



کتابخانه مرکزی و مرکز اسناد  
دانشگاه علوم پزشکی جندی شاپور اهواز

# Proquest راهنمای پایگاه

فاطمه رفیعی نسب  
کارشناس اشتراک پایگاه های کتابخانه مرکزی دانشگاه

# Proquest

Proquest یک سرویس الکترونیکی به هم پیوسته است و محتوای آن را، پایان نامه ها، سخنرانی ها، مقالات، نشریات علمی و گزارش ها تشکیل می دهند.

Proquest در واقع مجموعه ای از پایگاه های اطلاعاتی است که پوشش موضوعی آن شامل علوم پزشکی، علوم مهندسی، علوم اجتماعی، هنر، تجارت، تاریخ، زبان و ادبیات می باشد. این پایگاه از سال ۱۹۸۳ به جمع آوری، سازماندهی و توزیع اطلاعات برای دسترسی محققان، پژوهشگران و کتابداران در سراسر دنیا پرداخته است و مقالات نشریات علمی، پایان نامه ها، سخنرانی ها، گزارش ها و ... را به صورت چکیده و تمام متن ارائه می دهد.

# دسترسی به Proquest

The screenshot shows the website of the Central Library of Ahwaz University. At the top, there are navigation icons for language (Ar, Fa, En), home, user profile, and search. The main header includes the library's name in Persian and English, and a logo. Below the header is a navigation bar with links for 'صفحه اصلی' (Home), 'معرفی کتابخانه مرکزی' (Central Library Introduction), 'کتابخانه های دانشگاه' (University Libraries), 'فرم درخواست VPN' (VPN Request Form), 'معرفی خدمات کتابخانه دیجیتال' (Digital Library Services), 'سامانه تأمین منابع علمی کتابخانه مرکزی' (Central Library Scientific Resource System), 'مجلات علمی دانشگاه' (University Scientific Journals), 'گروه کتابداری و اطلاع رسانی پزشکی وزارت' (Ministry of Health Library and Information Group), 'کتابخانه دیجیتال' (Digital Library), 'شناسایی مجلات نامعتبر و جعلی' (Identification of Invalid and Fake Journals), and 'واحدهای تابع معاونت پژوهشی' (Research Support Units).

The main content area features a grid of service icons: 'سامانه تأمین منابع علمی' (Scientific Resource System), 'درخواست ایمیل آکادمیک' (Academic Email Request), 'سامانه تأمین مدرک' (Degree Provision System), 'فرم درخواست VPN' (VPN Request Form), 'جستجو در مدارک کتابخانه' (Library Document Search), 'فهرست مجلات نامعتبر و جعلی' (Invalid and Fake Journals List), 'CIVILICA' (We Respect the Science), 'کتابخانه دیجیتال دانشگاه علوم پزشکی جندی شاپور' (Digital Library of Ahwaz University of Medical Sciences), 'مگیران' (Magiran), 'شناسایی مجلات نامعتبر و جعلی' (Invalid and Fake Journals Identification), 'ایپرنت' (e-print), 'بانک اطلاعاتی پایان نامه های علوم پزشکی کشور' (National Medical Thesis Information Bank), 'نظام نوین اطلاعات پژوهشی پزشکی ایران (نویا)' (New Information System for Iranian Medical Research), 'سامانه منبع یاب' (Source Finder), and 'فرم نظرسنجی استفاده از خدمات کتابخانه مرکزی' (Central Library Service Usage Survey Form).

On the right side, there is a 'خدمات کتابخانه' (Library Services) sidebar menu with the following items: 'پایگاه های اطلاعاتی' (Information Bases), 'پایگاه های اطلاعاتی فارسی' (Persian Information Bases), 'سامانه های نتایج شده وزارت' (Ministry Result Systems) - highlighted with a red box, 'پایگاه های اطلاعاتی با دسترسی آزاد' (Open Access Information Bases), 'نرم افزار خدمات کتابخانه ای آذرخش' (Ardaksh Library Services Software), 'راهنمای آموزشی' (Educational Guide), 'راهنمای استفاده از نرم افزار کتابخانه' (Library Software Usage Guide), 'نرم افزارهای کاربردی' (Application Software), 'خدمات کتابخانه' (Library Services), 'تازه های کتابخانه' (Library News), 'راهنمای تدوین پایان نامه و فرم های مربوطه' (Thesis Writing Guide and Related Forms), 'راهنمای فهرست نویسی و ورود اطلاعات' (Cataloging and Information Entry Guide), 'معیار انتخاب و درخواست کتاب' (Book Selection and Request Criteria), 'راهنمای کاربری (HTML-PDF)' (User Guide (HTML-PDF)), and 'منابع ویدئویی و صوتی آموزشی' (Educational Video and Audio Sources).

در پورتال کتابخانه مرکزی به آدرس [centrallib.ajums.ac.ir](http://centrallib.ajums.ac.ir) روی گزینه پایگاه های اطلاعاتی کلیک کنید.

# دسترسی به Proquest

The screenshot shows the library website interface. At the top, there are navigation links for language (Ar, Fa, En), home, and search. The main header includes the library name 'کتابخانه مرکزی' and 'دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی درمانی جندی شاپور اهواز'. Below the header is a menu with categories like 'صفحه اصلی', 'معرفی کتابخانه مرکزی', 'کتابخانه های دانشگاه', 'فرم درخواست VPN', 'معرفی خدمات کتابخانه دیجیتال', 'سامانه تأمین منابع علمی کتابخانه مرکزی', 'واحد های تابع معاونت پژوهشی', 'شناسایی مجلات نامعتبر و جعلی', 'کتابخانه دیجیتال', 'گروه کتابداری و اطلاع رسانی پزشکی وزارت', and 'مجلات علمی دانشگاه'. The main content area is titled 'منابع الکترونیک کتابخانه مرکزی' and features a grid of database logos: WOS, JCR, PubMed, ProQuest (highlighted with a red box), Scopus, ScienceDirect, Up to date, and Ovid. On the left, there is a 'راهنمای نصب VPN' icon and a text box stating 'دسترسی به پایگاه PubMed بدون نیاز به VPN از لینک زیر قابل دسترسی است'. On the right, there are video thumbnails with titles like 'آشنایی با سامانه تأمین مدرک' and 'دسترسی به پایگاه های معتبر علمی'.

در این قسمت بر روی لوگوی Proquest کلیک کنید.

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یکی از ویژگی‌های این پایگاه امکان جستجو و بازیابی **پایان نامه های بین المللی** است.

# جستجو و مشاهده نتایج

ابتدا کلید واژه و یا عبارت مورد نظر را داخل جعبه جستجو وارد نموده با انتخاب گزینه Search فرآیند جستجو آغاز می گردد.

The screenshot displays the ProQuest search interface. At the top, the ProQuest logo is on the left, and the text "Access provided by Ahwaz University of Medical Sciences" is on the right. Below this, a banner reads "You are searching 2 databases". A navigation menu includes "Basic Search" (underlined), "Advanced Search", "Publications", and "Change Databases". The search area features a row of filters: "All" (selected), "Scholarly Journals", "Books", "Videos & Audio", "Dissertations & Theses", and "All source types". A search bar contains the text "Heart disease" with a magnifying glass icon to its right. Below the search bar, there are checkboxes for "Full text" and "Peer reviewed" with an information icon. A "Search tips" link is located at the bottom right of the search area.

# صفحة نتائج

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"Heart disease" Q

197,678 results Modify search Recent search

Show results outside my library's subscription.

Sorted by Relevance

Limit to

Full text

Peer reviewed

Source type

- Scholarly Journals
- Audio & Video Works
- Dissertations & Theses

Select 1-20 ” ✉ 📁 ⋮

1 ” ✉ 📁 Full Text

**TGFBF1 Variants Can Associate with Non-Syndromic Congenital Heart Disease without Aortopathy**  
Alaamery, Manal; Nour Albeshier; Alhabshan, Fahad; Barnett, Phil; Kabbani, Mohamed Salim; et al. *Journal of Cardiovascular Development and Disease; Basel* Vol. 10, Iss. 11, (2023): 455.

... Introduction **Congenital heart disease** (CHD) is...  
... **heart disease** coupled with an abnormal atrial rhythm and **conduction**...  
...TGFBF1 can also lead to **familial** forms of non-syndromic **congenital heart**...

Abstract/Details Full text Full text - PDF (2 MB)

2 ” ✉ 📁 Full Text

**GMDS Intragenic Deletions Associate with Congenital Heart Disease including Ebstein Anomaly**  
Lo-A-Nioe, Shirley M; Verberne, Eline A; Lars T van der Veken; Arends



# فیلترهای پایگاه






Sorted by

Relevance

Limit to

- Full text
- Peer reviewed

Source type

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-  Audio & Video Works
-  Dissertations & Theses
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-  Magazines

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Company/organization

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Person

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Database

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# خروجی های پایگاه

ProQuest

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"Heart disease"

78 results

Modify search Recent

1

Scholarly Journal

**TGFBR1 Variants Can Associate with Non-Syndromic Congenital Heart Disease without Aortopathy**

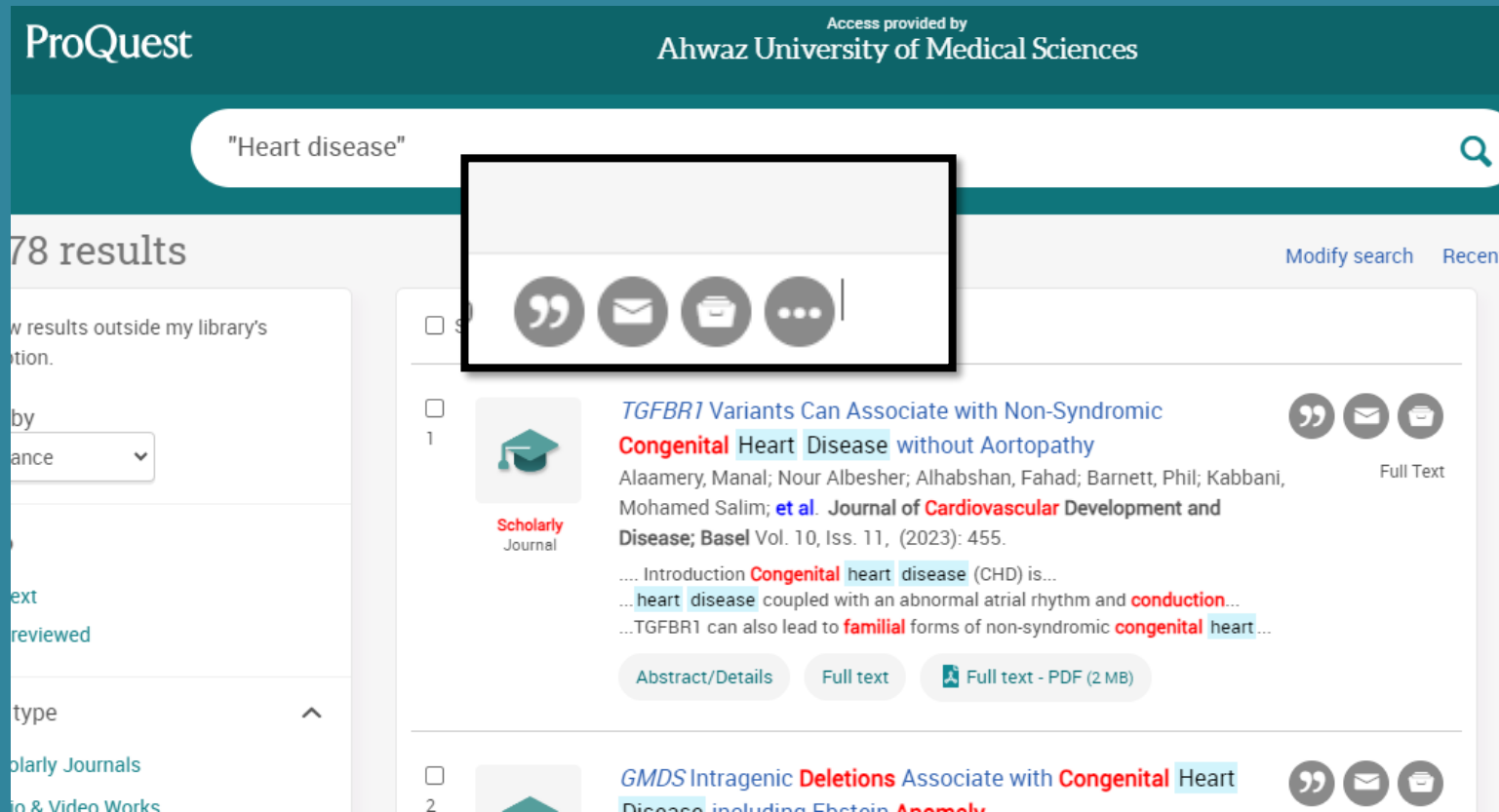
Alaamery, Manal; Nour Albeshier; Alhabshan, Fahad; Barnett, Phil; Kabbani, Mohamed Salim; et al. *Journal of Cardiovascular Development and Disease*; Basel Vol. 10, Iss. 11, (2023): 455.

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Abstract/Details Full text Full text - PDF (2 MB)

2

**GMDS Intragenic Deletions Associate with Congenital Heart Disease including Ebstein Anomaly**



# مشاهده متن کامل مدارک

دسترسی به متن کامل  
مقاله

Full Text | Scholarly Journal

## TGFBR1 Variants Can Associate with Non-Syndromic Congenital Heart Disease without Aortopathy

Alaamery, Manal; Nour Albeshar; Alhabshan, Fahad; Barnett, Phil; Kabbani, Mohamed Salim; et al. Journal of Cardiovascular Development and Disease; Basel Vol. 10, Iss. 11, (2023): 455. DOI:10.3390/jcdd10110455

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Abstract/Details

### Abstract

Translate

Background: Congenital heart diseases (CHD) are the most common congenital malformations in newborns and remain the leading cause of mortality among infants under one year old. Molecular diagnosis is crucial to evaluate the recurrence risk and to address future prenatal diagnosis. Here, we describe two families with various forms of inherited non-syndromic CHD and the genetic work-up and resultant findings. Methods: Next-generation sequencing (NGS) was employed in both families to uncover the genetic cause. In addition, we performed functional analysis to investigate the consequences of the identified variants in vitro. Results: NGS identified possible causative variants in both families in the protein kinase domain of the TGFBR1 gene. These variants occurred on the same amino acid, but resulted in differently substituted amino acids (p.R398C/p.R398H). Both variants co-segregate with the disease, are

### Suggested sources

Genetic heterogeneity of cardiomyopathy and its correlation with patient care  
Mi Jin Kim; Cha, Seulgi; Baek, Jae Suk; Jeong Jin Yu; Seo, Go Hun; et al. BMC Medical Genomics; London Vol. 16, (2023) 1-10.

In vitro assessment of the pathogenicity of the LDLR c.2160delC variant in familial hyper...  
Lin, Shaoyi; Hu, Tingting; Wang, Kaihan; Wang, Jiaqi; Zhu, Yunyun; et al. Lipids in Health and Disease; London Vol. 22, (2023) 1-10.

# دسترسی به گزینه های خروجی و ذخیره

گزینه های خروجی

ProQuest

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## TGFBRI Variants Can Associate with Non-Syndromic Congenital Heart Disease without Aortopathy

Alaamery, Manal; Nour Albeshier, Alhabahan, Fahad; Barnett, Phil; Kabbani, Mohamed Salim; et al. Journal of Cardiovascular Development and Disease; Basel Vol. 10, Iss. 11, (2023): 455.  
DOI:10.3390/jcdd10110455

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Abstract/Details

### Abstract

Translate

Background: Congenital heart diseases (CHD) are the most common congenital malformations in newborns and remain the leading cause of mortality among infants under one year old. Molecular diagnosis is crucial to evaluate the recurrence risk and to address future prenatal diagnosis. Here, we describe two families with various forms of inherited non-syndromic CHD and the genetic work-up and resultant findings. Methods: Next-generation sequencing (NGS) was employed in both families to uncover the genetic cause. In addition, we performed functional analysis to investigate the consequences of the identified variants in vitro. Results: NGS identified possible causative variants in both families in the protein kinase domain of the TGFBRI gene. These variants occurred on the same amino acid, but resulted in differently substituted amino acids (p.R398C/p.R398H). Both variants co-segregate with the disease, are extremely rare or unique, and occur in an evolutionary highly conserved domain of the protein. Furthermore, both variants demonstrated a significantly altered TGFBRI-smad signaling activity. Clinical investigation revealed that none of the carriers had (signs of) aortopathy. Conclusion: In conclusion, we describe two families, with various forms of inherited non-syndromic CHD without aortopathies, associated with unique/rare variants in TGFBRI that display altered TGF-beta signaling. These findings highlight involvement of TGFBRI in CHD, and warrant

More

### Full text

Translate

1. Introduction

### Suggested sources

Search with indexing terms

#### Subject

- Cardiovascular disease
- Plasmids
- Families & family life
- Genomes
- Heart
- Genes
- Congenital diseases

#### Location

- Netherlands
- United States--US

# دسترسی به گزینه های خروجی و ذخیره

Enter search terms...

## Can Associate with Non-Syndromic

abshan, Fahad; Barnett, Phil; Kabbani, Mohamed Salim; et al. Journal of C

### Abstract

Translate ▾

Background: **Congenital** heart diseases (CHD) are among infants under one year old. **Molecular** die describe two families with various forms of **inher** sequencing (NGS) was employed in both families; consequences of the identified variants **in vitro**. the TGFBR1 gene. These variants occurred on th variants co-**segregate** with the disease, are extre Furthermore, both variants demonstrated a signi carriers had (signs of) aortopathy. Conclusion: In aortopathies, associated with unique/rare varian

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### Full text

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1. Introduction

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### Suggested sources

Genetic **heterog** correlation with Mi Jin Kim; Cha, S al. BMC Medical G

cause of mortality osis. Here, we Next-generation stigate the ase domain of (398H). Both ptein. none of the c CHD without ement of

**In vitro** assessm c.2160delC varia Lin, Shaoyi; Hu, Tir al. **Lipids in Health**

Identification of in **ABCD7** Zheng, Feixia; Lin, al. **Journal of Clini**

Whole Exome Se **Phenotype of Xe** Seo, Ji-In; Nishigor Junglok; et al. **Me**

**Molecular** Genet

# منابع پیشنهادی مرتبط با مدرک بازیابی شده

Full Text | Scholarly Journal

## TGFBRI Variants Can Associate with Non-Syndromic **Congenital** Heart Disease without Aortopathy

Alaamery, Manal; Nour Albeshar; Alhabshan, Fahad; Barnett, Phil; Kabbani, Mohamed Salim; et al. *Journal of Cardiovascular Development and Disease*; Basel Vol. 10, Iss. 11, (2023): 455. DOI:10.3390/jcdd10110455

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Abstract/Details

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Lin, Shaoyi; Hu, Tingting; Wang, Kaihan; Wang, Jiaqi; Zhu, Yunyun; **et al.** *Lipids in Health and Disease*;

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