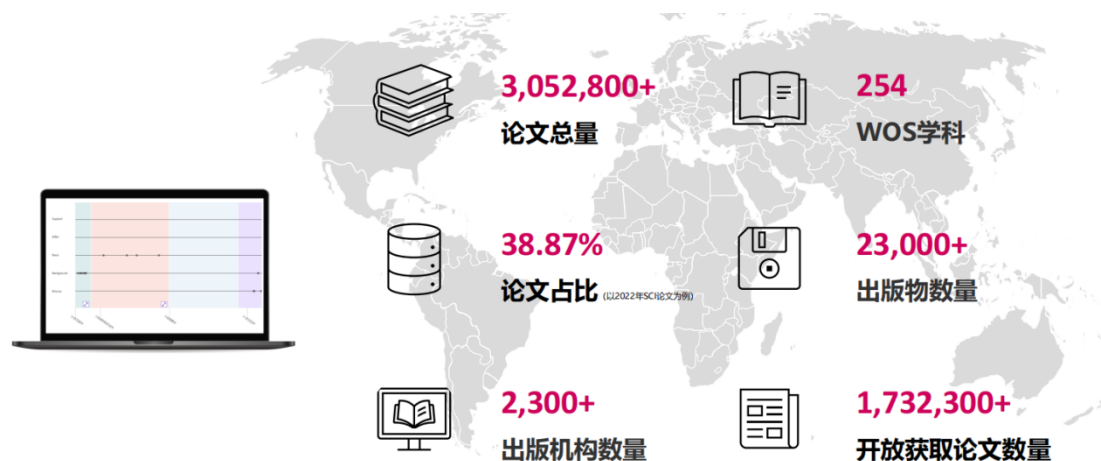


## Web of Science 被引参考文献深度分析

当你遇到一篇感兴趣的论文，对于文末的参考文献，你是否想了解哪些论文对作者的影响相对较大？作者是怎样引用这些论文的？哪些论文与作者得出了相似的结论？哪些论文提出了不同的研究思路？Web of Science 被引参考文献深度分析可以助你一探究竟！

“被引参考文献深度分析”功能基于 Web of Science 平台完善的引文网络，通过揭示引文背后的丰富信息，从引用位置和引用目的等角度，为科研人员高效锁定目标文献、加速科研创新进程提供了便利。本期就一起来看看被引参考文献深度分析的使用吧~



进入 Web of Science 检索所需主题的文献，在结果页面左侧筛选栏点击“被引参考文献深度分析”，选择可以进行被引参考文献深度分析的文献。

The screenshot shows the search results for 'diabetes mellitus' in the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-Expanded) database. The search criteria are 'diabetes mellitus (主题)'. The results are sorted by relevance, showing 1 of 477 items.

The first result is:

1 CHRONIC LIMB THREATENING ISCHEMIA AND **DIABETES MELLITUS**: THE SEVERITY OF TIBIAL ATHEROSCLEROSIS AND OUTCOME AFTER INFRAPOPLITEAL REVASCULARIZATION  
Koivunen, V.; Juonala, M. (-); Hakovirta, H.H.  
Dec 2021 | Nov 2020 (在线发表) | SCANDINAVIAN JOURNAL OF SURGERY 110 (4), pp.472-482

The '被引参考文献深度分析' (Cited Reference Depth Analysis) button is highlighted with a red arrow.

The left sidebar shows the search filters, with '被引参考文献深度分析' selected under the '快速过滤' (Quick Filter) section.

选择所需文献进入文章全记录页面，点击“被引参考文献深度分析”，切换至可视化视图。

## Vitamin D Supplementation and Prevention of Type 2 Diabetes

作者: Pittas, AG (Pittas, Anastassios G.)<sup>[1]</sup>; Dawson-Hughes, B (Dawson-Hughes, Bess)<sup>[2]</sup>; Sheehan, P (Sheehan, Patricia)<sup>[5]</sup>; Ware, JH (Ware, James H.)<sup>[4]</sup>; Knowler, WC (Knowler, William C.)<sup>[6]</sup>; Aroda, VR (Aroda, Vanita R.)<sup>[3]</sup>; Brodsky, I (Brodsky, Irwin)<sup>[7]</sup>; Ceglia, L (Ceglia, Lisa)<sup>[11]</sup>; Chadha, C (Chadha, Chhavi)<sup>[9]</sup>; Chatterjee, R (Chatterjee, Raneel)<sup>[10]</sup>; ...[更多内容](#)

团体作者: D2d Res Grp (D2d Res Grp)

查看 Web of Science ResearcherID 和 ORCID (由 Clarivate 提供)

NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE

卷: 381 期: 6 页: 520-530

DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1909006

出版日期: AUG 8 2019

已索引: 2019-08-08

文献类型: Article

跳转至

[被引参考文献深度分析](#)

摘要:

Background Observational studies support an association between a low blood 25-hydroxyvitamin D level and the risk of type 2 diabetes. However, whether vitamin D supplementation lowers the risk of diabetes is unknown. Methods We randomly assigned adults who met at least two of three glycemic criteria for prediabetes (fasting plasma glucose level, 100 to 125 mg per deciliter; plasma glucose level 2 hours after a 75-g oral glucose load, 140 to 199 mg per deciliter; and glycated hemoglobin level, 5.7 to 6.4%) and no diagnostic criteria for diabetes to receive 4000 IU per day of vitamin D-3 or placebo, regardless of the baseline serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D level. The primary outcome in this time-to-event analysis was new-onset diabetes, and the trial design was event-driven, with a target number of diabetes events of 508. Results A total of 2423 participants underwent randomization (1211 to the vitamin D group and 1212 to the placebo group). By month 24, the mean serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D level in the vitamin D group was 54.3 ng per milliliter (from 27.7 ng per milliliter at baseline), as compared with 28.8 ng per milliliter in the placebo group (from 28.2 ng per milliliter at baseline). After a median follow-up of 2.5 years, the primary outcome of diabetes occurred in 293 participants in the vitamin D group and 323 in the placebo group (9.39 and 10.66 events per 100 person-years, respectively). The hazard ratio for vitamin D as compared with placebo was 0.88 (95% confidence interval, 0.75 to 1.04; P=0.12). The incidence of adverse events did not differ significantly between the two groups. Conclusions Among persons at high risk for type 2 diabetes not selected for vitamin D insufficiency, vitamin D-3 supplementation at a dose of 4000 IU per day did not result in a significantly lower risk of diabetes than placebo. (Funded by the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive

## 引文网络

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311

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[创建引文跟踪](#)

322

被引频次 所有数据库

30

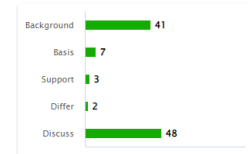
篇引用的参考文献

[+ 查看更多的被引频次](#) [查看相关记录](#)

[查看索引预印本](#)

## 按分类引用项目

根据可用的引文上下文数据和 77 条引用项目中的摘要, 对此文献的提及方式进行细分。



## ① 了解引用位置及引用目的

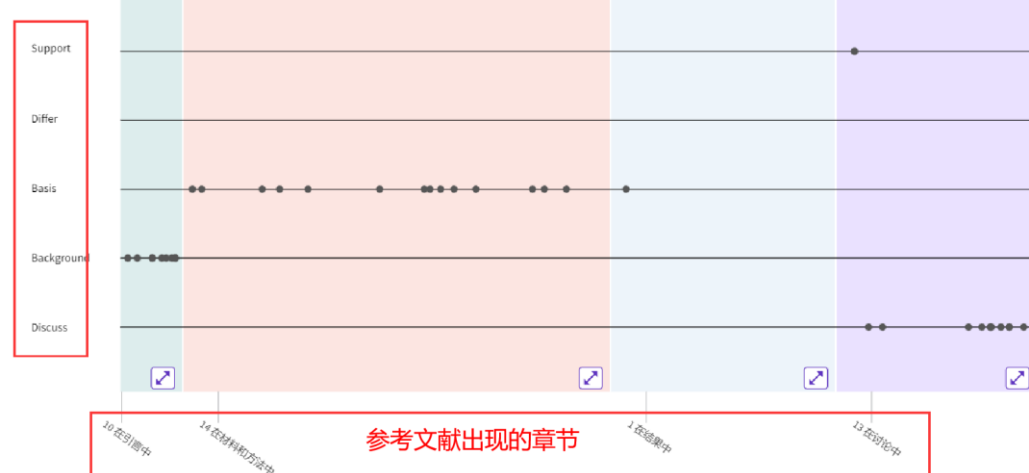
可视化图中每个点代表论文中引用的一篇参考文献, 离得更近的点联系更紧密。

横坐标表示参考文献出现的章节, 如引言、方法等。纵坐标表明作者的引用目的, 描述一篇参考文献被引用的原因, 包括 Support、Differ、Basis、Background、Discuss, 例如 Support 表示该论文和参考文献具有相似的观点/结论。

30 篇引用的参考文献

探索

## 参考文献被引的原因



## ② 了解对作者影响相对较大的参考文献

页面下滑可以查看一篇参考文献在文中被引用的次数, 引用次数越多表示参考文献对当前研究影响越大。

显示 30 / 30 [作为一组检索结果查看](#) 首次出现 ^

排名	标题	年份	来源	在文献中引用	首次出现	所有出现
1	Estimates of diabetes and its burden in the United States	2017	National Diabetes Statistics Report URL: <a href="http://www.diabetes.org/assets/pdfs/basics/cdc-statistics-report-2017.pdf">http://www.diabetes.org/assets/pdfs/basics/cdc-statistics-report-2017.pdf</a>	1	596	0
2	Reduction in the incidence of type 2 diabetes with lifestyle intervention or metformin (From: MEDLINE®)	2002	NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE 346 (6), pp.393-403	1	11,864	27

按照参考文献在论文中出现的顺序排序, 相同参考文献仅显示一次;

按照参考文献在论文中出现的顺序排序, 一篇参考文献可能出现多次.

按照参考文献在论文中被引用的次数排序

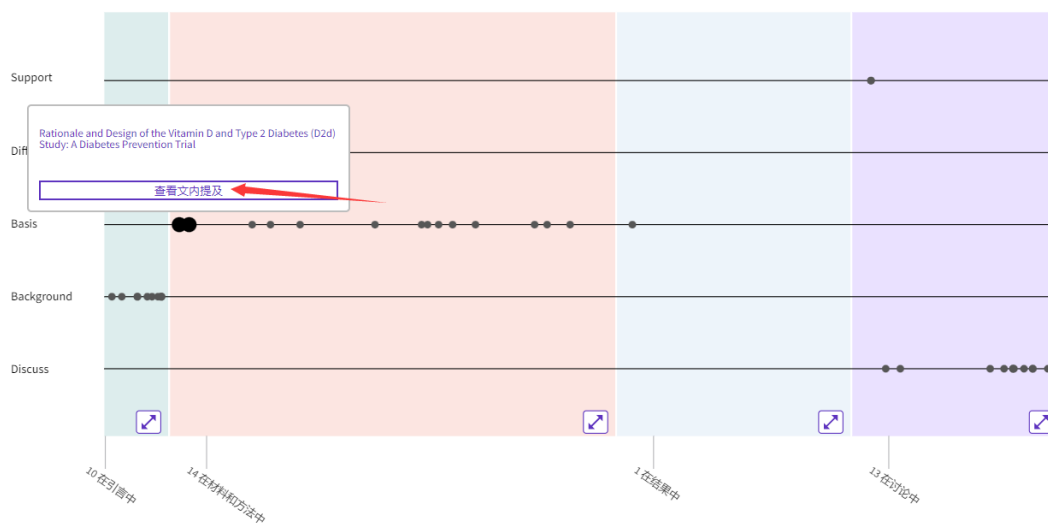
相关链接

### ③ 定位特定参考文献，了解引用目的

鼠标悬停在圆点上方，可以查看在特定位置引用的参考文献。点击“**查看文内提及**”，可以查看论文引文位置的上下文信息，引用的具体位置及目的。

30 篇引用的参考文献

探索



例如，以下这篇参考文献在 **Methods** 章节被引用，分类为 **Basis**，即引用了该参考文献的数据集、方法、概念或想法。在该文章中总计被引用了 **2** 次，可以点击箭头进行切换查看引用的具体语境。

10 Effects of Vitamin D Supplementation on Glucose...  
Randomized Controlled Trials

Tang, HL; Li, DM; (...); Li, XL

2018 | INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENDOCRINOLOGY 2018

Check for full text 出版商处的免费全文 ...

在文献中引用: 1

Rationale and Design of the Vitamin D and Type 2 Diabetes (D2d) Study: A Diabetes Prevention Trial

"This randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial evaluated the safety and efficacy of oral administration of vitamin D3 (cholecalciferol; 4000 IU per day) for diabetes prevention in adults at high risk for type 2 diabetes.11" 出版商处的全文

部分: Methods 分类: Basis

11 Rationale and Design of the Vitamin D and Type...

Pittas, AG; Dawson-Hughes, B; (...); Staten, MA

Dec 2014 | DIABETES CARE 37 (12), pp.3227-3234

Check for full text 出版商处的免费全文 ...

在文献中引用: 2

1 / 2 文内提及

#### ④ 关注后续研究动态

如果想要进一步关注后续的研究动态，则可以在文章全记录页面查看引文分类视图，了解本文被引用的具体原因分类。

比如想了解与当前研究存在一定差异、提出了不同研究思路的论文，可以点击 Differ 查看；如果想了解哪些后续研究与作者得出了相似的结论，则可以点击 Support 查看相关论文。

文献类型: Article

跳转至

被引参考文献深度分析

摘要:

Background Observational studies support an association between a low blood 25-hydroxyvitamin D level and the risk of type 2 diabetes. However, whether vitamin D supplementation lowers the risk of diabetes is unknown. Methods We randomly assigned adults who met at least two of three glycemic criteria for prediabetes (fasting plasma glucose level, 100 to 125 mg per deciliter; plasma glucose level 2 hours after a 75-g oral glucose load, 140 to 199 mg per deciliter; and glycated hemoglobin level, 5.7 to 6.4%) and no diagnostic criteria for diabetes to receive 4000 IU per day of vitamin D-3 or placebo, regardless of the baseline serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D level. The primary outcome in this time-to-event analysis was new-onset diabetes, and the trial design was event-driven, with a target number of diabetes events of 508. Results A total of 2423 participants underwent randomization (1211 to the vitamin D group and 1212 to the placebo group). By month 24, the mean serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D level in the vitamin D group was 54.3 ng per milliliter (from 27.7 ng per milliliter at baseline), as compared with 28.8 ng per milliliter in the placebo group (from 28.2 ng per milliliter at baseline). After a median follow-up of 2.5 years, the primary outcome of diabetes occurred in 293 participants in the vitamin D group and 323 in the placebo group (9.39 and 10.66 events per 100 person-years, respectively). The hazard ratio for vitamin D as compared with placebo was 0.88 (95% confidence interval, 0.75 to 1.04; P=0.12). The incidence of adverse events did not differ significantly between the two groups. Conclusions Among persons at high risk for type 2 diabetes not selected for vitamin D insufficiency, vitamin D-3 supplementation at a dose of 4000 IU per day did not result in a significantly lower risk of diabetes than placebo. (Funded by the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases and others; D2d ClinicalTrials.gov number, .)

Observational studies suggest an association between a low 25-hydroxyvitamin D level and the risk of type 2 diabetes; whether vitamin D



1 Sex-Dependent Association of Vitamin D With Insulin Resistance in Humans

Chen, X; Chu, C; (...); Hocher, B

Sep 2021 | Mar 2021 (在线发表) | JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ENDOCRINOLOGY & METABOLISM 106 (9),

pp.E3739-E3747

被引参考文献深度分析

Background: Animal studies suggested that vitamin D might decrease insulin resistance. Estrogen increased insulin sensitivity and glucose tolerance in rodents. However, sex-specific association of vitamin D with insulin resistance in humans remains unclear. ... 显示更多

出版商处的免费全文 ...

2 被引频次

47 参考文献

相关记录 ?

文内提及 (1)

"Recent placebo-controlled, double-blind clinical trial examined the effect of vitamin D replacement on the incidence of type 2 diabetes, which contradicts our findings (21)."

查找范围: "Discussion"

部分: Discussion 分类: Differ



