

# 儿科学

## (Pediatrics)

### 一、高被引和热点论文

表 1 为儿科学领域 2021-2025 年高被引论文情况，每年按被引频次选取前 20 篇高被引论文，5 年共计 100 篇，其中同时是热点论文的文献，已在表格“序号”后标注“\*”以作区分。

在筛选出的 100 篇高被引论文中，主要发表于 *JAMA Pediatrics*、*Pediatrics*、*Lancet Child & Adolescent Health* 等儿科学领域的顶级期刊，此外也涵盖了 *European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*、*Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition*、*Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* 等其他高水平期刊。

表 1 2021-2025 年儿科学领域高被引论文

| 序号 | 文章题目                                                                                                                                 | 中文对照                                | 期刊名称                                       | 文献类型    | 出版年  |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------|------|
| 1  | Proposed updated description of cerebral palsy                                                                                       | 脑性瘫痪最新拟议定义                          | Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology | Article | 2025 |
| 2  | Real-world effectiveness of nirsevimab against respiratory syncytial virus disease in infants: a systematic review and meta-analysis | 尼塞维单抗对婴儿呼吸道合胞病毒疾病的真实世界有效性：系统综述与荟萃分析 | Lancet Child & Adolescent Health           | Review  | 2025 |
| 3  | Fluoride Exposure and Children's IQ Scores: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis                                                    | 氟暴露与儿童智商得分：系统综述与荟萃分析                | JAMA Pediatrics                            | Article | 2025 |

| 序号 | 文章题目                                                                                         | 中文对照                    | 期刊名称               | 文献类型    | 出版年  |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|------|
| 4  | Genomics and multiomics in the age of precision medicine                                     | 精准医学时代的基因组学与多组学         | Pediatric Research | Review  | 2025 |
| 5* | Breastfeeding and Health Outcomes for Infants and Children: A Systematic Review              | 母乳喂养对婴幼儿及儿童健康结局的影响：系统综述 | Pediatrics         | Review  | 2025 |
| 6  | Global Prevalence of Sexual Violence Against Children: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis | 针对儿童的性暴力全球流行率：系统综述与荟萃分析 | JAMA Pediatrics    | Article | 2025 |
| 7  | Patent Ductus Arteriosus in Preterm Infants                                                  | 早产儿动脉导管未闭               | Pediatrics         | Article | 2025 |
| 8  | Neonatal encephalopathy and hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy: the state of the art            | 新生儿脑病与缺氧缺血性脑病：研究现状      | Pediatric Research | Review  | 2025 |

| 序号 | 文章题目                                                                                        | 中文对照                         | 期刊名称                             | 文献类型    | 出版年  |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|------|
| 9  | Prevalence and risk factors for childhood asthma: a systematic review and meta-analysis     | 儿童哮喘的患病率与危险因素：系统综述与荟萃分析      | BMC Pediatrics                   | Article | 2025 |
| 10 | Prevalence and Trends in Pediatric-Onset Chronic Conditions in the United States, 1999-2018 | 美国儿科发病慢性病患病率及趋势（1999-2018 年） | Academic Pediatrics              | Article | 2025 |
| 11 | Prevalence and Patterns of Social Media Use in Early Adolescents                            | 早期青少年社交媒体使用的患病率与模式           | Academic Pediatrics              | Article | 2025 |
| 12 | Effect of Pediatric Obesity Treatment on Long-Term Health                                   | 儿童肥胖治疗对长期健康的影响               | JAMA Pediatrics                  | Article | 2025 |
| 13 | The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health Commission on the future of neonatology                | 《柳叶刀·儿童与青少年健康》新生儿学未来委员会报告    | Lancet Child & Adolescent Health | Article | 2025 |

| 序号 | 文章题目                                                                                                                                                                                      | 中文对照                                                   | 期刊名称                             | 文献类型    | 出版年  |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|------|
| 14 | Life's Essential 8 and Depression: A National Cross-Sectional Analysis in US Emerging Adults                                                                                              | 生命必需 8 项与抑郁症：美国新兴成人的全国性横断面分析                           | Journal of Adolescent Health     | Article | 2025 |
| 15 | Genetic Evaluation of the Child With Intellectual Disability or Global Developmental Delay: Clinical Report                                                                               | 智力障碍或全面性发育迟缓儿童的遗传学评估：临床报告                              | Pediatrics                       | Article | 2025 |
| 16 | 180-day efficacy of nirsevimab against hospitalisation for respiratory syncytial virus lower respiratory tract infections in infants (HARMONIE): a randomised, controlled, phase 3b trial | 尼塞维单抗对婴儿呼吸道合胞病毒下呼吸道感染住院的 180 天疗效（HARMONIE）：随机对照 3b 期试验 | Lancet Child & Adolescent Health | Article | 2025 |
| 17 | Whole-Body Hypothermia for Neonatal Encephalopathy in Preterm Infants 33 to 35 Weeks' Gestation: A Randomized Clinical Trial                                                              | 胎龄 33 至 35 周早产儿新生儿脑病的全身亚低温治疗：随机临床试验                    | JAMA Pediatrics                  | Article | 2025 |
| 18 | Unintended impacts of COVID-19 on the epidemiology and burden of paediatric respiratory infections                                                                                        | COVID-19 对儿童呼吸道感染流行病学及疾病负担的非预期影响                       | Paediatric Respiratory Reviews   | Article | 2025 |

| 序号 | 文章题目                                                                                                                              | 中文对照                                    | 期刊名称                                                | 文献类型    | 出版年  |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|------|
| 19 | Family-centered care in neonatal and pediatric critical care units: a scoping review of interventions, barriers, and facilitators | 新生儿与儿童重症监护病房中的家庭中心式照护：干预措施、障碍与促进因素的范围综述 | BMC Pediatrics                                      | Article | 2025 |
| 20 | Surge of Pediatric Respiratory Tract Infections after the COVID-19 Pandemic and the Concept of Immune Debt                        | 新冠疫情后儿童呼吸道感染激增与免疫债概念                    | Journal of Pediatrics                               | Article | 2025 |
| 21 | Global Prevalence of Overweight and Obesity in Children and Adolescents: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis                    | 儿童和青少年超重与肥胖的全球患病率：系统综述与荟萃分析             | JAMA Pediatrics                                     | Article | 2024 |
| 22 | Suicide and Suicide Risk in Adolescents                                                                                           | 青少年自杀与自杀风险                              | Pediatrics                                          | Article | 2024 |
| 23 | Expert consensus on the diagnosis and treatment of macrolide-resistant Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia in children                | 儿童大环内酯耐药肺炎支原体肺炎诊治专家共识                   | World Journal of Pediatrics                         | Review  | 2024 |
| 24 | An ESPGHAN Position Paper on the Diagnosis, Management, and Prevention of Cow's Milk Allergy                                      | ESPGHAN 关于牛奶蛋白过敏诊断、管理与预防的立场文件           | Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition | Article | 2024 |

| 序号  | 文章题目                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 中文对照                                                   | 期刊名称                                                | 文献类型    | 出版年  |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|------|
| 25* | ISPAD Clinical Practice Consensus Guidelines 2024: Screening, Staging, and Strategies to Preserve Beta-Cell Function in Children and Adolescents with Type 1 Diabetes                                  | ISPAD 2024 临床实践共识指南：1 型糖尿病儿童和青少年的筛查、分期及保护β细胞功能的策略      | Hormone Research in Paediatrics                     | Article | 2024 |
| 26  | Challenges in the treatment of pediatric Mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia                                                                                                                               | 儿童肺炎支原体肺炎治疗的挑战                                         | European Journal of Pediatrics                      | Review  | 2024 |
| 27  | The burden and contemporary epidemiology of sepsis in children                                                                                                                                         | 儿童脓毒症的疾病负担与当代流行病学                                      | Lancet Child & Adolescent Health                    | Article | 2024 |
| 28  | Joint ESPGHAN/NASPGHAN Guidelines on Childhood Eosinophilic Gastrointestinal Disorders Beyond Eosinophilic Esophagitis                                                                                 | ESPGHAN/NASPGHAN 关于嗜酸性食管炎之外儿童嗜酸性胃肠道疾病的联合指南             | Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition | Article | 2024 |
| 29  | Effectiveness of nirsevimab immunoprophylaxis against respiratory syncytial virus-related outcomes in hospital and primary care settings: a retrospective cohort study in infants in Catalonia (Spain) | 尼塞维单抗免疫预防在住院及初级保健环境中对呼吸道合胞病毒相关结局的有效性：西班牙加泰罗尼亚婴儿回顾性队列研究 | Archives of Disease in Childhood                    | Article | 2024 |

| 序号 | 文章题目                                                                                                                                                                      | 中文对照                                        | 期刊名称                                                | 文献类型    | 出版年  |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|------|
| 30 | The Transition from Childhood to Adolescence: Between Health and Vulnerability                                                                                            | 从儿童期到青春期的过渡：健康与脆弱之间                         | Children (Basel)                                    | Review  | 2024 |
| 31 | Global Initiative for Asthma Guidelines 2024: An Update                                                                                                                   | 2024 年全球哮喘防治倡议（GINA）指南：更新                   | Indian Pediatrics                                   | Article | 2024 |
| 32 | Early Childhood Screen Use Contexts and Cognitive and Psychosocial Outcomes: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis                                                        | 幼儿屏幕使用情境与认知及心理社会结局：系统综述与荟萃分析                | JAMA Pediatrics                                     | Article | 2024 |
| 33 | Trends in Mortality and Morbidities for Infants Born 24 to 28 Weeks in the US: 1997-2021                                                                                  | 美国胎龄 24 至 28 周婴儿死亡率与发病率趋势（1997-2021 年）      | Pediatrics                                          | Article | 2024 |
| 34 | Diagnosis and management of eosinophilic esophagitis in children: An update from the European Society for Paediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition (ESPGHAN) | 儿童嗜酸性食管炎的诊断与管理：欧洲儿科胃肠病学、肝病学与营养学会（ESPGHAN）更新 | Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition | Article | 2024 |
| 35 | Prevalence of Adverse Childhood Experiences in Child Population Samples: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis                                                            | 儿童人群样本中不良童年经历的患病率：系统综述与荟萃分析                 | JAMA Pediatrics                                     | Article | 2024 |

| 序号 | 文章题目                                                                                                                         | 中文对照                                           | 期刊名称                                                | 文献类型    | 出版年  |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|------|
| 36 | Overuse Injuries, Overtraining, and Burnout in Young Athletes                                                                | 年轻运动员的过度使用性损伤、过度训练与倦怠                          | Pediatrics                                          | Article | 2024 |
| 37 | Postacute Sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 in Children                                                                                 | 儿童 SARS-CoV-2 感染后急性期后遗症                        | Pediatrics                                          | Review  | 2024 |
| 38 | Global, regional, and national burden of type 1 diabetes in adolescents and young adults                                     | 青少年和年轻成人 1 型糖尿病的全球、区域及国家疾病负担                   | Pediatric Research                                  | Article | 2024 |
| 39 | Updated joint ESPGHAN/NASPGHAN guidelines for management of Helicobacter pylori infection in children and adolescents (2023) | ESPGHAN/NASPGHAN 儿童和青少年幽门螺杆菌感染管理联合指南（2023 年）更新 | Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition | Article | 2024 |
| 40 | Strategies for Improving Vaccine Communication and Uptake                                                                    | 改善疫苗沟通与接种率的策略                                  | Pediatrics                                          | Article | 2024 |
| 41 | Executive Summary: Clinical Practice Guideline for the Evaluation and Treatment of Children and Adolescents With Obesity     | 执行摘要：儿童和青少年肥胖评估与治疗临床实践指南                       | Pediatrics                                          | Article | 2023 |

| 序号 | 文章题目                                                                                                                                               | 中文对照                                   | 期刊名称                                                | 文献类型    | 出版年  |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|------|
| 42 | Clinical Practice Guideline for the Evaluation and Treatment of Children and Adolescents With Obesity                                              | 儿童和青少年肥胖评估与治疗临床实践指南                    | Pediatrics                                          | Article | 2023 |
| 43 | European Consensus Guidelines on the Management of Respiratory Distress Syndrome: 2022 Update                                                      | 欧洲呼吸窘迫综合征管理共识指南：2022 年更新               | Neonatology                                         | Article | 2023 |
| 44 | The global prevalence of ADHD in children and adolescents: a systematic review and meta-analysis                                                   | 儿童和青少年注意缺陷多动障碍（ADHD）的全球患病率：系统综述与荟萃分析   | Italian Journal of Pediatrics                       | Review  | 2023 |
| 45 | Enteral Nutrition in Preterm Infants (2022): A Position Paper From the ESPGHAN Committee on Nutrition and Invited Experts                          | 早产儿肠内营养（2022 年）：ESPGHAN 营养委员会及受邀专家立场文件 | Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition | Article | 2023 |
| 46 | Changes in Depression and Anxiety Among Children and Adolescents From Before to During the COVID-19 Pandemic A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis | 新冠疫情前至疫情期间儿童和青少年抑郁与焦虑的变化：系统综述与荟萃分析     | JAMA Pediatrics                                     | Review  | 2023 |

| 序号 | 文章题目                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 中文对照                                                               | 期刊名称                                   | 文献类型    | 出版年  |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------|------|
| 47 | EAACI Molecular Allergology User's Guide 2.0                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | EAACI 分子变态反应学用户指南 2.0                                              | Pediatric Allergy and Immunology       | Article | 2023 |
| 48 | Efficacy of nirsevimab against respiratory syncytial virus lower respiratory tract infections in preterm and term infants, and pharmacokinetic extrapolation to infants with congenital heart disease and chronic lung disease: a pooled analysis of randomised controlled trials | 尼塞维单抗对早产儿和足月儿呼吸道合胞病毒下呼吸道感染的疗效，以及对先天性心脏病和慢性肺病婴儿的药代动力学外推：随机对照试验的汇总分析 | Lancet Child & Adolescent Health       | Article | 2023 |
| 49 | Executive Summary of the Second International Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Management of Pediatric Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (PALICC-2)                                                                                                                             | 第二届儿童急性呼吸窘迫综合征诊断与管理国际指南 (PALICC-2) 执行摘要                            | Pediatric Critical Care Medicine       | Article | 2023 |
| 50 | Global Proportion of Disordered Eating in Children and Adolescents A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis                                                                                                                                                                          | 儿童和青少年进食障碍的全球比例：系统综述与荟萃分析                                          | JAMA Pediatrics                        | Review  | 2023 |
| 51 | Scoping review: longitudinal effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on child and adolescent mental health                                                                                                                                                                               | 新冠疫情对儿童和青少年心理健康的纵向影响：范围综述                                          | European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry | Review  | 2023 |

| 序号 | 文章题目                                                                                                                                                  | 中文对照                                                            | 期刊名称                                                               | 文献类型    | 出版年  |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------|
| 52 | ChatGPT and large language model (LLM) chatbots: The current state of acceptability and a proposal for guidelines on utilization in academic medicine | ChatGPT 与大型语言模型 (LLM) 聊天机器人: 学术医学中可接受性现状及使用指南建议                 | Journal of Pediatric Urology                                       | Review  | 2023 |
| 53 | Systematic Review and Meta-analysis: International Prevalence of Suicidal Ideation and Attempt in Youth                                               | 系统综述与荟萃分析: 青少年自杀意念与自杀未遂的国际流行率                                   | Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry | Review  | 2023 |
| 54 | Global, Regional, and National Epidemiology of Diabetes in Children From 1990 to 2019                                                                 | 1990 至 2019 年儿童糖尿病的全球、区域及国家流行病学                                 | JAMA Pediatrics                                                    | Article | 2023 |
| 55 | Youth Suicide During the First Year of the COVID-19 Pandemic                                                                                          | 新冠疫情第一年期间的青少年自杀                                                 | Pediatrics                                                         | Article | 2023 |
| 56 | Physical Activity Interventions to Alleviate Depressive Symptoms in Children and Adolescents A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis                    | 缓解儿童和青少年抑郁症状的体力活动干预: 系统综述与荟萃分析                                  | JAMA Pediatrics                                                    | Review  | 2023 |
| 57 | Report of a Work Group on Sluggish Cognitive Tempo: Key Research Directions and a Consensus Change in Terminology to Cognitive Disengagement Syndrome | 认知迟缓 (Sluggish Cognitive Tempo) 工作组报告: 关键研究方向与术语统一更改为认知脱离综合征的共识 | Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry | Article | 2023 |

| 序号 | 文章题目                                                                                                                                                            | 中文对照                                                     | 期刊名称                                                               | 文献类型    | 出版年  |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------|
| 58 | Clinical Practice Guideline for the Assessment and Treatment of Children and Adolescents With Major and Persistent Depressive Disorders                         | 儿童和青少年重性及持续性抑郁障碍评估与治疗临床实践指南                              | Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry | Article | 2023 |
| 59 | Probiotics for the Management of Pediatric Gastrointestinal Disorders: Position Paper of the ESPGHAN Special Interest Group on Gut Microbiota and Modifications | 益生菌在儿童胃肠道疾病管理中的应用：ESPGHAN 肠道微生物态与调节特别兴趣小组立场文件            | Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition                | Article | 2023 |
| 60 | Sepsis heterogeneity                                                                                                                                            | 脓毒症的异质性                                                  | World Journal of Pediatrics                                        | Review  | 2023 |
| 61 | Global, regional, and national causes of under-5 mortality in 2000-19: an updated systematic analysis with implications for the Sustainable Development Goals   | 2000-2019 年 5 岁以下儿童死亡原因的全球、区域及国家分析：对可持续发展目标具有启示意义的最新系统分析 | Lancet Child & Adolescent Health                                   | Article | 2022 |
| 62 | Policy Statement: Breastfeeding and the Use of Human Milk                                                                                                       | 政策声明：母乳喂养与人乳的利用                                          | Pediatrics                                                         | Article | 2022 |
| 63 | Global prevalence of cerebral palsy: A systematic analysis                                                                                                      | 脑性瘫痪的全球患病率：系统分析                                          | Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology                         | Article | 2022 |

| 序号 | 文章题目                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 中文对照                                                              | 期刊名称                                   | 文献类型    | 出版年  |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------|------|
| 64 | School Closures During Social Lockdown and Mental Health, Health Behaviors, and Well-being Among Children and Adolescents During the First COVID-19 Wave<br>A Systematic Review                                                                             | 新冠疫情第一波社会封锁期间学校停课与儿童青少年心理健康、健康行为及幸福感：系统综述                         | JAMA Pediatrics                        | Review  | 2022 |
| 65 | A systematic review of the mental health changes of children and young people before and during the COVID-19 pandemic                                                                                                                                       | 新冠疫情前及期间儿童和青少年心理健康变化的系统综述                                         | European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry | Review  | 2022 |
| 66 | The global prevalence of autism spectrum disorder: a comprehensive systematic review and meta-analysis                                                                                                                                                      | 孤独症谱系障碍的全球患病率：全面系统综述与荟萃分析                                         | Italian Journal of Pediatrics          | Review  | 2022 |
| 67 | 2022 Society of Critical Care Medicine Clinical Practice Guidelines on Prevention and Management of Pain, Agitation, Neuromuscular Blockade, and Delirium in Critically Ill Pediatric Patients With Consideration of the ICU Environment and Early Mobility | 2022 年美国重症医学学会关于危重儿科患者疼痛、躁动、神经肌肉阻滞和谵妄预防及管理的临床实践指南（考虑 ICU 环境与早期活动） | Pediatric Critical Care Medicine       | Article | 2022 |
| 68 | Global, Regional, and National Incidence and Mortality of Neonatal Preterm Birth, 1990-2019                                                                                                                                                                 | 1990-2019 年新生儿早产的全球、区域及国家发病率和死亡率                                  | JAMA Pediatrics                        | Article | 2022 |

| 序号 | 文章题目                                                                                                                                                                         | 中文对照                                         | 期刊名称                                              | 文献类型    | 出版年  |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------|------|
| 69 | Prevalence of Depression Among Adolescents in the US From 2009 to 2019: Analysis of Trends by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, and Income                                                | 2009 至 2019 年美国青少年抑郁患病率：按性别、种族/族裔和收入分析趋势     | Journal of Adolescent Health                      | Article | 2022 |
| 70 | Five-Year Trends in US Children's Health and Well-being, 2016-2020                                                                                                           | 2016-2020 年美国儿童健康与幸福感的五年趋势                   | JAMA Pediatrics                                   | Article | 2022 |
| 71 | Global, regional, and country estimates of metabolic syndrome burden in children and adolescents in 2020: a systematic review and modelling analysis                         | 2020 年儿童和青少年代谢综合征负担的全球、区域及国家估计：系统综述与建模分析     | Lancet Child & Adolescent Health                  | Article | 2022 |
| 72 | Current state of knowledge on the prevalence of neurodevelopmental disorders in childhood according to the DSM-5: a systematic review in accordance with the PRISMA criteria | 依据 DSM-5 的儿童期神经发育障碍患病率知识现状：符合 PRISMA 标准的系统综述 | Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health | Review  | 2022 |
| 73 | Global Changes in Child and Adolescent Physical Activity During the COVID-19 Pandemic A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis                                                  | 新冠疫情期间儿童和青少年体力活动的全球变化：系统综述与荟萃分析              | JAMA Pediatrics                                   | Review  | 2022 |

| 序号 | 文章题目                                                                                                                                                                  | 中文对照                                           | 期刊名称                                   | 文献类型    | 出版年  |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------|------|
| 74 | IPNA clinical practice recommendations for the diagnosis and management of children with steroid-sensitive nephrotic syndrome                                         | IPNA 儿童激素敏感性肾病综合征诊断与管理的临床实践建议                  | Pediatric Nephrology                   | Article | 2022 |
| 75 | Alarming changes in the global burden of mental disorders in children and adolescents from 1990 to 2019: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease study | 1990 至 2019 年儿童和青少年精神障碍全球负担的惊人变化：全球疾病负担研究的系统分析 | European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry | Article | 2022 |
| 76 | Risk Factors for Severe COVID-19 in Children                                                                                                                          | 儿童重症 COVID-19 的危险因素                            | Pediatrics                             | Article | 2022 |
| 77 | ISPAD Clinical Practice Consensus Guidelines 2022: Definition, epidemiology, and classification of diabetes in children and adolescents                               | ISPAD 2022 临床实践共识指南：儿童和青少年糖尿病的定义、流行病学与分类       | Pediatric Diabetes                     | Article | 2022 |
| 78 | A systematic review and meta-analysis on the prevalence of mental disorders among children and adolescents in Europe                                                  | 欧洲儿童和青少年精神障碍患病率的系统综述与荟萃分析                      | European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry | Review  | 2022 |

| 序号 | 文章题目                                                                                                                                                                  | 中文对照                                               | 期刊名称                                   | 文献类型    | 出版年  |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------|------|
| 79 | Sleep-Related Infant Deaths: Updated 2022 Recommendations for Reducing Infant Deaths in the Sleep Environment                                                         | 睡眠相关婴儿死亡：2022 年减少睡眠环境中婴儿死亡的更新建议                    | Pediatrics                             | Article | 2022 |
| 80 | Parent, child, and situational factors associated with parenting stress: a systematic review                                                                          | 与养育压力相关的父母、儿童及情境因素：系统综述                            | European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry | Review  | 2022 |
| 81 | Global Prevalence of Depressive and Anxiety Symptoms in Children and Adolescents During COVID-19 A Meta-analysis                                                      | 新冠疫情期间儿童和青少年抑郁与焦虑症状的全球患病率：荟萃分析                     | JAMA Pediatrics                        | Article | 2021 |
| 82 | Maternal and Neonatal Morbidity and Mortality Among Pregnant Women With and Without COVID-19 Infection The INTERCOVID Multinational Cohort Study                      | 感染与未感染 COVID-19 孕妇的母体与新生儿发病率和死亡率：INTERCOVID 多国队列研究 | JAMA Pediatrics                        | Article | 2021 |
| 83 | Why do children and adolescents (not) seek and access professional help for their mental health problems? A systematic review of quantitative and qualitative studies | 儿童和青少年为何（不）寻求并获取心理健康问题的专业帮助？定量与定性研究的系统综述           | European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry | Review  | 2021 |

| 序号 | 文章题目                                                                                                                 | 中文对照                        | 期刊名称                                                               | 文献类型    | 出版年  |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------|
| 84 | The impact of COVID-19 lockdown on child and adolescent mental health: systematic review                             | 新冠疫情封锁对儿童和青少年心理健康的影响：系统综述   | European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry                             | Review  | 2021 |
| 85 | Review: Mental health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on children and youth - a systematic review                   | 综述：新冠疫情对儿童和青少年心理健康的影响——系统综述 | Child and Adolescent Mental Health                                 | Review  | 2021 |
| 86 | Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on quality of life and mental health in children and adolescents in Germany          | 新冠疫情对德国儿童和青少年生活质量与心理健康的影响   | European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry                             | Article | 2021 |
| 87 | Three Decades of Research: The Case for Comprehensive Sex Education                                                  | 三十年研究：全面性性教育的论据             | Journal of Adolescent Health                                       | Review  | 2021 |
| 88 | Updated International Tuberous Sclerosis Complex Diagnostic Criteria and Surveillance and Management Recommendations | 国际结节性硬化症复合体诊断标准及监测与管理建议更新   | Pediatric Neurology                                                | Article | 2021 |
| 89 | Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on College Student Mental Health and Wellness                                            | 新冠疫情对大学生心理健康与幸福感的影响         | Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry | Article | 2021 |

| 序号 | 文章题目                                                                                                                                                           | 中文对照                                                  | 期刊名称                                   | 文献类型    | 出版年  |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------|------|
| 90 | Why is COVID-19 less severe in children? A review of the proposed mechanisms underlying the age-related difference in severity of SARS-CoV-2 infections        | 为何 COVID-19 在儿童中较轻?<br>SARS-CoV-2 感染严重程度年龄相关差异的拟议机制综述 | Archives of Disease in Childhood       | Review  | 2021 |
| 91 | Effective interventions to address maternal and child malnutrition: an update of the evidence                                                                  | 应对母婴营养不良的有效干预措施: 证据更新                                 | Lancet Child & Adolescent Health       | Review  | 2021 |
| 92 | Mostly worse, occasionally better: impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of Canadian children and adolescents                                       | 大多更糟、偶尔更好: 新冠疫情对加拿大儿童和青少年心理健康的影响                      | European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry | Article | 2021 |
| 93 | Evaluation and Management of Well-Appearing Febrile Infants 8 to 60 Days Old                                                                                   | 8 至 60 天表现良好发热婴儿的评估与管理                                | Pediatrics                             | Article | 2021 |
| 94 | Early Intervention for Children Aged 0 to 2 Years With or at High Risk of Cerebral Palsy International Clinical Practice Guideline Based on Systematic Reviews | 0 至 2 岁脑性瘫痪或高危患儿的早期干预: 基于系统综述的国际临床实践指南                | JAMA Pediatrics                        | Review  | 2021 |

| 序号 | 文章题目                                                                                                                                                                       | 中文对照                                      | 期刊名称                                   | 文献类型    | 出版年  |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------|------|
| 95 | Childhood and Adolescent Obesity: A Review                                                                                                                                 | 儿童和青少年肥胖：综述                               | Frontiers in Pediatrics                | Review  | 2021 |
| 96 | Global incidence and mortality of neonatal sepsis: a systematic review and meta-analysis                                                                                   | 新生儿脓毒症的全球发病率和死亡率：系统综述与荟萃分析                | Archives of Disease in Childhood       | Review  | 2021 |
| 97 | Families in the COVID-19 pandemic: parental stress, parent mental health and the occurrence of adverse childhood experiences-results of a representative survey in Germany | 新冠疫情中的家庭：父母压力、父母心理健康与不良童年经历的发生——德国代表性调查结果 | European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry | Article | 2021 |
| 98 | Multi-system inflammatory syndrome in children & adolescents (MIS-C): A systematic review of clinical features and presentation                                            | 儿童和青少年多系统炎症综合征（MIS-C）：临床特征与表现的系统综述        | Paediatric Respiratory Reviews         | Review  | 2021 |
| 99 | EAACI guideline: Preventing the development of food allergy in infants and young children (2020 update)                                                                    | EAACI 指南：预防婴幼儿食物过敏的发生（2020 年更新）           | Pediatric Allergy and Immunology       | Article | 2021 |

| 序号  | 文章题目                                                                                                                                                          | 中文对照                                 | 期刊名称                                   | 文献类型   | 出版年  |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------|------|
| 100 | The association between adverse childhood experiences and common mental disorders and suicidality: an umbrella review of systematic reviews and meta-analyses | 不良童年经历与常见精神障碍及自杀倾向的关联：系统综述与荟萃分析的伞形综述 | European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry | Review | 2021 |

## 二、发文量变化趋势

2021-2025 年儿科学领域文献产出规模总体稳定，但呈现先降后升的年度波动。五年累计收录 176822 篇，年均约 35364 篇，其中 2021 年达到峰值 37564 篇，2024 年降至阶段低点 31664 篇，2025 年回升至 37086 篇，已接近峰值。整体来看，各年度产出量变化幅度可控，未出现异常波动，2025 年的显著回升表明该领域学术活力依然强劲，整体产出保持持续稳健。

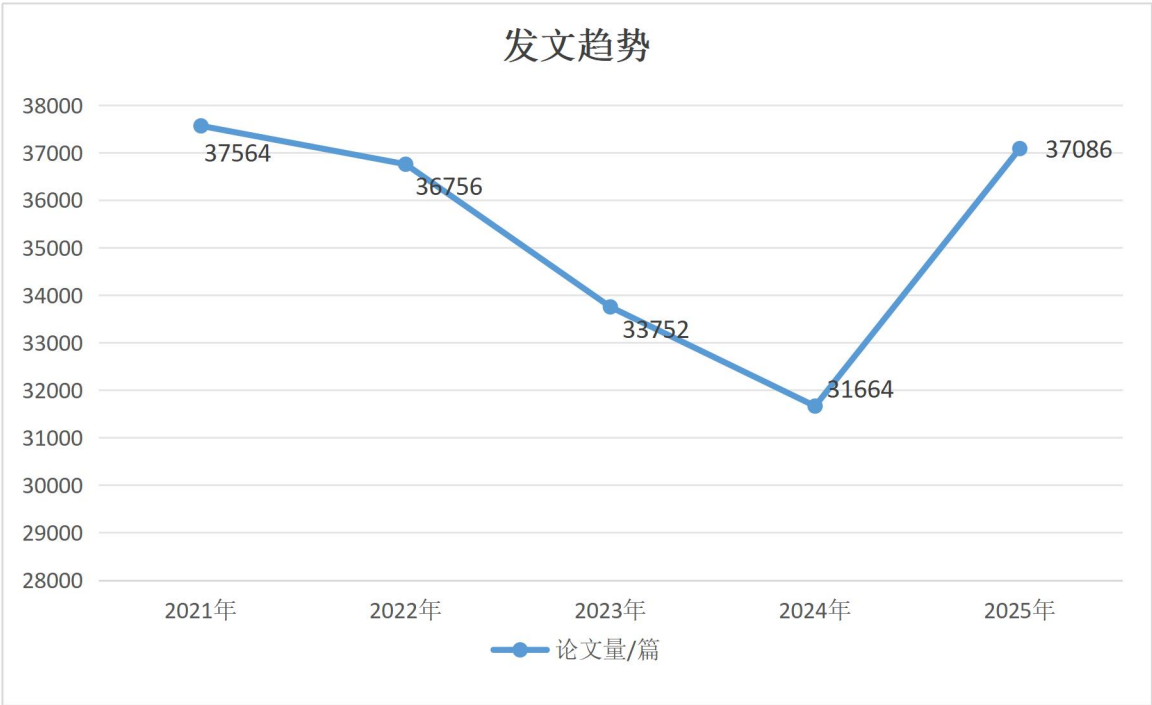


图 1 2021-2025 年儿科学领域发文量变化趋势

### 三、国家或地区发文情况

为了解各个国家或地区在儿科学领域的研究状况，本文统计了各个国家或地区的发文情况，以反映不同国家或地区的研究能力与学术贡献度。表 2 为 2021-2025 年儿科学领域总论文量前 20 位的国家或地区，同时涵盖其高被引论文与热点论文的相关统计信息。美国以 63101 篇的发文量位居榜首，占比 35.69%，其高被引与热点论文量为 147 篇，高被引占比 54.24%。其次为中国、英格兰、加拿大、意大利等，发文量占比分别为 7.72%、6.61%、5.37%、5.23%，对应的高被引占比分别为 12.55%、28.04%、18.08%、11.44%。整体来看，美国在该领域发文量与高被引论文表现均处于绝对领先，显示出其在儿科学领域具备极强的研究实力与学术影响力；中国作为第二大发文主体，发文量（13648 篇）虽与美国存在一定差距，但高被引论文量（34 篇）亦展现出较强的研究潜力与日益提升的学术贡献度。此外，英格兰、加拿大、意大利、澳大利亚等国家同样表现不俗，共同构成该领域多极化发展的重要力量。

表 2 2021-2025 年儿科学领域发文量 Top20 国家/地区

| 排序 | 国家/地区 | 论文量/篇 | 占比/%  | 高被引和热点论文量/篇 | 高被引占比/% |
|----|-------|-------|-------|-------------|---------|
| 1  | 美国    | 63101 | 35.69 | 147         | 54.24   |
| 2  | 中国    | 13648 | 7.72  | 34          | 12.55   |
| 3  | 英格兰   | 11692 | 6.61  | 76          | 28.04   |
| 4  | 加拿大   | 9492  | 5.37  | 49          | 18.08   |
| 5  | 意大利   | 9244  | 5.23  | 31          | 11.44   |
| 6  | 印度    | 8270  | 4.68  | 13          | 4.80    |
| 7  | 德国    | 7809  | 4.42  | 28          | 10.33   |
| 8  | 澳大利亚  | 6514  | 3.68  | 41          | 15.13   |
| 9  | 日本    | 6455  | 3.65  | 9           | 3.32    |
| 10 | 西班牙   | 6035  | 3.41  | 23          | 8.49    |

| 排序 | 国家/地区 | 论文量/篇 | 占比/% | 高被引和热点论文量/篇 | 高被引占比/% |
|----|-------|-------|------|-------------|---------|
| 11 | 土耳其   | 5347  | 3.02 | 4           | 1.48    |
| 12 | 荷兰    | 5146  | 2.91 | 23          | 8.49    |
| 13 | 法国    | 4844  | 2.74 | 22          | 8.12    |
| 14 | 巴西    | 3591  | 2.03 | 9           | 3.32    |
| 15 | 瑞士    | 3054  | 1.73 | 15          | 5.54    |
| 16 | 瑞典    | 2913  | 1.65 | 17          | 6.27    |
| 17 | 以色列   | 2552  | 1.44 | 10          | 3.69    |
| 18 | 比利时   | 2150  | 1.22 | 13          | 4.80    |
| 19 | 韩国    | 2108  | 1.19 | 3           | 1.11    |
| 20 | 阿根廷   | 1801  | 1.02 | 2           | 0.74    |

#### 四、论文机构分布

2021-2025 年儿科学领域发文量排名前 20 的机构中，美国占据绝对主导地位，在前 20 强中占据 16 席。哈佛大学（Harvard University）以 6694 篇高居首位，其附属机构哈佛大学医疗附属机构（Harvard University Medical Affiliates）和哈佛医学院（Harvard Medical School）分别以 5927 篇和 3705 篇位居第三和第十，三者合计贡献 16326 篇，凸显哈佛体系在儿科学领域的集群优势。此外，俄亥俄大学系统（University System of Ohio）以 6091 篇位列第二，加利福尼亚大学系统（University of California System）以 5630 篇位居第四，宾夕法尼亚大学（University of Pennsylvania）、宾夕法尼亚医学（Pennsylvania Medicine）等机构均位列前 20，共同构成美国在该领域多层次、全方位的科研矩阵。

值得注意的是，全球顶尖儿童专科医院在儿科学领域科研产出中占据重要地位。波士顿儿童医院（Boston Children's Hospital）以 4088 篇位居第八，费城儿童医院（Children's Hospital of Philadelphia）以 4087 篇位列第九，辛辛那提儿童医院医疗中心

（Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center）以 3222 篇排名第十二，成为临床儿科研究的中坚力量，凸显以患儿为中心的专科医院在儿科科研中的核心作用。

欧洲与加拿大机构同样表现突出。英国伦敦大学（University of London）以 4145 篇位列第七，伦敦大学学院（University College London）以 2635 篇排名第十九，展现英国在儿科学领域的深厚积淀与持续影响力。此外，加拿大多伦多大学（University of Toronto）以 3668 篇位列第十一，其附属多伦多病童医院（Hospital for Sick Children SickKids）以 2728 篇排名第十八，成为北美地区除美国外的重要科研力量。

总体而言，排名前列的机构呈现美国绝对主导、儿童专科医院突出、欧洲和加拿大等紧随其后的多元竞争格局，凸显全球儿科学研究的高度集中化与多元化并存的特征。

表 3 2021-2025 年儿科学领域 Top20 机构及其发文情况

| 排序 | 机构名称                                          | 论文量/篇 | 占比/% |
|----|-----------------------------------------------|-------|------|
| 1  | Harvard University                            | 6694  | 3.79 |
| 2  | University System of Ohio                     | 6091  | 3.45 |
| 3  | Harvard University Medical Affiliates         | 5927  | 3.35 |
| 4  | University of California System               | 5630  | 3.18 |
| 5  | University of Pennsylvania                    | 4642  | 2.63 |
| 6  | Pennsylvania Medicine                         | 4468  | 2.53 |
| 7  | University of London                          | 4145  | 2.34 |
| 8  | Boston Children's Hospital                    | 4088  | 2.31 |
| 9  | Children's Hospital of Philadelphia           | 4087  | 2.31 |
| 10 | Harvard Medical School                        | 3705  | 2.10 |
| 11 | University of Toronto                         | 3668  | 2.07 |
| 12 | Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center | 3222  | 1.82 |

| 排序 | 机构名称                                                       | 论文量/篇 | 占比/% |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|
| 13 | Baylor College of Medicine                                 | 3080  | 1.74 |
| 14 | University of Texas System                                 | 3074  | 1.74 |
| 15 | Pennsylvania Commonwealth System of Higher Education PCSHE | 2886  | 1.63 |
| 16 | Ohio State University                                      | 2807  | 1.59 |
| 17 | Johns Hopkins University                                   | 2803  | 1.59 |
| 18 | Hospital for Sick Children SickKids                        | 2728  | 1.54 |
| 19 | University College London                                  | 2635  | 1.49 |
| 20 | University of Colorado System                              | 2526  | 1.43 |

### 五、研究方向分布

表 4 为 2021-2025 年儿科学领域前 20 个细分研究方向，其中，Psychology（心理学）以 13990 篇、占比 7.91%居首位，Hematology（血液学）与 Oncology（肿瘤学）均以 13866 篇、7.84%紧随其后，前三者共同构成第一梯队，合计贡献超过总量的 23%。Psychiatry（精神病学）以 10691 篇、6.05%位列第四，与 Obstetrics Gynecology（妇产科学）、Endocrinology Metabolism（内分泌学与代谢）、Neurosciences Neurology（神经科学与神经病学）、Surgery（外科学）、Urology Nephrology（泌尿学与肾脏病学）等同属第二梯队，论文量均在 7000 篇以上，反映了儿科学在发育心理、血液肿瘤、精神行为、内分泌代谢及神经、外科等领域的重要支柱作用。此外，Cardiovascular System Cardiology（心血管系统与心脏病学）、Nursing（护理学）、Respiratory System（呼吸系统）、Immunology（免疫学）、Public Environmental Occupational Health（公共、环境与职业健康）、Infectious Diseases（传染病学）、Nutrition Dietetics（营养与膳食学）、Orthopedics（骨科学）、Transplantation（移植学）、General Internal Medicine（普通内科学）和 Gastroenterology Hepatology（胃肠病学与肝病学）等方向的论文量均超过 1500 篇，亦在整体格局中占据重要位置，共同支撑起该领域从基础机制到临床诊疗应用的完整研究链条。

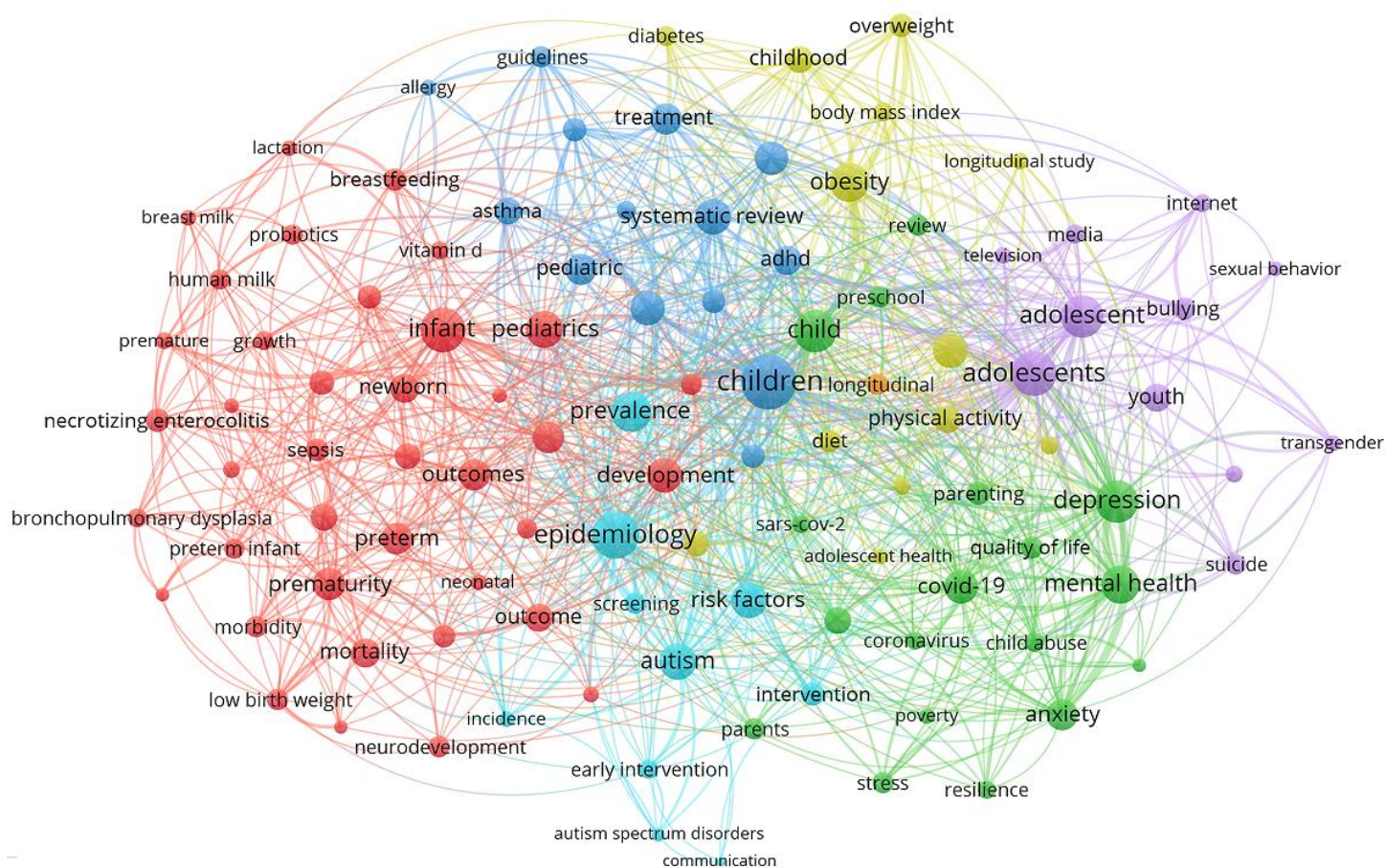
表 4 2021-2025 年儿科学领域 Top20 研究方向

| 排序 | 研究方向                                     | 论文量/篇 | 占比/% |
|----|------------------------------------------|-------|------|
| 1  | Psychology                               | 13990 | 7.91 |
| 2  | Hematology                               | 13866 | 7.84 |
| 3  | Oncology                                 | 13866 | 7.84 |
| 4  | Psychiatry                               | 10691 | 6.05 |
| 5  | Obstetrics Gynecology                    | 10008 | 5.66 |
| 6  | Endocrinology Metabolism                 | 9673  | 5.47 |
| 7  | Neurosciences Neurology                  | 8757  | 4.95 |
| 8  | Surgery                                  | 7914  | 4.48 |
| 9  | Urology Nephrology                       | 7055  | 3.99 |
| 10 | Cardiovascular System Cardiology         | 4240  | 2.40 |
| 11 | Nursing                                  | 3984  | 2.25 |
| 12 | Respiratory System                       | 3616  | 2.05 |
| 13 | Immunology                               | 3299  | 1.87 |
| 14 | Public Environmental Occupational Health | 3281  | 1.86 |
| 15 | Infectious Diseases                      | 3005  | 1.70 |
| 16 | Nutrition Dietetics                      | 2617  | 1.48 |
| 17 | Orthopedics                              | 2290  | 1.30 |
| 18 | Transplantation                          | 1889  | 1.07 |
| 19 | General Internal Medicine                | 1788  | 1.01 |
| 20 | Gastroenterology Hepatology              | 1787  | 1.01 |

## 六、热点与前沿

### （一）主题分布及其动态演进的可视化分析

图 2 为 2021-2025 年儿科学领域的 VOSviewer 关键词共现图谱，清晰呈现了该领域近五年的研究热点与关联脉络：以 **preterm**（早产）、**breastfeeding**（母乳喂养）、**neonatal**（新生儿）等为核心的红色聚类是新生儿学研究的核心枢纽，密集关联 **necrotizing enterocolitis**（坏死性小肠结肠炎）、**bronchopulmonary dysplasia**（支气管肺发育不良）、**low birth weight**（低出生体重）、**sepsis**（脓毒症）等核心主题，构成新生儿疾病与早产管理研究的主线；以 **children**（儿童）、**childhood**（童年）为核心的蓝色聚类，密集关联 **asthma**（哮喘）、**diabetes**（糖尿病）、**systematic review**（系统综述）等核心主题，聚焦儿童常见疾病的患病率、危险因素与循证评估研究；以 **depression**（抑郁）、**mental health**（心理健康）为核心的绿色聚类，密集关联 **covid-19**（COVID-19）、**anxiety**（焦虑）、**adolescent**（青少年）等核心主题，着重探讨儿童青少年心理健康及疫情影响的流行病学与干预研究；以 **media**（媒体）、**internet**（互联网）为核心的紫色聚类，密集关联 **television**（电视）、**sexual behavior**（性行为）、**bullying**（欺凌）等核心主题，涉及青少年社会行为与媒体使用等研究方向。各聚类间通过 **children**（儿童）、**adolescent**（青少年）、**covid-19**（COVID-19）、**prevalence**（患病率）等核心关键词紧密交叉，既体现儿童青少年常见疾病研究的持续深化，也反映心理健康、疫情冲击与行为干预研究的交叉融合，整体呈现出从基础疾病机制到临床流行病学及健康促进深度融合的研究格局。



## （二）关键词突现

从关键词突现强度与时间跨度看, covid 19 (新型冠状病毒肺炎) 的突现强度最高, 为 7.20, 说明其对儿科学领域疫情相关研究的方法学与主题影响尤为突出。其次是 psychiatric disorders (精神障碍) 与 safety (安全性), 突现强度均为 5.76; intervention (干预) 强度为 4.71; women (女性) 与 substance use (物质使用) 强度均为 4.60; population (人群) 强度为 3.53; family (家庭) 与 disorder (障碍) 强度均为 3.06; deficit hyperactivity

disorder（注意缺陷多动障碍）强度为 2.81；infection（感染）强度为 2.70；necrotizing enterocolitis（坏死性小肠结肠炎）强度为 2.55。时间跨度上，活跃周期最长的关键词是 intervention（干预）、population（人群）、family（家庭）和 disorder（障碍），均从 2023 年突现至 2025 年，这些主题是引导学科发展的重要问题，对该领域发展产生了长远影响。

从突现词的时间演进与发展趋势看，2021 年，covid 19（新型冠状病毒肺炎）、psychiatric disorders（精神障碍）、safety（安全性）、infection（感染）、necrotizing enterocolitis（坏死性小肠结肠炎）迅速受到关注，反映出早期关注点集中于疫情对儿童健康的影响、精神障碍、治疗安全性及新生儿感染性疾病研究；2022 年，women（女性）、substance use（物质使用）、deficit hyperactivity disorder（注意缺陷多动障碍）陆续成为热点，提示研究向特定人群、物质使用及神经发育障碍拓展；2023 年至今，intervention（干预）、population（人群）、family（家庭）、disorder（障碍）持续高热度且延续至 2025 年，表明领域正从疫情应对与疾病描述转向人群层面的干预策略、家庭支持与障碍评估的应用深化方向。这些主题仍是该领域今后的前沿方向。

表 5 2021-2025 年儿科学领域关键词突现情况

| 关键词                   | 中文对照     | 突现强度 | 开始年份 | 结束年份 | 2021-2025 年                                                                           |
|-----------------------|----------|------|------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| covid 19              | 新型冠状病毒肺炎 | 7.20 | 2021 | 2022 |  |
| psychiatric disorders | 精神障碍     | 5.76 | 2021 | 2022 |  |
| safety                | 安全性      | 5.76 | 2021 | 2022 |  |
| intervention          | 干预       | 4.71 | 2023 | 2025 |  |
| women                 | 女性       | 4.60 | 2022 | 2023 |  |
| substance use         | 物质使用     | 4.60 | 2022 | 2023 |  |
| population            | 人群       | 3.53 | 2023 | 2025 |  |
| family                | 家庭       | 3.06 | 2023 | 2025 |  |

| 关键词                            | 中文对照     | 突现强度 | 开始年份 | 结束年份 | 2021-2025 年                                                                         |
|--------------------------------|----------|------|------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| disorder                       | 障碍       | 3.06 | 2023 | 2025 |  |
| deficit hyperactivity disorder | 注意缺陷多动障碍 | 2.81 | 2022 | 2023 |  |
| infection                      | 感染       | 2.70 | 2021 | 2022 |  |
| necrotizing enterocolitis      | 坏死性小肠结肠炎 | 2.55 | 2021 | 2023 |  |