医療統計・データ管理学講座ゼミ

PubMedのデータ構造と現在の問題点

2025/10/16

12年前こんなことがありました https://current.ndl.go.jp/car/24499

- 2013年、第2期オバマ政権時
- ・米国の暫定予算が 通過せず
- NLMの業務遅延
- PubMedの更新は 最小限のスタッフ で維持
- 更新の遅延は 半年以上続いた
- 2023年も同じ事が 起ごるかと危惧...



図書館界、図書館情報学に関

CA-R カレントアウェアネス-R CA-E カレントアウェアネス-E

CA カレントアウェアネス

ホーム» カレントアウェアネス-R

米政府機関閉鎖 - 米国議会図書館、国立公文書館などでサービス停止あり

⊙ 2013年10月02日

2013年10月1日、暫定予算が議会を通過しないまま10月1日午前0時(日本時間同日午後1時)に新会計年度が始まり、これにより同時に連邦政府機関の一部閉鎖が発効しています。この影響により、米国議会図書館(LC)等のサービスについても一部停止が実施されています。

主な機関の概況は以下のとおりです。 (日本時間2013年10月2日午前10時半現在)

米国国立医学図書館(NLM);

NLMは、ウェブサイトのトップにおいて、ウェブサイトはアップデートされないこと等がアナウンスされています。PubMedについては、最小限のスタッフで維持され、情報は可能な範囲でアップデートされ、また緊急を要する質問にはレスポンスするよう努めるとしています。



Notice

Because of a lapse in government funding, the information on this website may not be up to date, transactions submitted via the website may not be processed, and the agency may not be able to respond to inquiries until appropriations are enacted. The NIH Clinical Center (the research hospital of NIH) is open. For more details about its operating status, please visit cc.nih.gov. Updates regarding government operating status and resumption of normal operations can be found at opm.gov.



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



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Search

Advanced

PubMed® comprises more than 39 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites. 2025/10/16

今日の内容

- PubMedのトップページのNoticeについて
- PubMedホームページ書かれていることが具体的に何に影響するか
- Tag
- 検索結果の表示(PubMed形式)
- 雑誌限定で検索する際のISSN利用
- Tagのどこが追加されるか
- キーワード付け完了しているかどこで確認するか
 - STAT, EDAT, MHDA
- 雑誌によるバラツキ

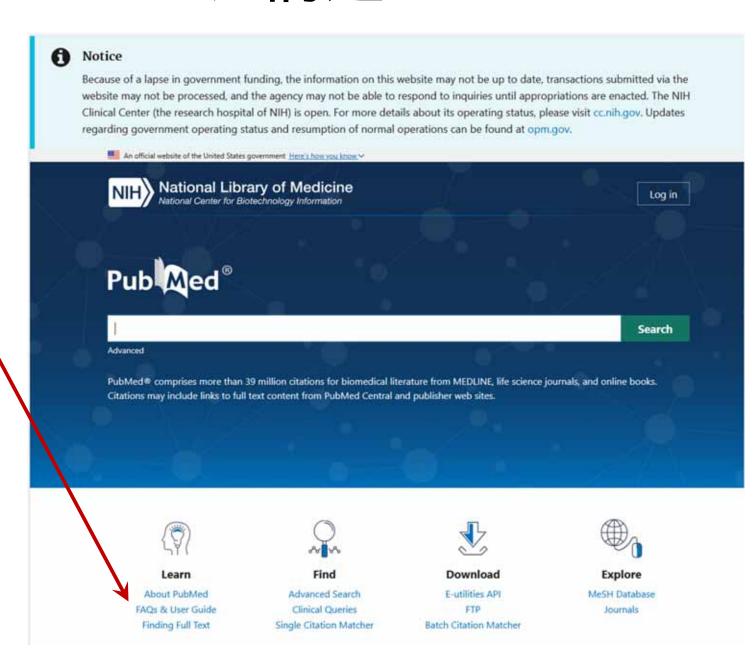
PubMedホームページ書かれていることが具体的に何に影響するか

- Because of a lapse in government funding,
- the information on this website may not be up to date,
 - 何が更新されないのか
- transactions submitted via the website may not be processed,
 - 何が行われないのか
- and the agency may not be able to respond to inquiries until appropriations are enacted.
 - 問い合わせにも回答できないそうです

何が更新されないのか

PubMedのデータ構造

 FAQs & User Guide



Tag

 Using search tags

Search PubMed

- How do I search PubMed?
- I retrieved too many citations. How can I focus my search?
- I retrieved too few citations. How can I expand my search?
- · Find a specific citation
- · Searching by author
- Searching by journal
- Searching by date
- Filters
- · Searching for a phrase
- · Wildcards and truncation
- Combining search terms with Boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT)
- Using search field tags
- Proximity searching

How do I search PubMed?

- 1. Identify the key concepts for your search.
- 2. Enter the terms (or key concepts) in the search box.

Search field tags

Tagを 使って 検索可能

• 例えば PMIDが 41092331 の論文

Search field tags

Affiliation [ad]

All Fields [all]

Article Identifier [aid]

Author [au]

Author Identifier [auid]

Book [book]

Comment Correction Type

Completion Date [dcom]

Conflict of Interest Statement

[cois]

Corporate Author [cn]

Create Date [crdt]

EC/RN Number [rn]

Editor [ed]

Entry Date [edat]

Filter [filter] [sb]

First Author Name [1au]

Full Author Name [fau]

Full Investigator Name [fir]

Grants and Funding [gr]

Investigator [ir]

ISBN [isbn]

Issue [ip]

Journal [ta]

Language [la]

Last Author Name [lastau]

Location ID [lid]

MeSH Date [mhda]

MeSH Major Topic [majr]

MeSH Subheadings [sh]

MeSH Terms [mh]

Modification Date [lr]

NLM Unique ID [jid]

Other Term [ot]

Owner

Pagination [pg]

Personal Name as Subject [ps]

Pharmacological Action [pa]

Place of Publication [pl]

PMCID and MID

PMID [pmid]

Publication Date [dp]

Publication Type [pt]

Publisher [pubn]

Secondary Source ID [si]

Subset [sb]

Supplementary Concept [nm]

Text Words [tw]

Title [ti]

Title/Abstract [tiab]

Transliterated Title [tt]

Volume [vi]



Log in



41092331[pmid]



Search

Advanced

PubMed® comprises more than 39 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites.



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E-utilities API FTP Batch Citation Matcher



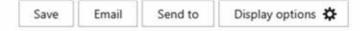
Explore

MeSH Database Journals





Found 1 result for 41092331[pmid]



Randomized Controlled Trial > N Engl J Med. 2025 Oct 16;393(15):1498-1508. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2504644.

Mass Administration of Azithromycin to Infants in Mali to Reduce Mortality

Fadima Cheick Haidara ¹, Laura Adubra ², Mahamadou Abdou ³, Dagmar Alber ⁴, Ulla Ashorn ², Yin Bun Cheung ², Elaine Cloutman-Green ⁵, Mamadou Diallo ¹, Camilla Ducker ⁶, Yue-Mei Fan ², Gwydion Gruffudd ⁶, Lotta Hallamaa ², Tiia Haapaniemi ², Rikhard Ihamuotila ², Jane Juma ¹, Nigel Klein ⁴, Juho Luoma ², Owen Martell ⁶, Akshaya Murugesan ², Collins Okello ¹, Oumar Samaké ¹, Cheick Amadou Tidiane Traore ³, Taru Vehmasto ², Kaisa Ylikruuvi ², Samba Sow ¹, Per Ashorn ²

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 41092331 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2504644

Abstract

Background: Mass administration of azithromycin to children 1 to 59 months of age has been shown to reduce mortality among infants and children in this age group in some areas of sub-Saharan Africa. The largest effects have appeared to be among infants younger than 12 months of age, within 3 months after treatment; this observation motivated the design of the current trial.

Methods: In this trial, we randomly assigned villages in Mali, West Africa, in a 3:4:2 ratio to receive distributions of placebo, azithromycin two times a year, or azithromycin four times a year. Infants 1 to 11 months of age received, in doses of 20 mg per kilogram of body weight, placebo every 3 months

Collections
Collections
Permalink

PAGE NAVIGATION
Cite & authors

Abstract

Publication types

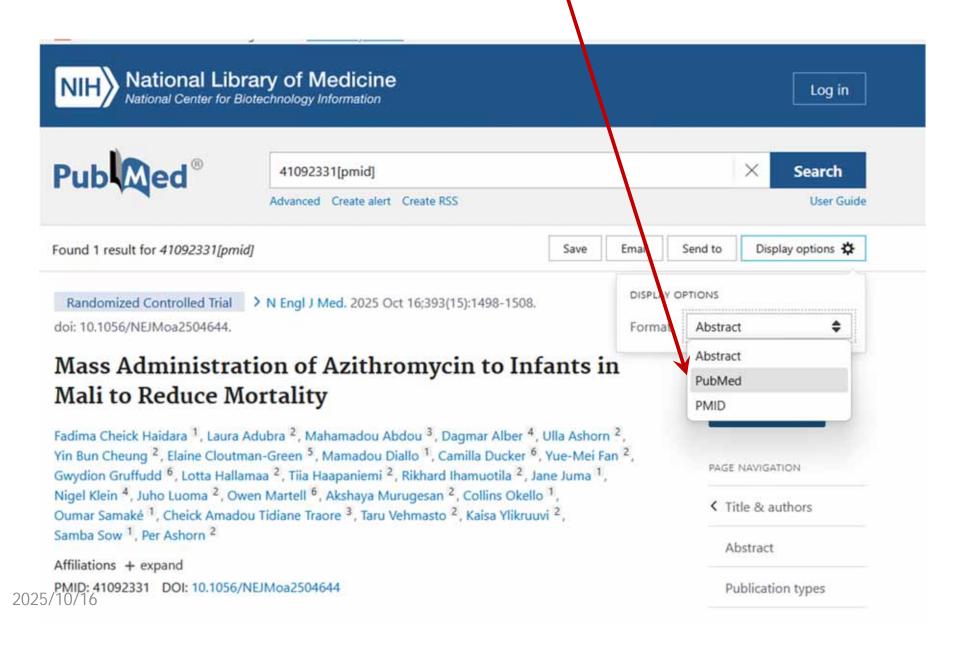
MeSH terms

Substances

Associated data

Grants and funding

Display optionsでPubMedに



PMID- 41092331

OWN - NLM

STAT- MEDLINE

DCOM- 20251015

LR - 20251015

IS - 1533-4406 (Electronic)

IS - 0028-4793 (Linking)

VI - 393

IP - 15

DP - 2025 Oct 16

TI - Mass Administration of Azithromycin to Infants in Mali to Reduce Mortality.

PG - 1498-1508

LID - 10.1056/NEJMoa2504644 [doi]

- BACKGROUND: Mass administration of azithromycin to children 1 to 59 months of age has been shown to reduce mortality among infants and children in this age group in some areas of sub-Saharan Africa. The largest effects have appeared to be among infants younger than 12 months of age, within 3 months after treatment; this observation motivated the design of the current trial. METHODS: In this trial, we randomly assigned villages in Mali, West Africa, in a 3:4:2 ratio to receive distributions of placebo, azithromycin two times a year, or azithromycin four times a year. Infants 1 to 11 months of age received, in doses of 20 mg per kilogram of body weight, placebo every 3 months (control group); azithromycin at two quarterly visits from January through June and placebo at two quarterly visits from July through December (twice-yearly azithromycin group); or azithromycin every 3 months (quarterly azithromycin group). The primary outcome was death within 3 months after eligibility had been confirmed, analyzed in the intention-to-treat population. RESULTS: From December 2020 through December 2022, a total of 1151 villages were enrolled in the trial; 386 villages were randomly assigned to the control group, 511 to the twice-yearly azithromycin group, and 254 to the quarterly azithromycin group. Among all the villages, 149,090 infants received at least one dose of placebo or azithromycin, with a total of 82,600 person-years of follow-up; 968 deaths were recorded. Mortality was 11.9 deaths per 1000 person-years at risk in the control group, 11.8 deaths per 1000 person-years in the twice-yearly azithromycin group (incidence rate ratio, 1.00; 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.83 to 1.19), and 11.3 deaths per 1000 person-years in the quarterly azithromycin group (incidence rate ratio, 0.93; 95% CI, 0.75 to 1.15). Adverse events were rare, and the percentages of infants with adverse events were similar in the three groups. Mortality among untreated children 12 to 59 months of age was similar across groups. CONCLUSIONS: Mass administration of azithromycin in Mali, limited to infants 1 to 11 months of age, did not result in lower infant or child mortality than placebo, regardless of whether azithromycin was delivered twice yearly or quarterly. (Funded by the Gates Foundation; LAKANA ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT04424511.).

CI - Copyright @ 2025 Massachusetts Medical Society.

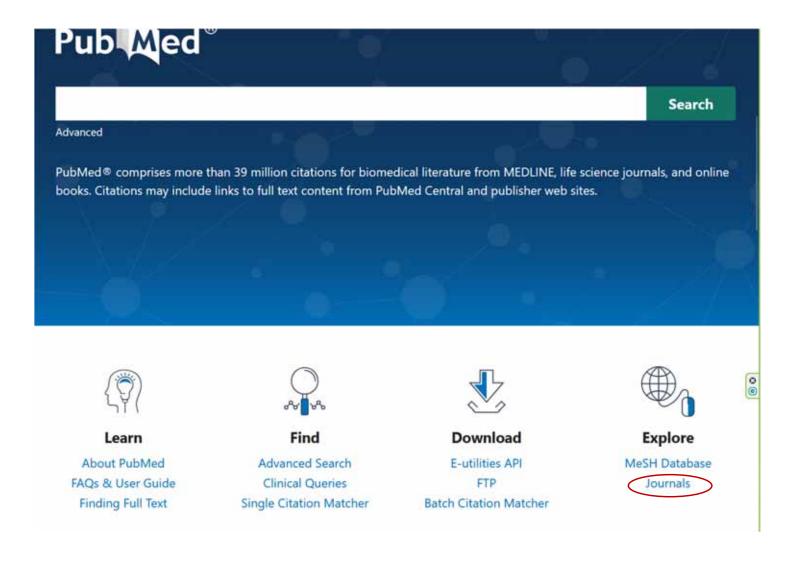
FAU - Haidara, Fadima Cheick

AU - Haidara FC AD - Center for Vaccine Development-Mali, Bamako.

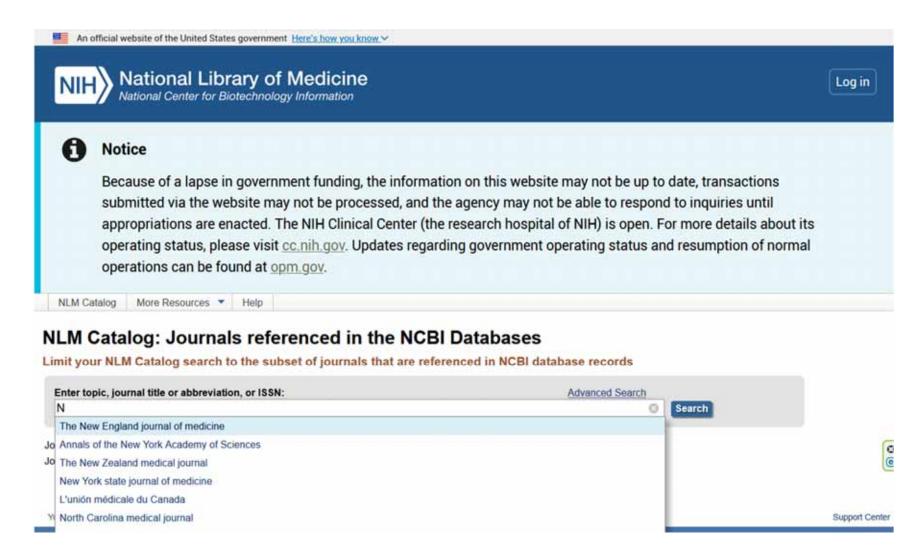
Tagとデータの表示形式

PMIDに 41092331

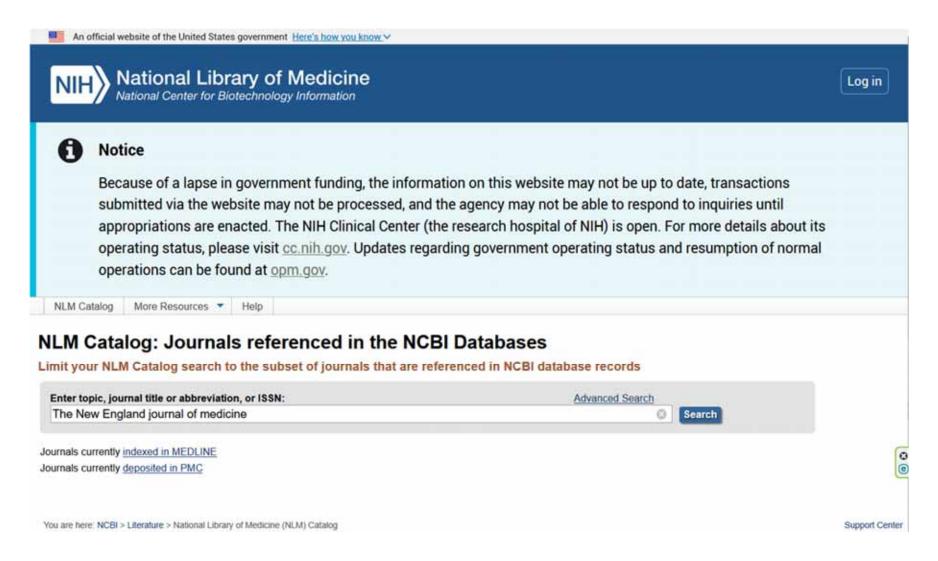
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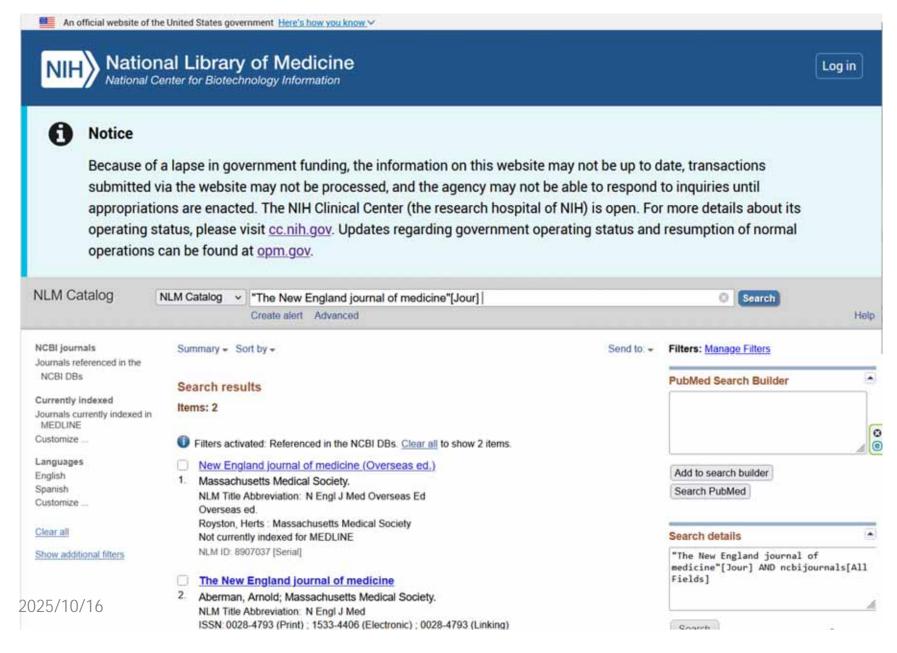
Journal画面で文字を入力すると 候補がリストアップされる



NEJMを選択、 Searchボタンクリック



NEJMのデータ2件、 2件目をクリック



ISSN 0028-4793

The New England journal of medicine

Author(s): Aberman, Arnold

Massachusetts Medical Society

NLM Title Abbreviation: N Engl J Med

Title(s): The New England journal of medicine.

Other Title(s): NEJM

New Engl J Med New Engl J Med N. England J. M. New Engl J Med New Engl J Med

Continues: Boston medical and surgical journal ISSN 0096-6762

Publication Start Year: 1928

Frequency: Weekly

Country of Publication: United States

Publisher: Boston, Massachusetts Medical Society.

Description: v. illus., ports.

Language: English

ISSN: 0028-4793 (Print)

1533-4406 (Electronic) 0028-4793 (Linking)

Coden: NEJMAG

Electronic Links: https://www.nejm.org/medical-index

http://ovidsp.ovid.com/ovidweb.cgi?

T=JS&MODE=ovid&PAGE=toc&D=ovft&AN=00006024-000000000-00000

In: MEDLINE: v273n9,Aug. 26, 1965-PubMed: v273n9,Aug. 26, 1965-

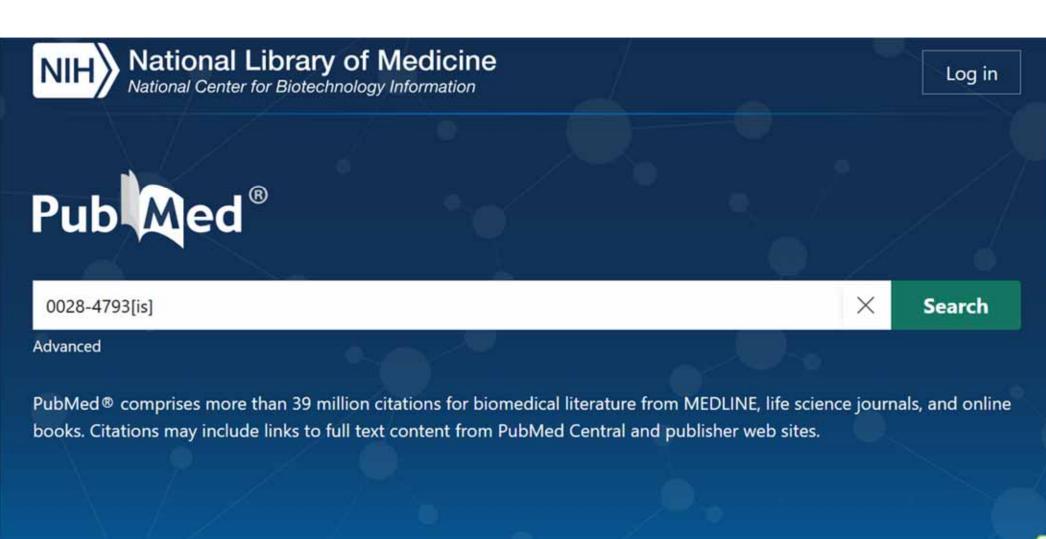
Abridged index medicus

2025/10/16

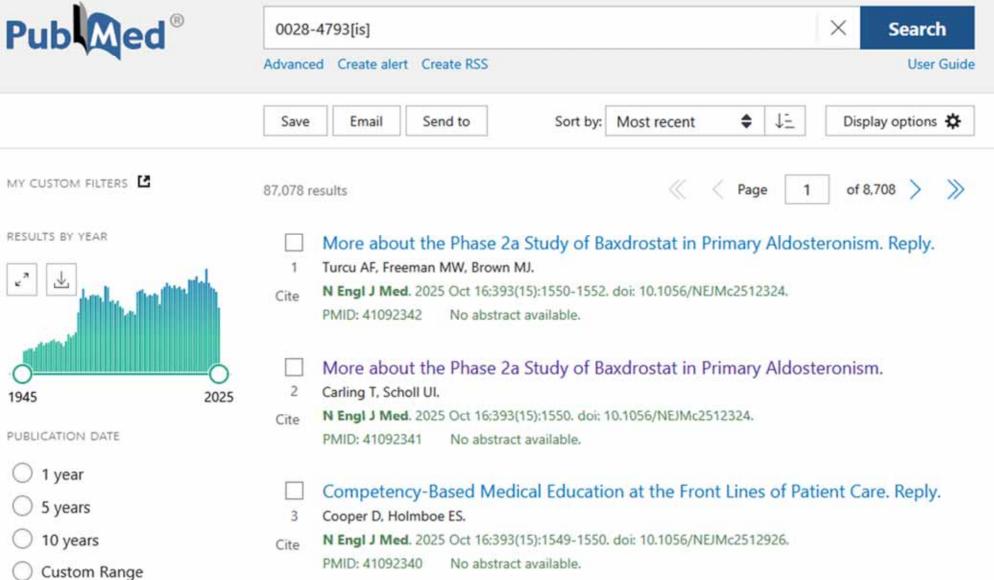
Index medicus
OLDMEDLINE



ISSNのTagはis これで検索

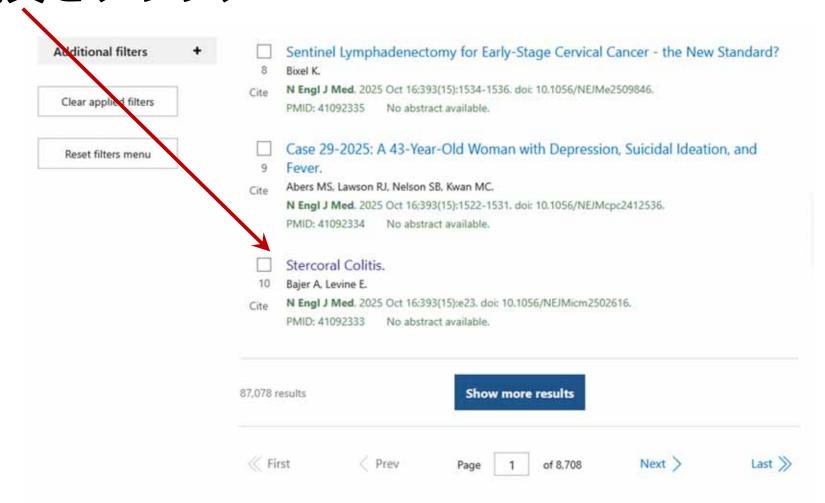




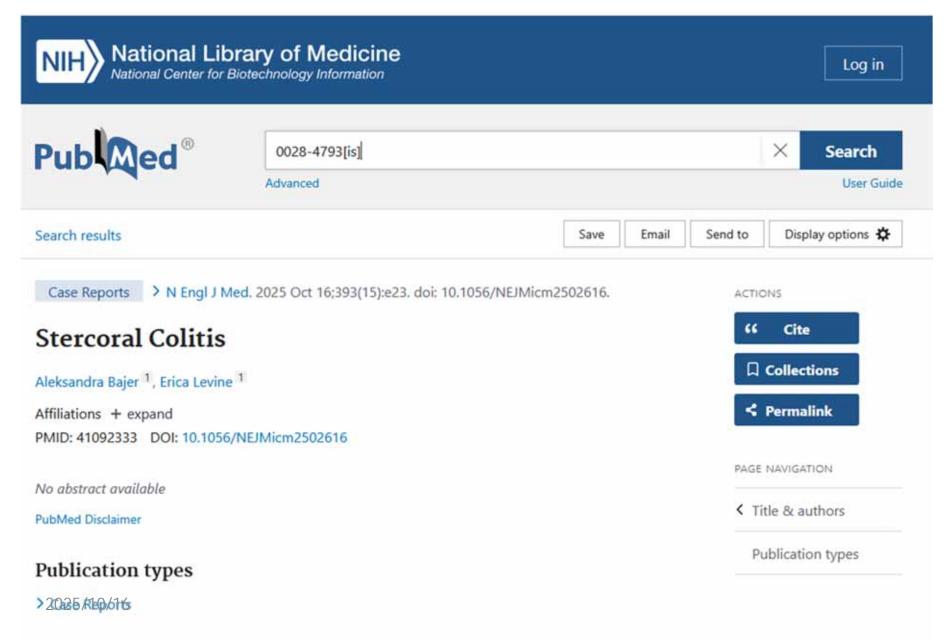


下にスクロール

• この論文をクリック



Display optionsをPubMedに



• STATが In-Process

MeSHターム がない

• EDATはこの データが PubMedに 追加された時

• MHDAは MeSHなどの キーワードが 付いた日

PMID- 41092333 OWN - NLM STAT- In-Process LR - 20251015 IS - 1533-4406 (Electronic) IS - 0028-4793 (Linking) VI - 393 IP - 15 DP - 2025 Oct 16 TI - Stercoral Colitis. PG - e23 LID - 10.1056/NEJMicm2502616 [doi] FAU - Bajer, Aleksandra AU - Bajer A AD - University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. FAU - Levine, Erica AU - Levine E AUID- ORCID: 0000-0002-2074-5267 AD - University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. LA - eng PT - Case Reports PT - Journal Article PL - United States TA - N Engl J Med JT - The New England journal of medicine JID - 0255562 SB - IM EDAT- 2025/10/15 18:28 MHDA- 2025/10/15 18:28 CRDT- 2025/10/15 16:33 PHST- 2025/10/15 18:28 [medline] PHST- 2025/10/15 18:28 [pubmed] PHST- 2025/10/15 16:33 [entrez] AID - 10.1056/NEJMicm2502616 [doi] PST - ppublish 50 - N Engl J Med. 2025 Oct 16;393(15):e23. doi: 10.1056/NEJMicm2502616.

2025/10/16

もっと下でこの論文をクリック

10 years	☐ Long-Term Safety and Efficacy of Gene Therapy for Adenosine Deaminase
Custom Range	Deficiency. Cite Booth C, Masiuk K, Yazouras K, Fernandes A, Xu-Bayford J, Campo Fernandez B, Roy S, Curio-Penny B,
TEXT AVAILABILITY	Arnold J, Terraza, D, Reid J, Gilmour KC, Adams S, Alvarez Mediavilla E, Mhaldien L, O'Toole G, Ahmed R, Garabedian F, Malech H, De Ravin SS, Moore TB, De Oliveira S, Pellin D, Lin TY, Dang TT, Cornetta K,
Abstract	Hershfield MS, Hara H, Thrasher AJ, Gaspar HB, Kohn DB.
Free full text	N Eng/J Med. 2025 Oct 16:393(15):1486-1497. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2502754.
☐ Full text	PM/0: 41092330
ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE	☐ A Phase 3 Trial of Telitacicept for Systemic Lupus Erythematosus.
Associated data	van Vollenhoven RF, Wang L, Merrill JT, Liu Y, Bao C, Li F, Hu J, Huang C, Zhao J, Huang C, Mo H, Wei W, Cite Lu F, Li J, Zhao D, Wang W, Li L, Zuraw Q, Wang X, Wang X, Fang J, Zhang F; 18C010 Trial Investigators.
ARTICLE TYPE	N Engl J Med. 2025 Oct 16;393(15):1475-1485. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2414719. PMID: 41092329 Clinical Trial.
Books and Documents	
Clinical Trial	 Sentinel-Lymph-Node Biopsy Alone or with Lymphadenectomy in Cervical Cancer.
☐ Meta-Analysis	Tu H, Huang H, Li Y, Chen X, Wang C, Zheng M, Zhang Y, Zhao W, Feng Y, Wan T, Huang Y, Yu A, Lu W, Xiao J, Shan W, Zhang P, Zhu C, Wang D, Zhou H, Li J, Kong B, Feng W, Wang X, Luo R, Huang X, Li J, Lin
Randomized Controlled	Z, Yao S, Liu J; PHENIX Investigators.
Review	N Engl J Med. 2025 Oct 16;393(15):1463-1474. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2506267. PMID: 41092328 Clinical Trial.
Systematic Review	
See all article type filters	Alive and Kicking: NOS Episode 3.1. [No authors listed]
	Cite N Engl J Med. 2025 Oct 16:393(15):e24. doi: 10.1056/NEJMp2514232.
/10/delitional filters +	PMID: 41092327 No abstract available.

Display optionsをPubMedに



PMID- 41092329 OWN - NLM STAT- MEDLINE DCOM- 20251015 LR - 20251015 IS - 1533-4406

IS - 1533-4406 (Electronic)

IS - 0028-4793 (Linking)

VI - 393 IP - 15

DP - 2025 Oct 16

TI - A Phase 3 Trial of Telitacicept for Systemic Lupus Erythematosus.

PG - 1475-1485

LID - 10.1056/NEJMoa2414719 [doi]

- BACKGROUND: Telitacicept, a new dual inhibitor of the cytokines B-lymphocyte stimulator (BLyS) and APRIL (a proliferation-inducing ligand), showed efficacy in adults with active systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) in a phase 2b trial when added to standard therapy. METHODS: We conducted a phase 3 trial in China in which participants with active SLE were randomly assigned (in a 1:1 ratio) to receive telitacicept (160 mg) or placebo subcutaneously once weekly for 52 weeks. in addition to standard therapy. The primary end point at week 52 was a response on the modified SLE Responder Index 4 (SRI-4), with a response on this composite measure defined as a reduction of at least 4 points in the Safety of Estrogens in Lupus Erythematosus National Assessment-Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Disease Activity Index (SELENA-SLEDAI) score (ranging from 0 to 105, with higher scores indicating greater disease activity), no new disease activity as measured on the British Isles Lupus Assessment Group index, and no worsening in the Physician's Global Assessment score. RESULTS: Of 433 adults screened, 335 underwent randomization (167 to the telitacicept group and 168 to the placebo group). At week 52, significantly more participants receiving telitacicept had a response on the modified SRI-4 than those receiving placebo (67.1% vs. 32.7%; adjusted difference, 34.5 percentage points; 95% confidence interval [CI], 24.3 to 44.7; P<0.001). A reduction of at least 4 points from baseline in the SELENA-SLEDAI score had occurred in 70.1% of the telitacicept group and in 40.5% of the placebo group (difference, 29.6 percentage points; 95% CI, 13.1 to 46.1). Adverse events that were considered by the investigator to be related to the trial regimen were more common with telitacicept than with placebo (74.9% vs. 50.0%). Such events that occurred more frequently in the telitacicept group than in the placebo group included upper respiratory tract infection (31.7% vs. 19.0%), a reduced serum IgG level (15.6% vs. 1.2%), a reduced serum IgM level (15.0% vs. 0.6%), and injection-site reactions (12.6% vs. 0.6%). CONCLUSIONS: In this 52-week trial involving participants with active SLE who were receiving background therapy, the incidence of a clinical response was higher with telitacicept than with placebo. However, the incidence of upper respiratory infections, reduced immunoglobulin levels, and injection-site reactions was also higher with telitacicept. (Funded by RemeGen; 18C010 ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT04082416.).

• STATが MEDLINE に

キーワード 付けが完了 したという ことです

LA - eng SI - ClinicalTrials.gov/NCT04082416 PT - Clinical Trial, Phase III PT - Journal Article PT - Multicenter Study - Randomized Controlled Trial - United States TA - N Engl J Med JT - The New England journal of medicine JID - 0255562 RN - 0 (Recombinant Fusion Proteins) RN - 0 (B-Cell Activating Factor) RN - 0 (Tumor Necrosis Factor Ligand Superfamily Member 13) K3D9A0ICQ3 (TACI receptor-IgG Fc fragment fusion protein) 0 (telitacicept) SB - IM MH - Humans MH - *Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic/drug therapy MH - Female MH - Adult MH - Male MH - Middle Aged MH - Double-Blind Method MH - *Recombinant Fusion Proteins/adverse effects/therapeutic use MH - Drug Therapy, Combination MH - *B-Cell Activating Factor/antagonists & inhibitors MH - *Tumor Necrosis Factor Ligand Superfamily Member 13/antagonists & inhibitors - Severity of Illness Index - Injections, Subcutaneous - Young Adult FIR - Zhang, Fengchun

2025/10/16

IR - Zhang F

• MHに

もっと下にスクロール

- EDATとMHDAが違う値になっている
- さすがに1分でキーワード付けはできないと 思うが...
- いずれにしてもキーワード付けられている

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FIR - Tang, Yanchun
IR - Tang Y
EDAT- 2025/10/15 18:28
MHDA- 2025/10/15 18:29
CRDT- 2025/10/15 16:33
PHST- 2025/10/15 18:29 [medline]
PHST- 2025/10/15 18:28 [pubmed]
PHST- 2025/10/15 16:33 [entrez]
AID - 10.1056/NEJMoa2414719 [doi]
PST - ppublish
SO - N Engl J Med. 2025 Oct 16;393(15):1475-1485. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2414719.
```

何が更新されないのか

- キーワード付けが遅れて MEDLINEの状態にならない
- 例えばJpn J Clin Oncol.を 1465-3621[is]で検索
- 最初の論文(10月9日号)
- STAT は Publisher
- EDATとMHDAが 同じ値

EDAT- 2025/10/09 18:29

MHDA- 2025/10/09 18:29

CRDT- 2025/10/09 15:13

PHST- 2025/06/10 00:00 [received] PHST₂₀2025/08/22 00:00 [revised] PHST- 2025/09/15 00:00 [accepted]



NIH National Library of Medicine

Jpn j clin oncol

Jpn J Clin Oncol. 2025 Oct 9:tyaf153. doi: 10.1093/jjco/hyaf153. Online ahead of print.

moving beyond universal guidelines

Akimitsu Yamada 1, Kazutaka Narui 2, Takashi Ishikawa 3, Itaru Endo 4

Individualized risk stratification for postmastectomy

radiation therapy in node-positive breast cancer:

Pub Med®

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Search

Display options *

FULL TEXT LINKS OXFORD

ACTIONS

cc Cite

☐ Collection

ACADEMIC

User Guid

つまり「更新しない」は

- キーワード付けが行われない
- 検索に使った言葉がタイトルやアブストラクト に含まれていれば検索結果は変わらない
- 用語の揺れ(randomize と randomiseなど)は
 random* 等の前方一致などの工夫をしないと
 検索漏れになる
- 12年前は、予算が通ってから半年くらい元の 状態になるのにかかった
- 今回は職員解雇も絡んでいるのでどうなること やら

何が行われないのか

- STATがPublisherは、出版社等から電子的に提供 されたデータを取り込んだ状態
- キーワード付けがされていないという意味では

In-Processと同じ

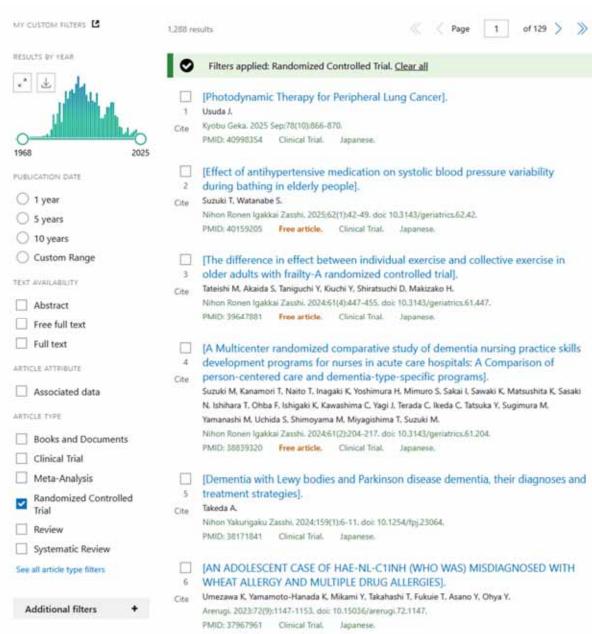
- このデータ追加は行われるが その先に進まない可能性
- 日本の雑誌は10月14日In-Process
- NEJMは10月15日MEDLINE

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FIR - Tang, Yanchun
IR - Tang Y
EDAT- 2025/10/15 18:28
MHDA- 2025/10/15 16:33
PHST- 2025/10/15 18:29 [medline]
PHST- 2025/10/15 18:28 [pubmed]
PHST- 2025/10/15 16:33 [entrez]
AID - 10.1056/NEJMoa2414719 [doi]
PST - ppublish
SO - N Engl J Med. 2025 Oct 16;393(15):1475-1485. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2414719.
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OWN - NLM
STAT- In-Process
LR - 20251013
IS - 0021-4884 (Print)
   - 0021-4884 (Linking)
TI - [MOLECULAR MECHANISMS OF MUCOSAL MAST CELL DIFFERENT
     IGE-MEDIATED FOOD ALLERGY].
PG - 252-256
LID - 10.15036/arerugi.74.252 [doi]
FAU - Nakano, Nobuhiro
AU - Nakano N
AD - Atopy (Allergy) Research Center, Juntendo University
LA - jpn
PT - Journal Article
PL - Japan
TA - Arerugi
JT - Arerugi = [Allergy]
JID - 0241212
SB - IM
OTO - NOTNLM
OT - food allergy
OT - mucosal mast cell
OT - notch signaling
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AID - 10.15036/arerugi.74.252 [doi]
PST - ppublish
50 - Arerugi. 2025;74(5):252-256. doi: 10.15036/arerugi.
```

具体的に何に影響するか

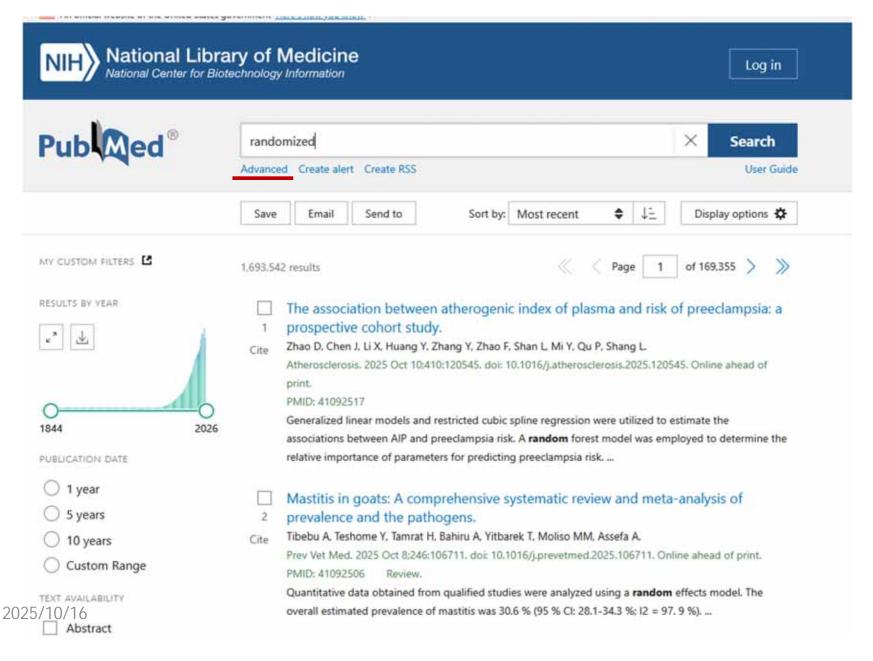
- 例えばFilterを使った 検索が検索漏れに なる可能性
- Filterはキーワードを もとに絞り込んで いるため

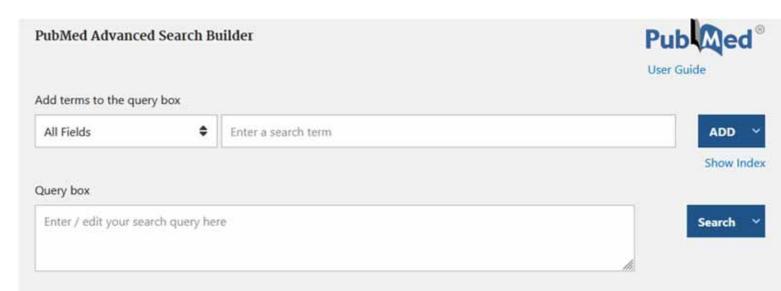


じゃあ、どうするか

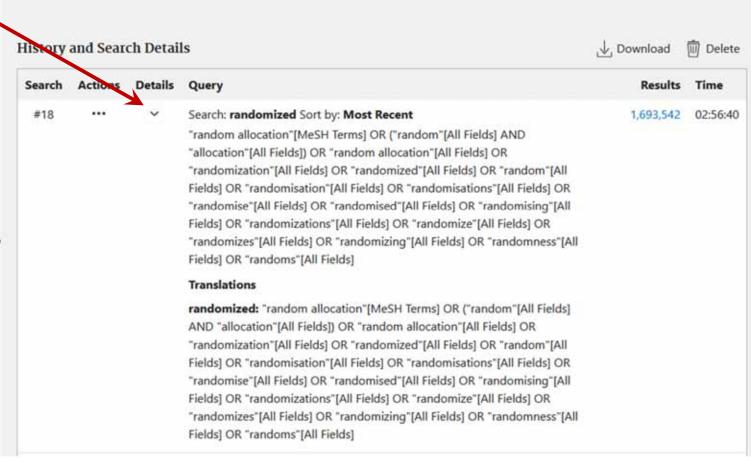
- そんなに大きな違いはないとは思うが
- Filterを使わない検索も行っておく
- ランダム化比較試験の場合 random* などの工夫
- randomizeでキーワード検索した時には、 どのようにPubMed内で変換されているか 確認しておく
- Advanced Search detail

Advancedをクリック





- Detailsの ここを クリック して開く
- Randomizedを どう変換して いるかわかる
- 足りなければ キーワードを 追加する



まとめ

- PubMedのキーワード付与作業や更新作業が 滞っている可能性がある
- PubMedのデータ構造を理解
- Tagを上手に使って検索
- 雑誌によって更新作業の優先順序があるらしい
- しばらくはFilterを使う絞り込みは注意
- キーワード検索はPubMedが変換作業をしているので、その変換を確認
- AdvanceのDetailsでQuery確認