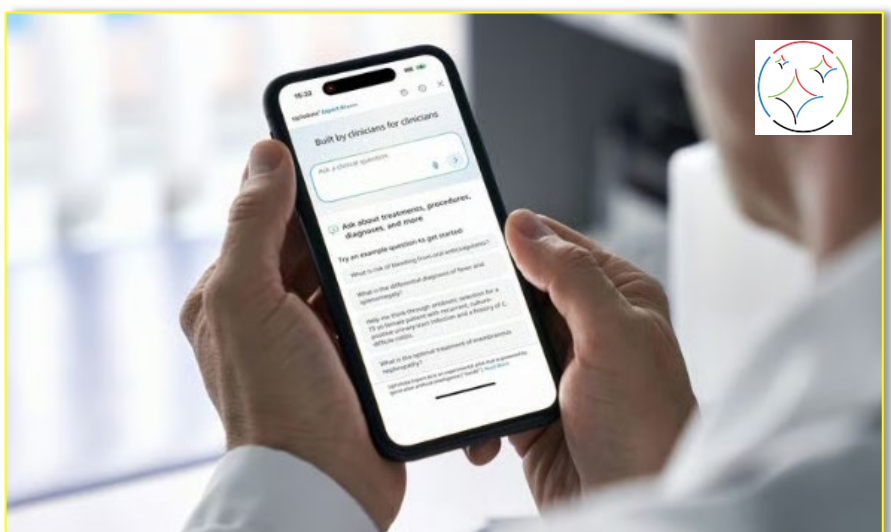
Topic Graphics (6)

日本語 English

CHILDREN NOT AT INCREASED RISK

Initial observation — We suggest initial observation with analgesia rather than immediate antibiotics for children who are not at increased risk for severe infection, complications, and/or recurrent AOM (algorithm 1). The acute symptoms and signs of AOM often resolve within three days whether or not children are treated with antibiotics [1,19,20], and treatment with immediate antibiotics is associated with many disadvantages. These include a higher risk of side effects [13,19,21,22], disruption of the microbiome, and development of otopathogen antibiotic resistance [23].

おなじみの
UpToDate トピック画面へ



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03-5427-1930